"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Saturday and Sunday; moderate temperature; light north winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,859. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1912.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

5,000 SOLDIERS READY FOR CUBA

Army Orders Provide Strong Force to Move at Short Notice —Transports Prepared.

KNOX AGAIN WARNS GOMEZ

Hopes the Navy Can Cope with the Situation and Will Be Loath to Intervene.

MANY MARINES ARE LANDED

Havana Fears Intervention as Disorders Continue, and a Plantation Near Capital Is Attacked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Notwithstanding the presence in Cuba of 2,000 United States marines and a division of battleships with 4,000 bluejackets, the situation has gradually looked worse from Washington as the days of this week have passed, and to-day orders were issued by the Secretary of War to the Quartermaster officers in charge of the army transports to be ready to take 5,000 troops to Cuba at an hour's notice.

At the State Department Secretary Knox stated that he had notified the Cuban Government Wednesday through Minister Beaupre that continued failure on the part of the Gomez Government to protect life and property adequately would inevitably compel this Government to intervene in Cuba under its treaty obligations. Mr. Knox also advised the Cuban Government of the decision to send four battleships to the coast of the island as a measure of protection and not for the purpose of putting down the insurrection.

The text of Secretary Knox's message sent to Minister Beaupre for presentation to President Gomez says:

Under the exigencies of the situation arising out of the failure of the Cuban authorities to take effective action for the protection of American life and property, the commandant at Guantanamo naval station has been compelled to land four companies of marines.

This action has been taken as a measure of protection only, and not for the purpose of putting down the insurrection, which is clearly the duty of Cuba. Four large war vessels will forthwith be sent from Key West to Guantanamo to be in readiness in case the situation should unfortunately demand additional forces for the same purpose.

It is hoped that these steps will at once awaken the Cuban Government to the necessity of promptly and adequately meeting and discharging its duties and responsibilities, and you will vigorously impress upon the President of Cuba that a continued failure on the part of his Government to afford to protect life and property will inevitably compel this Government to intervene in Cuba under and in response to its treaty rights and obligations.

Thus it has been made clear up to this time that the Administration has no intention of intervening if the Cuban Government shows reasonable ability to meet the emergency and put down the insurrection itself.

There has been for several days serious doubt in official circles, well advised by correspondence with leading Cuban citizens, that the Gomez Government was doing all it might do to stamp out the uprisings. It is known, for instance, that many officers who are splendid fighters ("As good as any we have," said a distinguished American officer of high rank to-day) have asked to be sent to Oriente Province to lead troops against the negroes, and their requests have been steadily ignored. This is taken to mean that there is some political reason for having the attempts to crush the insurrection move along feebly and sporadically. This is a phase of the situation that gives this Government anxiety. There is no telling how well the Cuban Army, small but effective, can handle the insurrection, and it is conceivable that the uprising might get such headway that nothing short of a prolonged war, in which the United States would be put to great expense, would result.

Gen. Wood announced this afternoon that the troops selected for mobilization in Cuba, if they are needed, included the Fifth, Twenty-ninth, and Seventeenth Infantry, the Eleventh Cavalry, and a battery from the Fourth Artillery (mountain.) It is also expected that Company I of the Signal Corps would be sent for the purpose of establishing communication throughout the Province of Oriente.

The Fifth Infantry, now stationed at Plattsburg, and the Twenty-ninth Infantry, stationed at Forts Porter, Jay, and Niagara, would embark at New York; the Seventeenth Infantry, stationed at Fort McPherson, would embark at Savannah, and the Eleventh Cavalry, now at Fort Oglethorpe, at Tampa. The signal company is at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and would be sent to Savannah.

The transports Sumner, McClellan, Kilpatrick, and Meade, now at Newport News, have been made ready to take the troops to Cuba, and are provisioned and coaled for instant service.

No Action Except on Absolute Need.

It may be accepted on the highest authority that there will be no intervention unless events make it absolutely necessary. Neither the President nor Secretary Knox now has any intention of sending the army into Cuba. They hope the navy will be able to cope with the situation. They believe it is necessary to wait until time has passed for the news of the presence of the battleships and the marines to spread through the eastern end of the island to the negroes, when it is the expectation that they will take counsel of discretion and disperse.

It will be several days before it will be known whether the steps already taken have had the effect desired. In the meantime it is the plan of the State Department to use all the available marines for maintaining order before asking that the army be sent. It was intimated this afternoon at the State Department that another division of the Atlantic fleet would be sent to the south coast, and probably the First Division, now at Annapolis, would be the one selected. This division will have part of the academy graduates on board, and it is said to be the plan to give these young men a touch of active service at once.

There is a feeling that the division

Continued On Page 5.

WIRELESS MUSIC 434 MILES.

Much Success Attends French Tests of Wireless Telephony.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, June 7.—Further information concerning the wireless telephony experiments at Toulon states that the Prince of Monaco installed aboard the Hirondelle a wireless station with a radius of 600 to 700 kilometers. This apparatus gave a continuous current with musical sounds, producing all the notes of the octave.

The sounds were easily heard by an operator, who was able to distinguish them from the subsidiary sounds which are always produced during an electrical disturbance of the atmosphere.

A portion of the "Marseillaise" sent from Fort de Leau, in Algeria, was heard perfectly aboard the Hirondelle in the inner harbor of Toulon, a distance of over 700 kilometers, (434 miles.) The Hirondelle's wireless mast is only 120 feet in height. The experiments were carried out at midday, when the transmission of Hertzian waves is most difficult.

Experiments in wireless telephony were made during recent naval manoeuvres off Villefranche between the warships Verité and Justice. At that time wireless telegraphy could not be worked on account of atmospheric disturbance caused by heavy gunfire, but telephony worked admirably at a distance of nearly 150 kilometers, (93 miles.)

CONVICT BANK WRECKERS.

Jennings Must Serve Six Years—Raymond Goes Free.

Herbert T. Jennings, ex-President, and Samuel K. Raymond, ex-cashier of the Mount Vernon National Bank, were found guilty last night in the Federal District Court of having misappropriated the funds of the bank. The jury was out for nearly nine hours, and found Jennings guilty on all counts, and Raymond on all but two. Charles F. Ackerman, the foreman, added a strong recommendation for mercy for Raymond, and as he spoke Mrs. Raymond sobbed audibly.

The trial has been in progress before Judge Julius M. Mayer for nearly four weeks. It was based on the building transactions of Jennings, who undertook to erect office buildings in Broadway at Forty-second and Forty-third Streets. The Government charged that he had used the funds of both the Mount Vernon and the Oneonta Banks to finance his private speculations, and that he had engaged in a prolonged and complicated series of check-kiting transactions. It also charged that he had permitted irresponsible persons, such as office boys and a janitor, to borrow large sums on their note-of-hand, and that he had invested the funds of the bank in second mortgages. The failure of the Mount Vernon Bank was directly charged to him, and it was said that the institution had thereby lost more than $400,000. Raymond as cashier was involved in his doings, as he must have had knowledge of them.

On the other hand George Gordon Battle for the defense argued that the building operations were of the highest class and that misfortune had overtaken Jennings only through the failure of some of his friends to supply him with the money they had promised. Sentence was suspended on Raymond, and Jennings was sent to Atlanta for six years.

VINCENT ASTOR BUYS AUTOS.

Presence in Syracuse Revealed by His Signing a Breakfast Check.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 7.—Had Vincent Astor not signed a breakfast check for $2.50 at the Onondaga Hotel his thirty-hour sojourn in Syracuse would probably have remained unknown.

Mr. Astor and a friend arrived at the hotel yesterday afternoon and registered as S. G. Averill and W. Wood, New York. The party came to Syracuse to visit an automobile plant here. Mr. Astor spent the morning and nearly all the afternoon. He is reported to have bought seven automobiles. Mr. Astor avoided recognition. "Really, you know," he said, "there is no mystery in my visit to Syracuse. I came up to go through the automobile works and to look after some cars. That is all."

Mr. Astor did not acknowledge what some New York newspapers have said, that he was running away from hundreds of women with proposals and begging letters.

About 2 P. M. telegrams began to pour into the Onondaga from New York and Newport inquiring regarding Mr. Astor's health. It was understood here that his trip to this city had been against the advice of his physician. Mr. Astor laughingly denied being an invalid.

SCHOOL FOR MAGAZINE MEN.

New York University to Train Students as Writers and Editors.

A review of the history of THE NEW YORK TIMES, published in connection with its sixtieth anniversary, has been placed in the library of the School of Journalism of the New York University.

The university offers a two-year course in magazine writing and editing which will open in October. The Department of Journalism has been testing the practical value of such a course for the last three years.

The new magazine classes will be similar in method to the journalistic classes. All the instructors will be men who are actually engaged in the making of standard magazines. Magazines and periodicals will be used as the only text books, and the students will be taught to write for the publications in accordance with present demands. The writing of special articles, short stories, and editorials will be taught.

MOTHER TO AID CAMPAIGN.

"My Chief Support," Says Cox, Ohio's Gubernatorial Nominee.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, June 7.—When Congressman James M. Cox, Democratic nominee for Governor, begins his campaign for election, one of his chief aids will be his mother, who is 78 years old.

As the Democratic State Convention at Toledo nominated Cox by acclamation, Mrs. Cox pushed her way gently to the rostrum, where she experienced what she described as the greatest joy of her life. At the home-coming demonstration for Mr. Cox, in which men of all political parties participated, his old mother shared equally in the honor.

"I knew Jimmy would get the nomination, because he never loses," she said to-day. "In November he'll win another victory."

"She's my chief support," said Mr. Cox to-day. "Her faith gives me courage."

Ever since his entry into public life Congressman Cox has enjoyed the close association of his proud mother, who shares with joy the honors showered upon him.

YALE-PRINCETON BASEBALL GAME

At Princeton, Saturday, June 8. Special Trains. Pennsylvania Railroad, leave New York, Pennsylvania Station, 8:26, 9:23, 11:15 A. M., 12:08 and 1:06 P. M.; leave Hudson Terminal 12:08 and 1:06 P. M., running direct to Princeton Lower Yard. Returning after game.—Adv.

BANK CLOSED AFTER CLEARING HOUSE CALL

Oriental Solvent and Gaining Deposits, Witnesses Say, When Certificates Were Withdrawn.

THE NOTICE STARTED A RUN

Money Trust Investigators Have Stirring Letter the Late President Hugh Kelly Wrote in Protest.

The events leading to the closing of the Oriental Bank in January, 1908, were told in detail before the Pujo Money Trust Investigating Committee yesterday. Evidence was brought out to show that the bank was found to be solvent at a special examination by the Clearing House early in the panic of 1907, and that in liquidation all the depositors were paid in full, 37½ per cent. paid on the stock, and that the remaining assets applicable to the stock are worth another 120 per cent.

The first run on the bank followed immediately the order that it should stop clearing for the Brooklyn Bank and the Borough Bank of Brooklyn, and its doors were closed when the Clearing House Committee demanded that its loan certificates be paid off by Feb. 6, 1908.

The recital yesterday was dramatic in some of its features. R. W. Jones, who was President of the Oriental Bank until the Clearing House insisted on his removal, was put on the stand in the middle of testimony that was being given by James G. Cannon in order that he might be released from his subpoena to undergo an operation. He produced a letter, heretofore unpublished, that was prepared by Hugh Kelly, who succeeded Mr. Jones as President, to be sent to the stockholders, but was never mailed, Mr. Kelly's death following soon after. In this letter Mr. Kelly spoke of the fate of the Oriental as a "tragedy of finance," and said the "fatal blow was struck" at it when the Clearing House demanded the retirement of its loan certificates.

What Mr. Jones said as a witness was corroborated in most respects by Erskine Hewitt, son of Abram S. Hewitt, and by Charles K. Beekman of Philbin, Beekman, Menken & Griscom, both of whom were Directors in the Oriental Bank. The evidence was brought out by Samuel Untermyer, chief counsel to the committee, to support his contention that dangerous and arbitrary powers are lodged in the Clearing House Committee.

Mr. Jones, who is now in the brokerage business, said that before becoming President of the Oriental Bank he had been with the Seventh National, and before that in the banking business in the Southwest. The bank was organized in 1858, and was a charter member of the Clearing House. Its capital was $750,000 and its surplus about $1,500,000. Dividends of 12 per cent. were paid, and the earnings were 25 to 30 per cent. The stock was quoted around 270 shortly before the panic.

Order That Closed Banks.

"On Oct. 20 or 22, 1907," said Mr. Jones, "I was called to the Clearing House to meet the Clearing House Committee. I was asked what banks we were clearing for. I told the members that there were three—the Brooklyn Bank, the Borough Bank of Brooklyn, and the Chelsea Exchange. They said they would prefer that I send notices to all three, discontinuing the clearing privilege. I said this would probably result in a large loss of business to us and possibly lead to trouble. I protested against doing what they wished.

"Finally, according to my understanding, they agreed that if the banks would increase their balances with us to $900,000 we would be permitted to continue clearing for them. The Brooklyn Bank did so increase its deposit, but the next day I had a visit from one of the committee who asked if I had sent out the notices of discontinuance. I told him I understood that I was not to do so. He said that was not his understanding, and I was called to the Clearing House again. It was then decided that we should discontinue clearing for the two Brooklyn banks, but not for the Chelsea Exchange. I told them this would mean the withdrawal of the large balances the Brooklyn banks had with us. I asked for a loan and for a committee to examine our bank.

"The committee came with its accountants and worked in the bank till 5 o'clock in the morning. Then they said they would pass us, that our condition was good. They spoke in complimentary terms of the management.

"However, we had to stop clearing for the Brooklyn banks. They closed within a day or two after the clearing privilege was withdrawn. When they closed our connection with the matter became known it caused a run on the Oriental.

"We took out Clearing House loan certificates for $2,800,000 the day after the examination. The Clearing House Committee took ample security for these certificates, and when we closed afterward it held security amounting to $3,600,000 against $1,700,000 of certificates."

It was soon after this that Mr. Jones became ill and was unconscious for several days. It was rumored that he was shamming and that he was to be indicted. When the grand jury's resignation had been called for and accepted, and Mr. Kelly had been elected President.

"At whose dictation was this done?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"I was told that the Clearing House Committee had suggested that he be elected," replied Mr. Jones. He then produced this letter written by Mr. Kelly:

The Closing of the Oriental.

To the Depositors and Stockholders of the Oriental Bank:

Gentlemen: The Oriental Bank, which closed its doors on Jan. 31 last after an honorable career of fifty-five years, was in a condition of absolute solvency. Its suspension was not an ordinary incident of the banking business—it was a tragedy of finance growing, not out of its own condition, but of the conditions which in November last menaced every Clearing House bank in New York. On Oct. 24 last, when the recent financial storm broke loose upon the community, its deposits were $10,500,000 net; on Jan. 31, when it closed its doors, they had been paid down to $3,982,000 net. Thus in the short period of three months of financial turmoil it had liquidated its demand indebtedness to the extent of 62 per cent., say $6,576,000, with a net balance of $1,750,000 of Clearing House certificates, the latter secured by the deposit of $3,600,000 of collateral.

On Nov. 27 last the operations of certain Brooklyn financiers were the subject of investigation by the District Attorney of Brooklyn, who requested the attendance of President Jones of the Oriental Bank as a witness in the matter. Mr. Jones was ill at his home with pneumonia and could not respond. A story was at once manufactured and spread that he was shamming illness, and this was quickly followed by a rumor that he was in danger of indictment. It has since transpired that he was never in the position of an alleged criminal facing indictment, but that he was simply required as a witness. His testimony was afterward taken while he was lying upon his bed during his

Continued on Page 3.

THE NEW GANG WAR IN THE UNDERWORLD

Two rival organizations of "gun men" now engaged in shooting each other up "for business reasons." Read about it in

To-morrow's Sunday Times.

TRIES TO KILL HEAD OF HUNGARIAN DIET

Opposition Deputy Fires Three Bullets at Count Tisza, Then Shoots Himself.

TISZA, UNHURT, CHEERS WIFE

While Would-Be Assassin Is Seized, Gasping Out Threats of Further Attempts in the Chamber.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, June 7.—A series of stormy sessions of the Hungarian Parliament at Budapest reached their climax today, when Julius Kovacs, a member of the Opposition, fired three shots at Count Tisza, President of the Chamber, and then shot himself in the temple. Count Tisza was unhurt, but Kovacs is believed to be dying.

The shooting was due to Count Tisza's methods of quelling the attempts at obstruction and having offending members carried out by the police. Members of the Opposition who had been suspended on account of recent disturbances gathered in a café in the morning and proceeded in a body to the House.

No attempt was made to prevent their entrance. This clemency is believed to be due to the fact that Count Tisza knew that cinematograph operators were stationed outside the Parliament Building to take pictures of the struggles of members with soldiers, and he wished to prevent such a blow to the prestige of the Chamber.

The members, on reaching their seats, found themselves surrounded by police, who requested the intruders to retire. Some quietly obeyed, but other members of the Opposition raised shouts and catcalls against the President. Finally the entire Opposition were driven out of the hall by the police.

Immediately afterward Count Tisza remarked:

"Now that the House is cleared, there is no fear of a repetition of Wednesday's disgraceful scenes. We will proceed to work."

At that instant Deputy Kovacs forced his way into the press gallery, holding a revolver in his hand, and fired three shots at Count Tisza, crying:

"There is still a member of the Opposition in the House. They are not all driven forth. I am he."

Then, turning his weapon on himself, he fired a bullet into his temple and fell to the ground.

Count Tisza's first thought was for the Countess, sitting in the gallery, and he made a reassuring gesture, but his wife, who had rushed screaming to the front at the first shot, sank back sobbing and unable to believe the evidence of her eyes that her husband was unhurt.

Count Tisza bounded into the gallery, crying: "My darling, I have only an instant, but I must tell you I am unhurt." The aged Count and Countess embraced, and the President hurried back to his desk.

Two Deputies meanwhile had thrown themselves on Kovacs, one flourishing a revolver, and carried him to a room, where he gasped:

"This is not the last shot that will be fired here."

Count Tisza, who had found two bullets sunk in the wood of his desk, which was five inches below his heart, then addressed the House in a steady voice, which seemed free from all emotion:

"The poor unfortunate who committed this act," he said, "is now beyond the reach of mortal justice. We feel deep regret, but will continue the sitting."

Opposition members expressed sympathy for the assailant, one saying, "There lies a true martyr. The pity is he did not complete his task."

The doctors who examined Kovacs found that his bullet had pierced the temple, near the right eye. A hemorrhage of the brain, in their opinion, was caused by kicks and blows which he received as he lay senseless after firing the shots.

Kovacs is a small landowner, aged 37. He made a will yesterday, doubtless in contemplation of to-day's attempt.

Count Tisza made an interesting remark to some friends concerning his act in clearing the Parliament. He said:

"If the people say I disgraced the Hungarian Parliament by my procedure in ejecting members, I must point out that thirty Irish members were once expelled from the British Parliament by the police. Now, was the method of Parliaments disgraced? I think not."

The attack upon the Count is a direct outcome of the agitation which followed his election as Speaker on May 22. Tisza is an opponent of universal suffrage, and on this issue his election was contested with a bitterness that culminated in violence in the chamber and bloodshed in the streets. He succeeded L. Navay, who resigned because of party troubles. Free fights took place around the voting urn, and finally the whole Opposition Party left the Chamber, and Tisza was elected by the Government Party.

Then came night the Socialist Union decided to proclaim a strike of all unionist workmen in Budapest except municipal employes. During the next two days there was much rioting and many persons were killed by the soldiers and police. The whole affair took on a revolutionary character and the Government was compelled to compromise with the Socialists by inducing the manufacturers to make concessions, thus appeasing the popular feeling.

The men returned to work May 28, and the demonstrations shifted from the streets to the Diet. The Opposition by noisy tactics prevented the passage of legislation, and the deadlock was unbroken until Tuesday, when President Tisza forced through the Government's defense bills in the midst of a tumult. On the following day, when proceedings were again interrupted by the use of noise making devices, the President called in the police, who expelled thirty members of the Opposition. Later those, with other obstructionists, were suspended for fifteen to twenty-five sittings.

FOR LOSS OF APPETITE, Continued vomiting or depression, take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. A wholesome tonic, refreshing and invigorating.—Adv.

MORE BOSTON RIOTS; CAR STRIKE SPREADS

Mobs Beat Policeman, and Hold Up, Wreck, and Stone Cars.

TRAFFIC IN A BAD WAY

Plan to Extend Walkout to Engineers and to Cripple the Company's Power Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 7.—The widespread effects of the carmen's strike on the Boston elevated system have become plainly apparent late at night when officials announced the suspension of service on every line running out of the city.

This announcement followed an evening of impaired service, only six of the lines being run on any kind of schedule, the remainder being totally suspended. Rioting was kept up through the evening in spite of two uniformed policemen being detailed to each car.

An inward bound Malden car was held up in Everett by a mob of strike sympathizers, and the conductor and motorman badly beaten. The rioters dispersed before the police reserves arrived. Every car passing through Everett was met with volleys of stones, and attempts to run through this district were abandoned. The last car was manned by seven conductors and seven motormen, all armed with heavy switch bars.

The service on the East Boston Ferry line and on Humboldt Avenue was withdrawn in the evening, and then other lines ceased one after another until the only services in commission were those through South Boston, Cambridge, Brighton, and Newton.

Homeward-bound theatre patrons were forced to adopt various means of reaching home. Taxicabs were most popular, but the horse-drawn cabs, which have largely given way to motors, returned temporarily to their own. Buses and even tally-hos were outfitted by enterprising stablemen, and the strange vehicles did a rushing business. Many late homegoers walked.

Estimates of the number of men on strike varied widely. Including motormen and conductors of surface cars, guards and brakemen of the tunnel and elevated systems, and a few other classes of employes, the union asserted that 8,500 members were on strike, with additional members joining hourly. Boston elevated company officials set the number of men on strike at dark at about 1,000, and later admitted that there were a few additional strikers. The total number of men of all classes regularly employed by the Boston Elevated Railway Company is 8,000, of whom 5,000 are uniformed employes.

Appeal For Sympathetic Strikes.

To gather strength to the strikers' cause, efforts were made at the meetings of several affiliated crafts to-night to have sympathetic strikes declared. Principal among those from whom assistance is sought by the strikers are the stationary engineers. The possibility of a strike action by these men, crippling the power plants of the company, appealed so greatly to company officials that arrangements were said to have been made with several score of engineers to be ready to fill the places of any strikers. The company also continued to-day to a greater extent the activity of the past week in importing men from other cities to take the places of strikers. Nearly all of the cars which were operated to-day had two motormen, one a beginner and the other acting as instructor.

A considerable number of employes remain firmly on the side of the company. A few days ago a body called the Boston Elevated Mutual Protective Association was organized, numbering, company officials say, nearly 2,000 men, who pledged allegiance to the road.

All those on strike are members of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, the local branch of which has been recently organized. It was the refusal of Gen. William A. Bancroft, President of the company, to treat with the employes on their demands as members of this organization which precipitated the strike. These demands call for an increase of 5 cents an hour to all classes, with a minimum wage to all conductors and motormen of $1.73 per day; to elevated guards a minimum of $1.65 per day, and to brakemen a minimum of $1.60 a day.

The disorders which developed immediately upon the calling of the strike at 4 P. M. resulted in the arrest of nearly thirty men, mostly charged with intimidation and assault. Three of the men were dealt with summarily, each being sentenced to serve three months in the House of Correction by Judge Bragg in the Charlestown District Court. Others received lesser sentences.

Mob Stops Crowded Car.

One of the disturbances to-night occurred directly in front of Police Station 4, in North Cambridge, and centred about an Arlington bound car, closely packed with passengers, which had been stopped when the trolley rope was cut by a crowd of marching strike sympathizers. The conductor had mounted the car to reach the severed rope when a shot was fired by some one in the crowd. It did no damage, but the crowd pulled the conductor from the roof and set about emptying the car of its occupants.

Detective Sergt. Frederick Ellis and Patrolman Temple of the Cambridge police, who were in plain clothes, were badly beaten and Lieut. James Cox, who was on desk duty at the station and went to the assistance of the other officers, received similar treatment. When reserves arrived the injured officers pointed out as ringleaders two men who were arrested. Thomas J. Collins, a conductor, was charged with assault and battery, and Frank M. Conway, a motorman, was locked up on a charge of assaulting an officer.

At Harvard Square, in Cambridge, the police dispersed a crowd of several thousand people who were gathered about the tunnel entrance. Stones were thrown at surface cars in the square, and most of the electric bulbs in the tunnel entrance were broken. Most of these disturbers appeared to be boys, several of whom were arrested.

By 10 o'clock the strikers had succeeded in tieing up every line of cars in the Dorchester district and several in adjoining districts. For an hour no car passed down Washington Street, the principal thoroughfare of the city, and hour by hour the number of cars in operation throughout the city grew less.

Minor disturbances were many in the evening. A flying squadron of Boston police equipped with automobiles and motor cycles was kept busy hurrying to the scenes of disorder. In South Boston a car was wrecked by a crowd, and traffic on Broadway, which had been intermittent, was tied up effectually. Elsewhere small crowds, many of them apparently composed largely of strike sympathizers, rather than strikers themselves, gathered in front of cars, hooting and jeering at the crews until dispersed by police.

Service on the elevated system continued more steady than on the surface. A shot was fired at an elevated train near the Dudley Street terminal in Roxbury, but it passed through the crowded car without injuring any one.

Officials of the road announced late to-night that car service on all lines would be discontinued between 1 A. M. and 5 A. M. to-morrow.

To Boston and Way Down East: Through tickets All-the-Way-by-Water. Great Steel Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill; the Metropolitan Line. See adv.—Adv.

NEW YORK LAWYER SLAIN.

F. P. Shaw Victim of an Assassin in Honduras—Wife Here.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Attorney Frederick Pierpont Shaw, representative of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, who was acting under the orders of the Federal Court for the Northern District of Illinois in the case of the Central American Commercial Company, was assassinated on June 5 at Black River, Triona, Honduras.

The American Legation at Tegucigalpa, in reporting the matter to the State Department, says that the assassin, who is not named, has been captured.

LOWELL, Mass., June 7.—Frederick Pierpont Shaw formerly lived in this city. He was paymaster of the Lowell Machine Shop and organizer of the Shaw Machine Company. His wife is in New York City. His father, Dr. Thomas P. Shaw, lives here.

Mr. Shaw and George A. Malachy went to Honduras two months ago as representatives of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, to take possession of some plantation property belonging to the Central American Commercial Company, of which the Title Company was receiver. The property consists of thousands of acres near the richest lands of the United Fruit Company, and is devoted to the cultivation of fruits and cocoanuts. It is said that when the lawyers reached the plantations they found a number of squatters there, and it is believed that it was in trouble with these men that Mr. Shaw was slain.

Mrs. Shaw, who is at their home at 140 Claremont Avenue, was notified yesterday of her husband's death.

WILL DECORATE AMUNDSEN.

French President to Honor the Explorer When He Visits Paris.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, June 7.—The amphitheatre of the Sorbonne has been definitely chosen by the Geographical Society for the solemn reception to Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the south pole, the first week in October, under the Presidency of the Ministers of Marine and Public Instruction.

Amundsen will also be received by President Fallières, who will confer on him the decoration of a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

FASTEST OF DREADNOUGHTS.

H. M. S. Conqueror Makes an Average of 23.25 Knots on Trial.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 7.—All speed records for dreadnought battleships were smashed to-day when H. M. S. Conqueror, on an eight-hour trial at full power, made a speed of 28.25 knots instead of the 21 knots as stipulated in the contract.

The fastest British battleship hitherto was the Vanguard, which did 22.1 knots on her trial two years ago.

The fastest German dreadnought is the battleship Oldenburg, which had her trial this week and attained a speed of 22.4 knots.

THANKS SENATOR SMITH.

British Railway Men Admire His Conduct of the Titanic Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—"In brushing aside all red tape you create a precedent which will benefit humanity," wrote John Phippa, Secretary of the Ormskirk (Lancashire) Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of Great Britain, in a letter received to-day by Senator Smith of Michigan, conveying its thanks for the Senator's conduct of the Titanic inquiry.

The society adopted this resolution:

"We congratulate the Hon. Senator William Alden Smith on the courageous manner in which he conducted the searching inquiry into the deplorable loss of the Titanic."

KILLED SAVING CHILDREN.

Tailor, Thrown from His Wheel Avoiding Them, Lands on His Head.

A crowd of children leaving Public School 82, at Thirty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, saw Ampere Anderson, a tailor, of 717 Fifty-first Street, turn his bicycle quickly into Thirty-sixth Street to avoid running them down, as he would have done had he continued his swift pace down Fourth Avenue.

He ran into William E. Mayer of 283 Forty-sixth Street, who, when he jumped up to remonstrate with Anderson, found the man motionless on the pavement, where he had fallen from his wheel. Mr. Mayer called Dr. Dugan from the Norwegian Hospital, who said the tailor, who had struck on his head, had been killed instantly.

KILLED SAVING HER BROTHER

Girl Pulls Baby from Auto's Path and Death Is Her Reward.

Three-year-old Yetta Weber and her two-year-old brother Isidor were playing in the street in front of their home, 460 East 147th Street, yesterday afternoon when a big automobile truck turned into the street. A child ran in front of it and the chauffeur turned out to avoid her. The turn put Isidor directly in the machine's path. Isidor ran but fell and his sister rushed to his side and grabbed him by the arm.

The little girl pulled the baby to safety, but jumped an instant too late herself. The auto hit her and flung her several feet, knocking her senseless.

She was picked up and carried to Lincoln Hospital, where she died. Dr. Childs wanted to notify the child's father and the mother sobbed as she told him that she didn't know where the father was. He went into the country yesterday to find a place for his family to board and would not be back until to-day, she said.

"He had been saving all Winter," Mrs. Weber cried, "to get money to send Isidor and Yetta out of the city in the Summer."

FIRE IN BASEMENT C.

Smoky Blaze Far Below the Bankers' Trust 39 Stories.

A very smoky fire was discovered last night in basement C," three floors underground in the Bankers' Trust Building, at 14-20 Wall Street. The fire, which started among wastepaper, was first noticed by a porter working about the basement. The porter immediately notified the Night Superintendent, and a number of window cleaners, who were on the main floor, were sent to the basement with a line of hose.

When the men got to where the fire was they saw that the smoke was too much for them, and they retreated back to the main corridor. An alarm was then sent in. After fifteen minutes work the fire was under control, with a trifling damage.

The building, which was opened on May 1 last, is thirty-nine stories high.

TAFT WINS IN FIRST CONTESTS

Twenty-four Disputed Votes from Alabama and Arkansas Awarded to Him.

ROOSEVELT CAMP ENRAGED

Managers Declare They Will Take Action of National Committee Before Convention.

TALK OF DISORDER TO-DAY

Police Asked For to Check "Terrorizing Tactics" Expected from Flinn.

RUMORS OF BOLT PERSIST

Preparation Being Made, It Is Said, Though Colonel's Chief Advisers Are Against It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 7.—After seven busy hours, which the Republican National Committee put in to-day weeding the chaff from the wheat in the matter of delegates and contestants for seats in the Republican National Convention which will meet here on June 18, twenty-four delegates have been taken from the contested columns and added to the sure-enough strength of President Taft. In all cases, except one, the contests were determined by unanimous vote, the Roosevelt members on the National Committee voting with the Taft men.

Twenty-two out of the twenty-four contestants for seats which the committee during the day determined should be occupied by Taft delegates were virtually laughed off the stage. In two Alabama districts the seats went to the Taft delegates by default, the contestants failing to put in an appearance.

The Roosevelt members of the committee freely admitted that the evidence on which was based the Colonel's contest in eight Alabama districts was too flimsy to merit consideration. The Roosevelt men were compelled to go on record, too, for there was a rollcall in every instance, instead of the viva voce vote that was provided for in the rules adopted yesterday against the vigorous opposition of committee members who have hitched their destiny to the Colonel's setting star.

The decision in the contest from the Ninth Alabama District was by a vote of 38 to 15. Three Taft members on the National Committee voted with the Roosevelt forces to seat ex-Judge Oscar E. Hundley of Birmingham and G. B. Lewis of Bessemer, the Roosevelt contestants. One of the Colonel's staunchest supporters on the committee, Cecil A. Lyon, the Republican boss of Texas, voted with the Taft men.

Dixon Issues a Statement.

Mr. Dixon, at the Roosevelt headquarters, issued a statement to-night excoriating the members of the National Committee.

"Until the roll was called on the Ninth Alabama District," says the statement, "I was not prepared to believe that a majority of the National Committee was prepared deliberately to murder the Republican Party.

"The Nation might as well know the truth. Three minutes before the roll was called on this contest, Senator Crane of Massachusetts walked over to Mr. Stevenson of Colorado, who holds the proxy of Senator Scott of West Virginia, and said to him: 'We simply cannot afford to go on record in this case against seating the Roosevelt delegates; the case is so plain that the country will not stand for it.'

Mr. Stevenson replied, 'We have to do it. Of course there is no justification in fact, but if once we establish a precedent we will have to yield in other cases.'

"The theft was cold-blooded, premeditated, and deliberate. With the record of the roll call of the Ninth Alabama Congressional District I now deliberately charge that a majority of the National Committee, in violation of their sacred trust as Trustees of the Republican Party, in fear and hatred of Theodore Roosevelt, have entered into an agreement among themselves to thwart all and every Roosevelt delegate regardless of right.

"In his bitterness at being repudiated by the Republican voters, Mr. Taft has now determined if possible to wreck the party rather than permit it to win with Col. Roosevelt as its candidate. But the National Committee is not the National Convention, as will be seen."

Mr. Stevenson denied absolutely the conversation attributed to him and Senator Crane concerning the Ninth Alabama delegation and said he would demand that it be made right to-morrow.

To-night the Colonel's campaign managers are declaring that they will take the fight into the convention, and that they feel convinced that the convention will reverse the National Committee. But in taking their contests into the convention they will have under the severe handicap of a perfectly made record, showing that in 80 per cent. of the cases heard so far the supporters of Col. Roosevelt on the committee were in thorough agreement with the Taft members regarding the nature of the evidence on which the contests were decided.

As a matter of fact, there seems to be little fight left in any of the men who only a few hours ago loudly declared that the Colonel could not be beaten. A wellnigh funereal air pervades the Roosevelt headquarters to-night. Senator Dixon has been locked in his room in close conference with his lieutenants during the greater part of the day.

Every one who has followed the situation closely believes to-night that before many hours Col. Roosevelt will forsake the sylvan quiet of Sagamore Hill and set out for this city. There is a report in circulation to-night, which seems well authenticated, to the effect that the Roosevelt managers are doubly disheartened at the flimsy nature of the Southern contests prepared by Ormsby McHarg, in which they placed so much faith only a few hours ago, and have given up hope of bringing about the Colonel's nomination in the regular way.

Prediction of a victory for the Colonel on the first ballot, which heretofore have been a daily feature in the bulletin

service from the Colonel's campaign headquarters, was omitted in the formal statements given out to-day. On the contrary, some of the staunchest supporters of Col. Roosevelt, men who for weeks have gone about with the word of victory on their lips, admitted in conversation with friends that they regarded the outlook as bad for the Colonel as it possibly could be.

Every one at the Roosevelt headquarters discouraged the suggestion that the Colonel would bolt and have himself nominated as a third party candidate. But for all that, it may be announced on good authority that a bolt is being considered and that some of the preparations are under way.

Leaders Are Against a Bolt.

It was learned to-day that some of the leaders in the Roosevelt movement have been sounded with reference to their prospective attitude in the case of a bolt. In most instances the response has been discouraging. Such men as William L. Ward of New York, United States Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, and Col. Cecil A. Lyon of Texas are too staunch Republicans to relish the idea of facing the long future with the brand of irregularity upon them.

Dissension is rife in the Colonel's camp, where everybody wants to be a leader and none a private. It was more than hinted to-day that the Colonel, realizing that his campaign since headquarters was shifted to Chicago has been badly botched, reached the eleventh-hour decision of sending ex-State Senator Flinn of Pennsylvania to Chicago in order that some "practical" methods may be instituted in the conduct of his fight.

Senator Dixon, when it was suggested to him that Mr. Flinn was to supersede him as chieftain of the Roosevelt forces, shrugged his shoulders and declared that there was not a word of truth in it.

Dixon Lauds Flinn.

"He is coming here to help Theodore Roosevelt just as a lot of other men experienced in political work will come here within the next few days from all parts of the country and for the same purpose," said Senator Dixon. "I may add that I do not know any man who is better equipped for such work than William Flinn. Witness his work in the Pennsylvania primary campaign."

Considerable gossip was caused to-day by the simultaneous appearance here of George W. Perkins, who has been one of the Colonel's mainstays during this costly ante-convention campaign, and E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Gary was about the Congress Hotel for a little while this forenoon, where he mingled freely with the crowd in the lobby, apparently without being recognized until he ran across United States Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania. Senator Penrose admitted to-night that he had seen Mr. Gary, but said that they had not talked politics. Mr. Gary left for New York this evening.

Mr. Perkins put up at the Blackstone, where William L. Ward of New York and a number of the Colonel's friends are staying.

"I have just come to Chicago for the convention," said Mr. Perkins to THE TIMES correspondent. "I have not missed a Republican National Convention since 1888, and I am not going to miss this one."

"What do you think of the action of the Republican National Committee in seating the Taft delegates in every contest?" Mr. Perkins was asked.

"I think the action of the committee was anticipated by the friends of Mr. Roosevelt," he replied. "We were prepared for it."

"What bearing will the attitude of the committee, in your opinion, have on the Colonel's prospects of getting the nomination?"

"Well, it is up to the convention to say who shall be nominated," was the reply. "I suppose when the delegates get there they will realize that it is their business to nominate a man who can carry the party to victory in the Fall. I think the results of the primaries, wherever there has been an opportunity for ascertaining the sentiment among Republicans, have plainly indicated who the man should be and what man in the party is best qualified to be its standard bearer."

"Is Col. Roosevelt coming here?" Mr. Perkins was asked.

"I do not know," said Mr. Perkins, "from a statement by the Colonel printed in the evening papers it would appear that he is fully cognizant of what is going on here at the present time."

Mr. Perkins said that he had not conferred with any of the Roosevelt leaders. He took luncheon with Herman H. Kohlsaat, who owns one of the Chicago morning newspapers.

Says Money Was Used.

While the committee was in session Director McKinley of the Taft Bureau hurled a bombshell into the Roosevelt camp by making the direct charge that money had been used in Georgia by agents of the Roosevelt forces in order to win delegates pledged for President Taft over to the Colonel.

"The Republican Party has been attacked by those who profess to be Republicans, and the President of the United States has been assailed," said Mr. McKinley.

"The honor and dignity of the Presidency itself is practically all that remains unassailed, but even that is close to the pale of a great National scandal when methods such as have been pursued in the name of a third term candidate are employed.

"In order that there may be no mistaking the meaning of this statement, the National Taft Bureau is confidentially informed from Atlanta, Ga., to-day that absolute proof has been obtained that a man known to be affiliated with the Roosevelt forces in that State has visited many of the Taft delegates and has offered them money, professedly for legitimate expenses, if they will bolt their instructions to vote for President Taft.

"This is more than proof that the contests brought in Mr. Roosevelt's name in Georgia are false on their face. It is proof of the fact that it is the duty of the Republican Party as a whole to protect the office of President from one of the most dastardly conspiracies of the age."

Director McKinley also declared that the Roosevelt members of the Republican National Committee had voted against the Roosevelt delegates in the Alabama contests merely for effect and as an alleged evidence that they had been "fair." He added that the utter collapse of the claims regarding Alabama at the hearing to-day utterly disproved the slanders that had been spread broadcast by the Roosevelt managers with regard to the situation in the South, inasmuch as it exposed the hollowness of the McHarg contests.

"'But that is not all," said Mr. McKinley. "Realizing from the outset that these contests in Alabama were assertions of the falsest kind of pretense, Mr. Roosevelt's agents early in the campaign tried to persuade Mr. Taft's Alabama delegates to bolt their instructions for Mr. Taft and to vote for Mr. Roosevelt. This move, which has been similarly made in every Southern State, was pointed out at the time by this bureau as proof positive of the insincerity of Mr. Roosevelt's contests all over the country.

"It was a reflection on the honor and integrity of the Southern delegates, which was resented by every friend of President Taft and by every lover of a genuine square deal and of fair play. These tactics were as hotly resented in the South as in the North, with the result that Col. Roosevelt's managers soon found that they had overplayed their hand. They have been roundly denounced throughout the South for the effrontery with which they have approached the Southern delegates as though they were mere chattels to be bought and sold to the highest bidder."

POLICE TO BE ON HAND TO-DAY.

Asked for on Report That Demonstrations Were to be Made.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 7.—While the knowledge that such an expert at the game of politics as it was played in the good old days as Senator William Flinn of Pittsburgh would set foot in Chicago within a few hours to promote the Roosevelt boom did not strike terror to the hearts of the Taft leaders, steps were taken to-night to prevent intimidation of the National Committee by disorderly methods.

Col. William F. Stone, Sergeant at Arms of the Republican National Convention, appealed to-night to Mayor Harrison for police protection at to-morrow's sessions of the committee at the Coliseum.

Col. Stone's action, he said, was prompted by reports that certain Roosevelt leaders had prepared to take steps to intimidate the membership of the committee in its deliberations on the contests.

Other members of the committee, including Col. New of Indiana, Senator Crane of Massachusetts, and Senator Sanders of Tennessee, said they had heard the reports of a planned Roosevelt demonstration at the committee room during the hearings.

"There will be no 'rough house,'" said Col. Stone, "in the committee; neither will there be any demonstration permitted on the outside of the Coliseum. Drastic measures will be adopted if anything of the kind is attempted. I have asked the Chicago city authorities for police protection at the committee hearings."

Col. New said he had heard reports of possible pending trouble, but was loath to believe them.

"Such a report as this," said Col. New, "seems to me incredible. Certainly no one is foolish enough to believe anything can be gained for a cause by the adoption of such methods. And surely no one who knows the members of the National Committee is going to believe that they can be bluffed or terrorized by any mob or set of thugs that can be mustered.

"Mind you, I do not believe that anything of the sort will be attempted, as surely some one in the crowd has intellect enough to head off anything of the sort."

Senator Dixon of Montana, Col. Roosevelt's campaign manager, declined to discuss these reports.

The political wisdom of Col. Roosevelt in sending Boss Flinn at this time is questioned even by his friends, on the ground that with Flinn acting as an aid to the Colonel, it can no longer be said truthfully that all the old-time bosses on the scene are domiciled under one roof with the Taft boom. When it comes to the boss business Mr. Flinn very easily can hold his own with such old-timers as Boies Penrose and W. Murray Crane.

"I notice that Mr. Roosevelt has begun to stage his farce comedy by suddenly projecting Editor A. P. Moore and William Flinn into the ring as his personal representatives during the hearing of the contests by the Republican National Committee," said Director McKinley of the Taft bureau. "Both gentlemen seem to have been shot out of Oyster Bay so fast last night that somebody will have to provide them with a clean collar upon arrival in Chicago. These little entrances and exits will continue until the nominating day of the Republican National Convention, when Theodore Roosevelt will make the final exit into four years more as an ex-President.'

"The significance of these by-plays is that every time Mr. Roosevelt sends help he admits defeat. Not only from the East but from the West Mr. Roosevelt is staging dramatic entrances into Chicago. The 'Progressive Republicans,' so-called, from Colorado will probably be ordered to march. They will be followed by the 'Rough Riders' from Texas, the Abernathy kids from Oklahoma, and by other strong feature cards, all properly advertised by the Roosevelt press, until Chicago will fairly teem with side show attractions.

"In order that these attractions may be properly advertised to the public it is only necessary to say that Editor Moore of Pittsburgh is the same Editor Moore to whom Theodore Roosevelt wrote a letter on Aug. 16, 1911, in which he said:

"'I should esteem it a genuine calamity if such a movement (looking to Roosevelt's nomination) were undertaken.'

"Mr. Roosevelt now regards it as a genuine calamity because he is not going to be nominated.

"Old Bill Flinn, the second life preserver dispatched to Chicago by Mr. Roosevelt, is the same old Bill Flinn who was driven out of power in Pittsburgh in 1900. During his brief term as boss of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County he secured city and county contracts for himself and members of his family amounting in value to $21,000,000.

"So brazen did Flinn become that he finally wrote out a contract in his own handwriting proposing to Matthew S. Quay that he (Flinn) would turn over to Quay every vote from Allegheny County in the State Legislature, in Congress, and in the State and National Conventions in return for legislative protection for himself and his private business. The proposal was so brazen that even Boss Quay turned it down. This was soon followed by Flinn's involuntary retirement from politics until the present campaign, when he 'came back' on the coattails of Theodore Roosevelt. In the Pennsylvania primaries it was Flinn who originated the scheme of hiring Roosevelt messengers at $5 each on primary day. It is said that it took $20,000 worth of messengers to run Flinn's errands on that day.

"Reliable information has been received indicating that the sole purpose of the coming of William Flinn of Pittsburgh to Chicago at the instance of Theodore Roosevelt, is to take steps to intimidate the Republican National Committee, if possible, in its deliberations on the contests on delegate seats in the Republican National Convention. It is understood that the plan which Mr. Flinn is expected to follow is to organize crowds of Roosevelt followers who shall make demonstrations at the Coliseum for the purpose of attempting to overawe the National Committee."

Roosevelt members of that body to-day deprecated the plan, and, it is said, appealed to George W. Perkins, one of Mr. Roosevelt's most intimate friends, to put an end of it.

TAFT WINS IN ALL CASES.

Contests in Alabama and Arkansas Decided in President's Favor.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Twenty-four delegates from Alabama and Arkansas were added to-day to the Taft column by the action of the Republican National Committee on the so-called Roosevelt contests from those States. All of the contests presented before the committee to-day were decided in Taft's favor, and in all but two the decision of the committee was unanimous, although one roll call test apparently had shown fifteen anti-Taft votes.

The cases decided to-day were those of the six delegates at large and the two each in the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth Congressional Districts in Alabama, and the four delegates at large and the two each in the First and Second Districts of Arkansas.

There remain to be heard of the Arkansas contests those in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Districts. The contest over the six delegates at large from Arizona was postponed on motion of Committeeman Penrose of Pennsylvania.

In view of the bitter feeling between the Taft and Roosevelt adherents, the meeting was surprisingly peaceful, although it opened with a contest which forecast a degree of friction, which, however, failed to materialize.

This contest arose over a renewal by Senator Borah of Idaho of his motion of yesterday which would permit only eight members of the committee to demand a roll call instead of twenty, as provided by the existing rules.

Mr. Borah Wants to Debate.

Dennis T. Flynn of Oklahoma, holding at the time the proxy of Committeeman Flanigan of Nevada, moved to lay the Borah motion on the table. Mr. Borah wanted to debate the motion, but Chairman Rosewater declared it undebatable as a proposition of parliamentary law.

"I don't intend to be choked off by a gag this early in the campaign," said Senator Borah with some show of heat, "and I will either have my say here or I will occupy such a position that this convention will make no progress."

"This committee will conduct its proceedings under the usual parliamentary rules," said Mr. Rosewater with marked dignity.

"But you shall not adopt any rule or gag by laying motions on the table this early in the campaign," retorted the Idaho Senator.

The committee proceeded to table the Borah motion by a viva voce vote and then Mr. Borah was permitted to continue, which he did as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, we will not make any progress here. Now I know that you have a steam roller. I don't even desire to cushion the steam roller. I am perfectly willing that the steam roller shall operate, but I want to say here and now that it will be known to the country that it does operate, how it operates, who is operating it.

"Men who have not the moral courage to record their vote before the people of this country are not worthy to represent the great Republican organization of these United States.

"Men who have not the manhood to stand up here and state for whom they are going to vote, how they are going to vote, are evidently acting as—"

The Chairman—The gentleman from Idaho is out of order.

Mr. Barthoidt—There is nothing before the house.

Senator Borah—I am before the house.

Mr. Barthoidt—I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed in order that this proceeding be made parliamentary.

Mr. Penrose—I hope consent will be given to the Senator from Idaho to continue, and I think we should give unanimous consent now and let him get his remarks into the record.

This was made plain soon after this that even though Mr. Borah's motion had been tabled the majority intended to give the minority a roll call on demand, on any question. Messrs. Penrose, Crane and others of the Taft faction repeatedly joined Mr. Borah and his colleagues in the minority in asking for a roll call, and they always got it.

The test vote came in the case of the Ninth Alabama District, in which the Taft delegates were seated by a vote of thirty-eight to fifteen. These fifteen were Knight of California, du Pont of Delaware, Borah of Idaho, Lowden of Illinois, Burnam of Kentucky, Wight of Louisiana, whose vote was cast by E. J. Thilberger; Kellogg of Minnesota, Rosewater of Nebraska, Flanigan of Nevada, whose proxy was held at that time by Lucius N. Littauer; Ward of New York, Capers of South Carolina, Thorson of South Dakota, Monday of Tennessee, Loose of Utah, and Bieber of District of Columbia. Neither Rosewater nor Lowden voted yesterday with the anti-Taft people in the test then recorded.

An incident of the day was the rejection by unanimous vote of the brief of J. A. Comer of Little Rock, in the Arkansas delegates at large case, on the ground that it contained "indecent and insulting language." Members of the committee said later that proper regard must be shown for the dignity of the court by which these cases were being heard.

To-morrow's work will begin with the remaining Arkansas cases, and these will probably be followed by the Florida cases. The case of the two delegates from the Fourth District of California, who are contested by the Taft faction, will not be heard until Monday, as the parties cannot reach here in time for to-morrow's session. The Florida cases cover the six delegates at large and two each from the First, Second, and Third Districts.

When the Alabama cases were called a strong array of counsel appeared on each side to open the fight for delegations, upon the outcome of which the Republican Presidential nomination is supposed to depend. Ormsby McHarg of New York and ex-Senator Charles Dick of Ohio appeared as chief counsel, respectively, for Col. Roosevelt and President Taft.

With former Senator Dick were Frederick C. Bryan of Washington, his associate counsel; O. D. Street and S. S. Pleasants, members of the Taft delegation at large from Alabama, and W. R. Reese, J. J. Curtis, and A. C. Birch, representing the contesting Taft delegates to the Congressional districts.

Mr. McHarg was assisted in presenting the Alabama cases by Oscar R. Hundley of Birmingham, one of the Roosevelt delegates at large and the Roosevelt leader in the State. Associated with the Roosevelt attorney was Bainbridge Colby of New York, who is aiding in the contest fights.

The Taft claims to the Alabama delegates at large, six in number, as presented to the committee by the President's representatives, were substantially as follows:

In August, 1911, Republican factions in Alabama came together in a convention under a suggestion from President Taft to compromise long-standing differences. That convention, it was alleged, selected Pope M. Long, State Chairman, superseding J. O. Thompson, and selected six delegates at large to the Republican National Convention.

When the Republican National Committee met in Washington in December, 1911, it invalidated any election of delegates which had taken place prior to its meeting. State Chairman Long called another convention in Birmingham, March 7, 1912, and the delegates at large were re-elected, in conformity with the National Committee's official call.

Later, Senator Dick declared that Mr. Thompson, the former Chairman, issued another call for a separate convention, at which the contesting delegates at large were chosen.

"After all, Col. Roosevelt announced his candidacy for the Presidency," he said. "Mr. Thompson repudiated the written agreement he had entered into a year ago; pretended that the entire proceedings of the convention held in August, 1911, were illegal and void, and pretended to call together the old State Committee of which he had been Chairman. Three members of the old committee responded to his call out of a total of forty-one members.

"The Taft delegates at large were elected by a State convention duly called by the new State Committee, of which Pope M. Long is Chairman. There can be no question about the legality of the election."

In the First Congressional District cases the Taft attorneys declared the organization established at the Republican Convention in Alabama had been ignored, and that a separate convention had been called by J. C. Thompson and N. L. Steele to elect Roosevelt delegates, and "who occupy no official relation to either the State or Congressional Committees."

In the Second District it was asserted that the regular organization also was ignored, and the Taft forces further charged that the Roosevelt convention had been held outside the boundaries of the Second Congressional District, without the issuing of notices or the holding of county conventions.

In the Fifth and Ninth Districts the Taft adherents charged the Roosevelt forces with woringk through a "rump" or bolting committee, and in the Sixth District it was declared that eight men had selected the district delegates at a meeting in Birmingham.

Senator Borah observed that he knew the other side had the votes to seat any delegates they desired to.

"But 90,000,000 of people are watching this committee's sessions," he said, "and unless the record is clear it will be charged that all interests were not given fair treatment.

"I do not think the majority of the committee is going to seat any one who ought not to be seated, but I do insist that the minority in each case shall have an opportunity to record their votes. Why should we not leave this record clear, so that charges of misrepresentation or fraud cannot be made against us?"

Senator Borah's motion was tabled by a viva voce vote. This result crystallized the impression that the thirty-nine to thirteen vote of yesterday really represented the relative Taft and the anti-Taft strength in the committee.

The committee then called the case of the Alabama delegates at large, the first contest case to be taken up.

Hayward Makes Argument.

Chairman Rosewater called upon the Roosevelt attorneys to open the arguments as the credentials of their delegates were filed last. "There is no contestant or contestee before this committee," said Secretary Hayward. "Both delegations are treated on the face of their credentials as regular, and the order in which these arguments shall proceed is based on the date of filing the credentials."

The Roosevelt attorneys, led by Mr. McHarg and Mr. Hundley, claimed complete regularity for their delegates. They asserted that J. O. Thompson and his delegates had been recognized by the Republican National Convention of 1908 as "the regular or Thompson faction."

Mr. Hundley charged that the "Long" or Taft delegates had been chosen at the convention of August, 1911, which was illegal. State Chairman Thompson, he said, had been elected in 1908 for a term of years, and could not be superseded except by the election of a successor by a regular Republican State convention in Alabama, called by the State Committee. Mr. Hundley declared that such a regular convention never had been called.

When the Taft side took up the argument, O. D. Street, charged that Mr. Thompson had signed a written agreement to abide by the action of the State Convention of Aug. 31, 1911.

"When the convention met," said Mr. Street, "Mr. Thompson called it to order. There was no protest from anywhere."

The Long committee chosen by the convention was recognized by all factions, he said.

When the Republican National Committee invalidated the selection of National delegates made by the August Convention, Chairman Long on Jan. 2, 1912, called another State Convention, held March 7, 1912, at which the Long delegates were re-elected.

Mr. Street characterized as a "refinement of technicality" the claim of the Thompson faction that all acts of the convention on Aug. 31 were invalid because the Republican National Committee refused to recognize delegates elected earlier than Jan. 1, 1912. He characterized it as "a proposition so absurd as to scarcely require answer."

Vote for Taft Delegates.

Upon the close of the arguments the contest came quickly to a vote, and it was evidently unanimous. Senator Borah's demand for a roll call was not opposed, and it showed the same result—38 to 0 in favor of seating the Taft delegates at large.

The attitude of the Roosevelt members in voting to seat the Taft delegates had been foreshadowed in the questions asked by Senator Borah, Frank B. Kellogg, and others during the course of the arguments.

Searching questions were asked by members of the committee on all points of the controversy, and the decision was received without debate. The motion to seat the Long delegation was made by Committeeman Blodgett of Michigan.

The Taft delegates from the First Alabama District are Prejate P. Parker and Clarence W. Allen.

Taking up the First Alabama Congressional District contest, Ormsby McHarg, attorney for the Roosevelt forces, announced he would waive the time allotted him for argument.

"The reason is," said Mr. McHarg, "it cannot be shown that the so-called Long delegates were legally elected. There is no use of our taking up time to prove what is already established."

Attorneys for the Taft supporters contended that their delegates were selected by conventions called by the regular district committees which grew out of the reorganization of the party in the Aug. 31, 1911, convention. This contest also was won by the Taft forces again by a unanimous vote.

Representative Bartholdt of Missouri, holding the proxy of Charles Nagel, moved that the Barker or Taft delegates be seated. Senator Borah again demanded a roll call. Several members of the committee called out "No," but Senator Penrose, Gen. Clayton of Arkansas, and many other Taft men on the committee supported Mr. Borah and made up the necessary twenty to order a roll call.

The Second Alabama District contest was called immediately. The Taft men won the Second, Fifth, and Sixth District delegates in rapid succession. In the Fifth the contest was decided without a roll call. In the Sixth the Roosevelt contesting delegates did not appear.

Committeeman Barker moved that this contest be considered as withdrawn and the Taft men placed on the roll. This carried without opposition.

The Taft delegates seated in the Second District were Wiley W. Pridgen and George Newstell.

The Roosevelt delegates who will be permitted to carry their contest to the convention because the briefs had not been received to-day, are A. B. Long and John M. Green.

The Taft delegates in the Fifth District were Douglas Smith and Lewis D. Hicks. In the Sixth District the successful delegates were State Chairman Pope M. Long and C. P. Lunsford.

The committee agreed without debate to placing on the temporary roll of the committee the uncontested delegates from the Third, Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Alabama Districts.

The contest in the Ninth District then was called. Judge Hundley, one of the Roosevelt delegates from the Ninth District, declared the Taft delegates were elected by a bolting convention.

"This was a bolt, pure and simple," said Mr. Hundley. "They said to us: 'We are going to leave you,' and walked out of the hall."

Just Like a Walkout.

Mr. Hundley presented what he said was a stenographic report of the Ninth District Convention, to show that the Long, or Taft, forces had walked out of the hall. The Roosevelt delegates in the Ninth District were Oscar R. Hundley and F. R. Lewis. The Taft delegates were James B. Slean and J. R. Carter.

The Taft delegates from the Ninth District were represented by A. C. Birch of Alabama. He suggested that men not legally members of the District Committee had participated in its meeting on Feb. 15; that the legal committee at that time, owing to resignations and absences, numbered twenty-seven, and that fifteen men participated in the Taft convention.

"I was elected Chairman by fifteen members," said Mr. Birch. "We did not leave the hall. I presided over the meeting in the hall in which it had been called."

Judge Hundley declared vacancies on the regular committee had been filled by appointment, but Mr. Birch declared the appointments of new members, by which the Roosevelt people claimed to control the committee, were not legal.

The vote brought the day's first definite line-up—38 to 15—in favor of the so-called Taft delegates, and closed the Alabama contests.

The Arkansas contests, involving sixteen seats, four delegates at large and twelve from Congressional districts, were called immediately. Fourteen Roosevelt men appeared with J. A. Comer of Little Rock as their spokesman, to urge their claims to places on the temporary roll of the National Convention.

Associated with former Senator Dick in presenting the Taft cases were H. L. Remmel of Little Rock, and Wallace Townsend, also of Arkansas.

The Roosevelt men charged that the Arkansas Republican organization consisted of "Postmasters and other Federal employes, the sole purpose of which organization is the distribution of Federal patronage." They declared "fraud, intimidation, and violence" had been threatened against the Roosevelt adherents.

"When we appeared at the convention hall we were met with revolvers and clubs," declared Mr. Comer. "Two Democratic Constables were stationed inside the doors with orders to prevent any Roosevelt delegate from getting in. At least one of our men was struck in the head by one of those Constables."

In the county in which this was alleged to have happened Mr. Comer said that 109 delegates to the County Convention were for Roosevelt and only 78 for Taft, but the guards kept the Roosevelt men out.

He declared the question of "regularity" could not be raised in Arkansas, because "there is no Republican Party in the State. The organization is a Postmasters' monopolistic syndicate," he said, "and it would take shotguns to break up the system."

Mr. Remmel, taking up the defense for the Taft delegates, said that a protesting delegation much like that before the National Committee had gone to Washington several years ago and protested to President Roosevelt against Republican conditions in the State.

"He told them to go back to Arkansas and nominate a ticket," said Mr. Remmel, "and if they won the would recognize them as the Republican Party in the State."

"I saw President Roosevelt later," said Mr. Remmel, "and asked him who constituted the Republican Party in Arkansas."

"'You do,' he said."

Mr. Remmel declared the selection of State and district delegates had been entirely regular and proper. In the country where, Mr. Comer alleged, "fraud," and "rascality" had occurred, the Roosevelt forces did not even take their contest to the State Committee or before the Committee on Credentials.

In twenty-one counties, said Mr. Remmel, no officeholders at all were represented in the so-called "regular" conventions. In other counties, he declared, the officeholders were but a minority of the total.

"For thirteen years this gentleman on the other side was Postmaster of Little Rock," declared Mr. Remmel, waving his hand toward Mr. Holt of the Roosevelt delegation.

"Because he did not get it again he is up here contending for a place in the convention."

He declared the Roosevelt men had assaulted his nephew with a club.

"They would not come before a Committee on Credentials," he said, "but they were there trying to rush the convention."

Mr. Remmel said he moved in the convention to instruct the delegates for Taft. A counter motion was made, he said, to send an uninstructed delegation, but the Taft instructions were carried by a large majority.

"It was an absolutely fair convention," he said.

He characterized the Roosevelt contest as a "farce." He singled out members of the Roosevelt delegation by name and told the committee of Federal positions they now or formerly held.

"There never was such a farce in Arkansas before," said Mr. Remmel. "You'll have to sit down on these people good and hard and teach them a lesson," he added amid a roar of laughter from the committee.

The successful motion to seat the Taft delegates followed a motion by George R. Sheldon of New York, holding the proxy of Committeeman Brooker of Connecticut, to throw out the brief of Mr. Comer, leading the Roosevelt faction because it contained language that was "indecent" and "insulting to this committee." The entire committee supported this motion.

Negro Question Brought Up.

In the case of the first Congressional District delegates from Arkansas, Ormsby McHarg, who presented the arguments, charged that negroes in that district had been disfranchised because the convention was held in a locality in which negroes were not allowed.

"It was well understood that negroes were not safe in this locality," he said.

"The regular committee did not call the convention where all could attend, and the electors had to protect their own rights by organizing a new committee and calling a new convention."

A negro delegate was present with the Roosevelt representatives in presenting the first district case.

"This is the first time this question has ever been presented to this committee," declared Mr. McHarg, "and it must be decided if the Republican Party is to live."

Called upon by Mr. McHarg, the negro delegate, A. P. Millar, declared "colored folks were afraid to go to Paragould, where the convention was held."

Wallace Townsend, representing the First District Taft delegates, declared the Republicans had "followed scrupulously the call of the Republican National Committee" in calling and holding the district convention.

He declared the contestants' claims "absurd," and that they were made only in order to give some ostensible ground fo contest.

Mr. Townsend declared that he did not know negroes were not allowed in Paragould. He and other members of the Taft delegation, answering questions by Committeeman Kellogg of Minnesota, admitted that no negroes were present at the convention, but declared that several had given their proxies to white men.

"Isn't it strange," asked Mr. Kellogg, "that none of them attended, if they were allowed to?"

The Arkansas men would not admit that there was anything strange about the entire absence of negroes.

Mr. Remmel said that negroes would not have been molested if they had gone to the "regular" convention. He said there were many negroes living in the community.

The two Taft delegates from the first district were seated by a vote of forty-nine to 2, Kellogg of Minnesota and Thorson of South Dakota in the negative. The Taft delegates seated in the Second District were Charles R. French and Charles T. Bloodworth.

The contest in the second district next taken up hung upon the question of whether or not the Roosevelt faction had received proper consideration. Mr. Comer of Little Rock again represented the Roosevelt delegates and Mr. Remmel the Taft faction. The arguments were briefly submitted following substantially those in the case of the delegates at large. The committee voted unanimously to seat the Taft delegates, H. H. Meyers and R. S. Coffman. The vote was forty-seven to nothing. The committee at 5:40 o'clock adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

DIVISION OF DELEGATES.

How the Candidates Stand After Yesterday's Awards.

The division of delegates between the Republican candidates for the Presidential nomination, including the awards made by the National Committee yesterday, is as follows:

Instructed for Taft.

Alabama	24
Arkansas	10
Colorado, (complete)	12
Connecticut, (complete)	14
Illinois, (Fifth District)	2
Indiana, (Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, and Tenth Districts)	8
Iowa, (four at large and First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth Districts).	16
Kansas, (First District)	2
Kentucky, (four at large and First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, and one delegate from Fifth District)	19
Louisiana, (First, Third, and Fifth Districts)	6
Massachusetts, (eight at large conceded by Roosevelt, and First, Second, Third, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Districts)	26
Michigan, (First, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Districts)	12
Mississippi, (First to Seventh Districts, inclusive)	14
Missouri, (Ninth and Thirteenth Districts)	4
Montana, (complete)	6
Nevada, (complete)	6
New Hampshire, (complete)	8
Ohio, (part)	14
Oklahoma, (Fourth District)	2
Rhode Island, (complete)	10
South Carolina, (four at large and Second, Third, Fifth, and Seventh Districts)	12
Tennessee, (four at large and First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Tenth Districts)	18
Utah, (complete)	8
Vermont, (First District)	2
Virginia, (First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Districts)	10
Wyoming, (complete)	6
Hawaii, (complete)	6
Alaska, (complete)	6
District of Columbia, (complete)	2
Porto Rico, (complete)	2
Total instructed for Taft	285

Not Instructed or Contested but Pledged to Taft.

Delaware, (complete)	6
Idaho, (part)	2
Indiana, (Second District)	2
Michigan, (Seventh District)	2
Missouri, (Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Districts)	6
New Mexico, (at large)	6
New York, (4 at large and 39½ districts)	83
North Carolina, (one from First District)	1
Pennsylvania, (part)	12
South Carolina, (Fourth and Sixth Districts)	4
Tennessee, (one from the Eighth District)	1
Texas, (Sixth and Eleventh Districts)	2
Virginia, (Fifth District)	2
Vermont, (4 at large)	4
Total uninstructed for Taft	136

Remaining Taft Delegates Contested

Arizona	6
Arkansas, (Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Districts)	8
Florida, (all)	12
Georgia, (all)	28
Indiana, (four at large, and First, Third, and Thirteenth Districts)	10
Kentucky, (Eighth and Tenth Districts)	4
Louisiana, (six at large, and Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts)	14
Michigan, (six at large)	6
Mississippi, (four at large, and Eighth District)	6
Missouri, (Third District)	2
North Carolina, (Third District)	2
South Carolina, (First District)	2
Tennessee, (Second and Ninth Districts)	4
Texas, (eight at large and First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Districts)	28
Virginia, (four at large, and Second, Third, Fourth, and Sixth Districts)	14
Washington, (all)	14
Philippines, (all)	2
Oklahoma, (Third District)	2
Total remaining contests	162

Instructed for Roosevelt and Not Contested.

California, (complete)	26
Illinois, (all but Fifth District)	56
Indiana, (Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Districts)	10
Kansas, (four at large and Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts)	18
Kentucky, (one from Fifth District)	1
Maryland, (complete)	16
Massachusetts, (Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, and Fourteenth Districts)	10
Michigan, (Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Ninth Districts)	10
Minnesota, (complete)	24
Missouri, (Fourth, Second, Sixth, Eighth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Districts)	12
Nebraska, (complete)	16
New Jersey, (complete)	28
North Carolina, (four at large and Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Districts)	20
Ohio, (part)	24
Oklahoma, (all but Third District)	16
Oregon, (complete)	10
Pennsylvania, (twelve at large)	12
South Dakota, (complete)	10
Texas, (Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Districts)	8
Vermont, (Second District)	2
West Virginia, (complete)	16
Total instructed for Roosevelt	393

Not Instructed or Contested, but Pledged to Roosevelt.

Idaho, (part)	6
Maine, (all)	12
New Mexico, (one at large)	1
New York, (part)	7
North Carolina, (one from First District)	1
Pennsylvania, (fifty-two named in primaries)	52
Tennessee, (one from Eighth District)	1
Total not instructed but pledged to Roosevelt	80

Roosevelt Delegates Contested by Taft.

Kentucky, (Eleventh District)	2
Missouri, (eight at large, each with half vote, and First, Fifth, Seventh, and Fourteenth Districts)	12
Total contested by Taft	14

Pledged to Senator La Follette.

North Dakota, (complete)	10
Wisconsin, (complete)	26
Total for La Follette	36

Instructed for Senator Cummins.

Iowa, (five districts)	10
Total delegates in convention, 1,078.	
Total necessary to nominate, (majority,) 540.	

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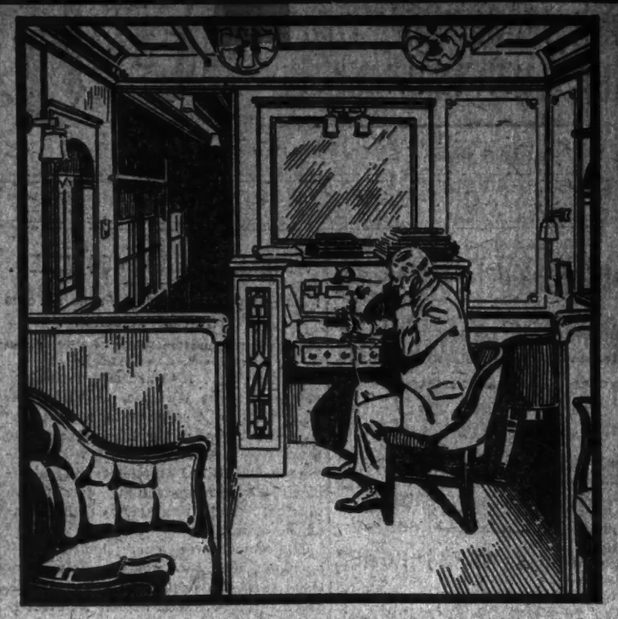

Service—A Badge Of Merit

"Is that you, George? I am on the train leaving in a minute or so. I left a package of papers on my desk. Please mail them to me, special delivery, St. Louis. Yes; I'll get them day after to-morrow morning in time for use. Good-bye!"

Conversations of this kind are frequent on the Limited trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which are all equipped with terminal telephones. It is a great convenience. Frequently in the hurry of leaving office or home something is overlooked, which comes to mind on the way to the station. Unnecessary to risk missing the train by a stop. The telephone is in the observation car at your service (free for local calls) until a few minutes

COLONEL EXPECTED ALABAMA RESULT

Shows by His Own Table That He Conceded All but Two Delegates to Taft.

HIS PLAN CARRIED OUT

Roosevelt Managers Told, It Is Said, to Reserve Fights for Strong Causes—More Delegates Promise Support.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, June 7.—Col. Roosevelt was just as confident and cheerful as ever to-night, although reports had reached him from Chicago as to the action of the National Committee on the Alabama contests. On their face the dispatches seemed to indicate that the committee would in the end throw out most if not all of the Roosevelt delegates who are contesting for seats, but the Colonel took quite another view of the matter. He smiled when told that the vote on the delegates at large and most of the district delegates had been 53 to 0, in favor of Mr. Taft, and while he would not discuss the point, it was said that the members of the National Committee who feel kindly toward the ex-President cast their votes for the Taft contestants did so at the personal direction of Roosevelt. Color was lent to this when the Colonel, on hearing the reports, declared:

"There was one district I thought was for me, but I told my managers before they went to Chicago that I did not expect a single contest to be decided in my favor if I wasn't entitled to it. I want justice, I told them, and no more than justice, and I don't expect or want anything else. My managers know the details of the situation better than I."

Expected Two Alabama Delegates.

Then the Colonel showed the reporters a table of delegates he expected to win. On the Alabama list he had conceded 22 to President Taft and expected but two for himself.

"You see I hadn't counted on anything except that one district," he said. Then he closed the subject with the remark that there wasn't nearly as much gloom in the Roosevelt camp as some newspapers asserted.

By making no fight on the contested seats in States where there is little merit in the claims of the Roosevelt contestants, it is declared, Roosevelt expects to put himself in a position to put up a hard struggle where he feels that he is in the right. In Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, and one or two other instances, Roosevelt expects quite a different story. While the National Committee situation was being discussed the Colonel was asked if he had anything to say about the report that there was a plan on foot to adopt the famous "chariot wheel resolution" drawn up by Roscoe Conkling at the convention in 1880 which would bind the delegates to support the choice of the majority and thus prevent a bolt on the part of any delegates to Roosevelt.

"If they act honestly there will be no occasion for any one to bolt," was the Colonel's only reply.

Col. Roosevelt visited The Outlook office to-day and spent several hours there conferring with his supporters. One thing that seemed to please him was the early appearance there of ex-Judge Charles H. Murray, a delegate from New York County, who has declared that he is for Roosevelt, and that several other delegates from New York County and Brooklyn are with him. These had previously been supposed to be Taft men. The Colonel also received messages from delegates previously listed as for Taft from near-by States. Connecticut and Delaware among them, saying it was declared that he would receive their support. Frank Harper, Chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee, also called to let the Colonel know they were in line for him. Mr. Harper said he thought that perhaps some of them had eluded the reporters.

As to Judge Murray, the Colonel had this to say:

"Judge Murray, who is a delegate from New York County, came to see me to-day. He said he understood he was not on my list and that he wanted me to put him there. I hadn't counted positively on any one from the Boroughs of Manhattan before that."

Won't Discuss Chicago Trip.

Again the question of his going to Chicago was put up to the Colonel, and again he avoided answering it. He was told that a report from Chicago said he had let his supporters there know definitely that he would start from Oyster Bay next Tuesday and would be in Chicago Wednesday.

"I hadn't heard that I would be there next Wednesday," replied Col. Roosevelt. "I didn't know I was going there then. In fact, I don't know whether I am going or when I am going."

That topic led to a question as to why ex-Senator Flinn of Pittsburgh, the "biggest boss Pennsylvania ever knew," as the Taft supporters call him, had been sent to Chicago. Col. Roosevelt replied that he hadn't another word to say on the subject. The course to be pursued by Col. Roosevelt, it is said, will depend largely upon the judgment of Mr. Flinn. The Colonel sent him there, it is declared, because he looked upon Flinn as the best man to put up against William Barnes, Jr., of New York. Flinn is past master of strong-arm tactics, and will lend "backbone" to the Roosevelt fight, the Colonel believes. He will keep Roosevelt advised in detail about how things are going, and will have much to say about whether it will be necessary for the Colonel to visit the convention city and at what moment his presence there would do the most good.

Among Col. Roosevelt's visitors at the Outlook office to-day were E. A. Van Valkenburg, James R. Garfield, Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Director of the School of Philanthropy of the Sage Foundations Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, and John A. Kingsbury of the Charities Aid Society. Prof. Lindsay, Mr. Folks, and Mr. Kingsbury announced, with the approval of the Colonel, that they had called on him to submit a draft of several planks for the Republican platform.

These planks are intended to give definite form to the conception of social and industrial justice, which Col. Roosevelt has made the dominant issue of his campaign," they said.

"They declare," they continued, "for a National health service, workmen's compensation, making the Federal Government a model employer, making the District of Columbia a model of municipal administration, with reference to housing, health, recreation, and education, temporary commissions on industrial relations and the high cost of living, and the better organization of existing and proposed bureaus and agencies of the Federal Government dealing with social welfare."

"We assured Col. Roosevelt of the earnest interest and active support of many of the leading social workers of the country," they said.

A delegation of ten from the Wood Haven (L. I.) Republican Club called to tell the Colonel that three-fourths of the 300 members of the club were for him. The Colonel turned to the reporters and said:

"These are original Roosevelt men, and of the type, too."

Col. Roosevelt returned to Sagamore Hill this afternoon and expects to direct his campaign from here for several days.

PENNSYLVANIA NOT TO BOLT.

Johns, After Conference with Flinn, Asserts Loyalty to Party.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 7.—No matter what may be the result of the nomination in the Republican Convention at Chicago the Pennsylvania delegation will not bolt the party. Even a Taft victory will be tolerated, although Roosevelt carried this State and has a large majority of the delegation.

David B. Johns, Republican County Chairman, after a long conference to-day with Senator William Flinn, who had just returned from Oyster Bay, said:

"I am a regular Republican, and was elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention under a pledge that I would support Theodore Roosevelt. That I will do, but I will not bolt the convention. If Mr. Taft succeeds in getting the nomination I will stay with the party, and will do all within my power to aid him in his campaign."

Coming right from the headquarters of the Republican State leader, this is accepted as defining the attitude of the delegation controlled by Flinn. The latter when asked if he would keep the delegation intact, should the National Committee count Roosevelt out, said:

"I do not believe the National Committee can nominate a President, should nominate a President, or will nominate a President. If it does, that nomination cannot succeed."

Flinn, after his conference with Roosevelt, said he thought the Colonel would be at Chicago.

"You know Roosevelt is a good soldier," said Flinn, "and if he finds it is his duty to be at Chicago he'll be right there."

FULL JERSEY PRIMARY VOTE.

Roosevelt Won State from Taft by 17,263.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 7.—That Col. Theodore Roosevelt had a majority of 17,263 over President Taft in New Jersey's recent primary preferential vote is shown by official tabulation of the returns just completed by the Secretary of State's office. The Colonel received 61,297, Taft 44,034, Gov. Wilson 48,336, and Senator La Follette 3,464. The Republican preferential vote by counties follows:

	Roosevelt.	Taft.
Atlantic	2,280	2,816
Bergen	3,447	3,462
Burlington	2,161	1,176
Camden	5,324	4,177
Cape May	745	300
Cumberland	2,039	905
Essex	13,543	9,148
Gloucester	1,462	794
Hudson	7,101	3,490
Hunterdon	408	501
Mercer	3,274	2,463
Middlesex	1,938	1,791
Monmouth	2,550	1,992
Morris	1,781	1,786
Ocean	574	476
Passaic	5,083	3,514
Salem	522	487
Somerset	900	953
Sussex	471	226
Union	3,778	3,219
Warren	847	887
Total	61,297	44,034

Roosevelt over Taft, 17,263.

Gov. Wilson's preferential vote was distributed among the counties as follows: Atlantic, 1,008; Bergen, 2,056; Burlington, 1,475; Camden, 2,606; Cape May, 494; Cumberland, 494; Essex, 608; Gloucester, 750; Hudson, 11,101; Hunterdon, 1,151; Mercer, 2,663; Middlesex, 2,917; Monmouth, 3,217; Morris, 1,259; Ocean, 416; Passaic, 8,095; Salem, 786; Somerset, 1,030; Sussex, 580; Union, 3,212; Warren, 1,587.

CLARK'S SISTER A DELEGATE.

Mrs. Pitzel Is Among Colorado's Delegation to Baltimore Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 7.—Mrs. Annie Hamilton Pitzel, the first woman in the United States to be elected as a delegate to a National political convention, passed through Chicago to-day on her way to Washington and Baltimore. She is a sister of Speaker Champ Clark.

Mrs. Pitzel was elected from Colorado Springs as one of the State's twelve delegates to Baltimore, the entire delegation being instructed to vote for her brother. She believes that Speaker Clark will be nominated.

Mrs. Pitzel is an ardent suffragist.

"I never fail to register and vote," she said. "I voted three times for Bryan for President and expect to vote for Speaker Clark in November."

HATS, NOT POLITICS, INTEREST THE WOMEN

Wives of Committeemen in Chicago Think More of Shopping Than of Contests.

GAVE VOTE FOR CHICKENS

How Husband's Lure Got His Wife's Vote for a Democrat, Though She Is a Republican.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Strange as it may seem the wives of the Republican National Committeemen here attending the hearing of the ante-convention contests care little for politics and less about suffrage. Hats, gowns, lingerie, and other things dear to the "female of the species" are uppermost in their thoughts. Mrs. Victor Rosewater, wife of the Chairman of the National Committee, to-day said:

"I am having such a good time shopping that I haven't thought about politics. The hats and things are so lovely that I may even fall to attend the convention. As to suffrage I don't care if we women never vote. I think we are mighty happy as it is."

Mrs. Henry T. Lowe, sister of William Hayward of New York, Secretary of the National Committee, hails from Colorado Springs, where women vote, but even she doesn't take much interest in politics and declares she doesn't think women ought to vote. Mrs. Lowe even confesses to having accepted a bribe to change her vote, the bribe being twelve chickens, corruptly and reluctantly given her by her husband.

"But you mustn't say anything about that," she added. "You see, I am a Republican, the same as my husband, but this was a local election and he wanted me to vote for a personal friend, a Democrat. I didn't want to scratch the ticket, but he begged and said he'd give me anything I wanted. I asked for twelve chickens. He didn't want to have chickens around, but at last he gave them to me.

"I have voted for both Roosevelt and Taft. That's almost telling my age, isn't it? But I don't think women ought to vote. It just makes one more vote in a family without changing the result. The wife usually votes as her husband does. Of course, as long as we have the suffrage I think it my duty to go to the polls, and it seems perfectly natural."

Mrs. William Hayward, wife of the Secretary of the National Committee, said:

"One politician in the family is enough. I wish I could make Mr. Hayward give up politics. As for myself, I do not want to vote."

Mrs. Joseph Kealing of Indiana, wife of one of the Taft managers, said:

"I am satisfied to visit the department stores and look at pretty gowns and hats without bothering with politics. I love my home, and I don't see how the ballot would help me any."

Mrs. Harry New, wife of the National Committeeman from Indiana, said:

"I believe in women having what they wish. If they desire to vote, let them. I must say the subject doesn't interest me."

Mrs. Cecil Lyon, wife of one of the "Rough Rider" committeemen from Texas, is one of the most vivid and interesting personalities among the vanguard of wives of committeemen to arrive.

"The subject of voting never enters my mind," she said; "I've enough to do enjoying my home and being pleasant to my friends. I enjoy the shop windows here more than I will the convention."

NORTH CAROLINA FOR WILSON

Convention, Divided Over State Issues, Finally Indorses Governor.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 7.—After an all-night session the State Democratic Convention elected eight delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention and by a vote of 508 to 396 indorsed Gov. Woodrow Wilson's candidacy. The delegates were uninstructed, but six are said to favor Gov. Wilson and two are said to be neutral. The convention was a tumultuous one, and adjourned at 6:30 o'clock this morning. Each delegate will have a half vote.

The convention battled until after midnight last night over the nomination of a State ticket and a resolution indorsing North Carolina's State officers and Representatives in Congress. Friends of Gov. Kitchin vainly endeavored to prevent the indorsement of the record of Senator Simmons, whom the Governor is opposing for re-election.

Locke Craig was unanimously nominated for Governor, and candidates for other State offices were chosen without opposition, except E. L. Daughtridge, for Lieutenant Governor, and George P. Pell, for long-term Corporation Commissioner, who won after hard fights.

The eight delegates at large are ex-Gov. B. R. Glenn, W. C. Dowd, E. J. Justice, Gen. Julian S. Carr, Major F. J. Hale, A. W. McLean, W. C. Hammer, and Lieut. Gov. W. C. Newlan.

Francis D. Winston and C. Ellis Gardner were chosen for electors at large.

WILSON ELOQUENCE TO FLOW

Judge Wescott of Camden and Senator Gore to Make Nominating Speeches.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—If there is any advantage in eloquence in the presentation of a name to a National convention the advantage bids fair to lie with Gov. Wilson at Baltimore this month.

According to information reaching the Governor's friends in Washington, Judge John W. Wescott of Camden, N. J., a delegate at large from the Governor's State, has been selected to present Gov. Wilson's name before the convention. Judge Wescott is reputed one of the best orators in New Jersey. He is a man of commanding appearance, with a deep, resonant voice, and awakens enthusiasm by the vigor of his words and the earnestness of his presentation.

"A rattling good speaker," is the way Gov. Wilson described him recently to friends.

Whatever remains to be clinched by the way of eloquence will be done by Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, for the blind Senator, whose spellbindery type of oratory has made him a great platform favorite and a power on the hustings, has been selected to make the principal seconding speech.

Taft's Ohio Fight Cost $66,473.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 7.—The Taft forces expended a total of $66,473 in the campaign to elect the National delegates and alternates from Ohio. This is shown by the statements of L. C. Laylin, filed with the Secretary of State to-day. Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati gave $3,850.

MOVES IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE HANFORD

Berger Declares Oleson's Papers Were Annulled on a Frivolous Charge.

ARRAIGNS FEDERAL JUDGES

Socialist Congressman Says Some Are Corrupt and Are a Menace Because Appointed for Life.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Representative Victor L. Berger, the only Socialist in Congress, to-day offered in the House his resolution calling for the impeachment of Federal Judge Cornelius H. Hanford of the Western District of Washington, at Seattle. It was Judge Hanford who annulled the naturalization certificate of Leonard Oleson on the ground that he admitted himself to be a Socialist, which action of the court is now being investigated by Attorney General Wickersham by direction of President Taft.

Rising to a question of highest privilege, Representative Berger accused Judge Hanford of "high crimes and misdemeanors," charging him especially with having annulled Oleson's naturalization papers on "a frivolous charge," in violation of the Constitution, also with being "an habitual drunkard," with having been guilty of "a long series of unlawful and corrupt decisions," with having issued an injunction in the interest of the Seattle, Renton & Southern Railway in "the collusive suit of Augustus Peabody" against that road.

Representative Berger also submitted to the House the detailed specifications in support of his proposal to impeach, and sent the impeachment resolution forward. It was immediately referred to the Judiciary Committee. Because of the prompt reference of the resolution, Mr. Berger refrained from making the speech which he intended in advocacy of the resolution.

To a correspondent of THE TIMES Mr. Berger gave the following interview to-night on the Hanford case:

"There is no country in the world where the judiciary holds so exalted a position as in our own. Our Judge in many respects takes the place of the absolute kind of the old countries.

"There is this, however, to be said for the State judiciary. State Judges are elected by the people, and are, therefore, subject to a re-election at stated intervals. They are thus subject to a certain form of recall.

"It is different with Federal Judges. The Federal Judge is appointed for life. He is usually appointed upon the recommendation of prominent business men, railroad Presidents or wealthy manufacturers. The Federal Judge has often obtained his legal status as a corporation lawyer. As a rule, the very environment of a Federal Judge makes him part and parcel of the American aristocracy.

"The only judiciary of the United States is, therefore, generally considered by the people to be the last resort of the corporations and railroads and of all kinds of plutocratic evil-doers whenever they are in straits. From the Federal judiciary they have got injunctions and Judge-made laws to suit every occasion. Moreover, experience has shown that Federal Judges are accustomed to blind their eyes to law, justice, and human welfare whenever they have to decide questions regarding the rights of the laboring class.

"The Federal Judiciary is, therefore, rightly regarded as an enemy of our democratic institutions and of the common people.

"Now the Socialists are great believers in organization of every form. We Socialists oppose the present system, but we advocate a more perfectly organized society—and organization always means law and order. We believe in good laws and in the strict execution of the same. And we want fair and upright Judges who will construe these laws without fear or favor. But it is not the function of a Judge to construe the law to mean the very opposite of what it says, or by his interpretation to make new laws to suit his fancy.

"In our country, however, many Judges have become so drunk with their authority and power that they do not seem to acknowledge any limitation.

"Some of the Federal Judges seem to consider themselves the whole scheme of Government—Legislatures by construing the laws and Executives by enforcing injunctions. Nevertheless, they are very human. They are subject to all the frailties of the human race. Some of them were always headstrong, and have now become senile besides, while others have become incapable for other reasons. Some even are notoriously corrupt, or have become habitual drunkards, and are a standing reproach to the Federal bench of this country. Yet there is no way of getting rid of them, because they are appointed for life.

"That is, there is one way, and only one, unless they resign on their own volition—and that is by impeachment. I admit that this is not an easy way, nor one that should be resorted to very often or without great provocation. But the fact remains that half a dozen corrupt or incapable or drunken Judges can do the judiciary and the respect for the laws more harm than sixty capable and honest Judges can ever make good.

"At present there are a few Federal Judges against whom so much complaint is lodged, both in the newspaper press and in the reputable magazines and with Congressmen direct, that they cast a stigma upon the whole judiciary.

"This is especially true of Cornelius H. Hanford of the Western District of Washington. His decision, how that he is either corrupt or absolutely incapable. The outrageous Oleson decision is only one of many. He has been openly charged in daily papers, in monthly magazines, and in public mass meetings with being a habitual drunkard, and affidavits will be offered to that effect. He is also charged with invariably rendering his decisions in favor of corporations and against the people. He is a disgrace to the bench and a parody on justice. Yet, unless he resigns voluntarily, there is no way of ridding the Federal bench of his presence unless we, as members of the National Legislature, do our duty and institute impeachment proceedings.

"My resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, where it should go, according to the rule and precedents. It needs no further proof that under the conditions Judge Hanford himself ought to insist upon an investigation of the charges made against him.

"If the committee, after due consideration, finds that there is not sufficient ground to formulate any charges of impeachment against Judge Hanford, if the committee finds him to be an upright and just Judge, even though he may have erred in his decisions, I shall be the first man in the House to get up and express my satisfaction.

BANK CLOSED AFTER CLEARING HOUSE CALL

Continued from Page 1.

recovery, and nothing has been heard of the matter since.

In the meantime a number of gentlemen, prominent in financial affairs here, sat in judgment upon him, their fellow-member, and concluded their deliberations with the following sentence, viz.: that the Board of Directors of the Oriental Bank must meet at once, accept Mr. Jones's resignation of the Presidency, and elect another President in his place.

Thus in a moment, without excuse other than the statement without foundation in fact that Mr. Jones was either already indicted or would be indicted that day, was a fair reputation blasted and the work of a lifetime of energy, application, and honest dealing destroyed. Mr. Jones, in obedience to the demand, resigned, and Mr. Hugh Kelly was elected in his place. Mr. Kelly, who had returned from Europe only two days previously, sought a hearing before the gentlemen who had thus condemned Mr. Jones, and with a committee of three Directors of the Oriental Bank protested with energy against the summary treatment which it was proposed to measure out to their colleague while he was ill and unable to defend himself. This protest being of no avail, Mr. Kelly demanded to know how far he could rely upon the protection and aid of the Clearing House if he accepted the Presidency, and was told in unqualified terms that he and the bank would be protected to the end of the trouble.

Pledge Not Kept, He Says.

Under no other circumstances would he have accepted the office, which he did without salary and with no hope of reward other than the satisfaction to himself and his fellow-Directors of safeguarding the depositors of the bank. How the pledge given him at that time has been carried out is easily told by the bank's suspension two months later, on Jan. 31, while in a condition of absolute solvency. Its assets had been minutely examined on Dec. 31 and were marked down in a manner probably unparalleled in banking history in New York. The book value of its stock was voluntarily marked off from 270 per cent to 100 per cent, in the effort to make it superlatively clean. If the Banking Department of the State of New York were permitted to speak publicly on matters of this kind it could tell you how courageously and how honestly this process was carried out. From Nov. 27 onward its business was conducted conservatively and more or less under the advice of influential members of the Clearing House, who actually pronounced the "Oriental now as safe as the Chemical."

Then, without previous warning or discussion of the subject with the officers of the Oriental, came the demand, publicly announced, for the retirement of the outstanding Clearing House certificates before Feb. 6. In previous periods of financial uneasiness certificates had been permitted to run for six months or more. In this instance the larger institutions had recovered their deposits and their equilibrium in shorter term, and then the situation resolved itself into a case of "the devil take the hindermost."

The fatal blow had been struck at the Oriental and the run, both over the country and through the Exchanges which followed, compelled the closing of its doors. Subsequent events proved the monstrous injustice that was done to it and to its President personally. The latter was made use of to satisfy a condition that threatened not merely the Oriental, but every Clearing House bank in New York at the time. When that condition was past the engagements made with him were forgotten.

Within ten days of the closing of the bank the depositors have been provided for and paid, and its Clearing House loan certificates retired, all by its own resources. Thus is its solvency proved. The only ones now concerned with its affairs are its stockholders, and they alone suffer the consequences of its treatment at the hands of those whose care it should have been to protect it for their own sakes. From this time forward it is only a memory among New York banks, but its honorable record for fifty-five years entitled it to this eulogy.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HUGH KELLY, President.

Runs on Notified Banks.

It had previously been brought out that when the demand was made for the retirement of loan certificates, it applied to the San Kof North America and the New Amsterdam National Bank, both Morse institutions, and the Mechanics and Traders, as well as the Oriental. Mr. Untermyer asked Mr. Jones is he recalled that this fact was published in the newspapers the next day. He recalled it, but was not sure the names of the banks were given:

Q.—This was followed immediately by runs on the four banks? A.—Yes.

Q.—The Oriental was on the upgrade when the notice came? A.—Yes.

Q.—How much did it cost to liquidate the Oriental? A.—It cost $378,000, about 50 per cent. on the stock. The Metropolitan Trust Company, which agreed to advance the money to meet all liabilities and took charge of the assets, received $245,000. The legal expenses were about $100,000. We have assets equaling 120 per cent. on the stock, after paying 37½ per cent.

Q.—On a liquidating basis the stock was worth over 200? A.—Yes.

Mr. Hewitt followed Mr. Jones. He read a written protest against testifying on the ground that the matters were confidential and that there was doubt of the Committee's jurisdiction over a State institution. He was sworn and examined in spite of this. He told of a conference at the Clearing House which he attended.

"We understood," he said, "that a request was being made for Mr. Jones's removal as President, and several of us who were Directors of the Oriental went to see if a reversal could not be obtained on the ground that an injustice was being done him and that there was no provision in the by-laws for the removal of the President.

"The reason for our protest was that in our judgment the removal of the President would result in the closing of the bank. We presented our protest, but those representing the Clearing House insisted on Jones's removal. There was a refusal on the part of our committee to accede, but somebody said they could not afford to have any Clearing House institution under fire, and therefore Hugh Kelly was to be made President.

Support Promised to the Last Ditch.

"Mr. Kelly, who was with us, said he would not accept without some pledge of support, as his business reputation had been beyond reproach. The statement was made that the Clearing House people would stand behind us to the last ditch. He said, 'What does that mean? I don't intend to be President of a bank for three days.' They said no one bank would fall unless all went down. Mr. Kelly talked with them in a corner of the room and appeared satisfied. He was made President a few days later."

"Which member of the Clearing House Committee said they would stand by you to the last ditch?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"My impression is that it was Mr. Hepburn," replied Mr. Hewitt. It appeared later that when the Oriental's troubles came to a head, Mr. Hepburn was in Europe."

"After Mr. Jones's removal," Mr. Hewitt went on, "there were further withdrawals of deposits. Additional loan certificates were taken out. As fast as the collateral was paid off, the money went to the Clearing House Committee. A time came when the deposits were increasing. They were increasing when we closed."

Mr. Hewitt told of another visit to the Clearing House with Mr. Kelly and another Director to obtain the withdrawal of the notice that the loan certificates must be retired.

"A willingness was expressed," he said, "that the notice be withdrawn. We stated that this was not enough—that the damage had been done by the news that the notice had been sent. We wanted them to issue additional certificates. They said they couldn't allow that.

"Some individuals suggested that subscriptions be taken up among the various institutions to help us out. The amount talked of was insufficient, although the sum I was personally asked to raise was so large as to be impossible. I went out to raise a smaller amount, $100,000."

"How long did you have—a few hours?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Not as long as that. I raised the $100,000 and came back, but the amount the others were willing to raise had dwindled during my absence to such an extent that the whole thing was dropped."

"Did you remind them of their promise to stick to the last ditch?"

"Somebody was just reminding them of it when I went out to raise the money."

"Was the notice requiring the payment of the certificates withdrawn?"

"I think it was."

"But the bank closed because of the notice?"

"Because of the advertisement of the notice."

"That was what caused the run?"

"Yes."

Clearing House Action Made Public.

Mr. Beekman told of his part in some of the conferences and of the assurances given by Mr. Hepburn. He saw in the newspapers that the certificates were to be called, naming the Oriental and two or three other banks. The run started the next day.

"The notice was withdrawn," he said, "but the damage had been done."

When he reminded the members of the Clearing House Committee of what Mr. Hepburn had said, he was asked to help raise a subscription, but it fell through.

William Sherer, manager of the Clearing House, and James G. Cannon, President of the Fourth National Bank, were also asked about the affairs of the Oriental Bank. Mr. Cannon is a member of the Clearing House Committee, but was not a member in 1908, and was not familiar with the facts. He pointed out to the committee that changes are made annually in the make-up of the Clearing House Committee.

Mr. Sherer said he sent the notices to the Oriental and the other three banks asking the retirement of the loan certificates on Jan. 25, 1908.

Q.—Was there another bank whose certificates were still outstanding? A.—Yes; the amount was $300,000.

Q.—Was any notice sent to that bank? A.—I have no record of any.

Q.—You remember that the notices were the occasion of the four banks closing their doors? A.—Yes.

Q.—How soon did they close? A.—I don't know. There were runs on all four. The letters were received two or three days later.

Q.—But the fact had been published in the newspapers? A.—I don't know that.

Q.—Was any assistance offered to the Oriental before it closed? A.—I have hard so.

Q.—It repeatedly sought assistance, didn't it? A.—I don't know.

Mr. Sherer pointed out that the letters "left the way open" for the banks to come to the Clearing House and argue the question of the retirement of the certificates. They said "it is desired" that the certificates be withdrawn by Feb. 6. The Bank of North America, he said, closed on Jan. 25, the day the notices were sent; the New Amsterdam Bank on Jan. 29, and the Oriental and Mechanics and Traders on Jan. 30.

Q.—You don't think sending the letter had anything to do with their insolvency? A.—No.

Q.—The Clearing House Committee had ample collateral to secure all the certificates? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—They were all paid after the banks closed their doors? A.—Yes.

Not So Much on Out-of-Town Checks.

When Mr. Sherer first took the stand he said he wanted to correct the statement that the revenue of the New York banks from the collection of out-of-town checks amounted to $50,000,000 a year, to which he had agreed on Thursday, because of the fact that charges on some of the principal Eastern cities were discretionary with the banks, and in general no charge was made. This was pointed out in THE TIMES yesterday as a probable oversight in the calculation of the day before. Taking $160,000,000 a day as the basis of the collections, he said, $60,000,000 would be on these discretionary cities. If the average rate on the remaining $40,000,000 was one-seventh of 1 per cent., the revenue would be $57,000 a day, or $17,000,000 a year, instead of $50,000,000. The average of one-seventh might also be materially modified by the fact that a large proportion of the $40,000,000 was in the zone paying only one-tenth of 1 per cent., and a smaller part in the zone paying one-fourth of 1 per cent.

Mr. Untermyer attacked the estimate of 60 per cent. of the total collections as being in the "discretionary cities," and sought to show that Mr. Sherer had little to base it on. The witness said he had talked about it with his son, who is manager of a branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, and a student of banking, with William Gilpin, assistant manager of the Clearing House, and some of the clerks.

Q.—They thought it was injurious to the Clearing House that it should appear that the members were making so much money! A.—No; I don't think anybody has power to injure the Clearing House.

Q.—Don't you think the law can stop oppressive and unjust regulation? A.—If it is oppressive and unjust, yes.

Q.—Have you talked with any member of the Clearing House Committee since yesterday? A.—Yes, with Mr. Vanderlip.

Q.—Did he ask you to correct your testimony? A.—Yes, but I had already made up my mind to do so.

Q.—Did you ask Mr. Vanderlip what the proportion is in his bank? A.—No.

Q.—Did he give you any data? A.—No.

Q.—It's a mere arbitrary conclusion of yours, isn't it? You are anxious to reduce the amount of this profit? A.—I am anxious to correct an error.

Later, when Mr. Cannon was on the stand, Mr. Untermyer asked him what proportion of his bank's out-of-town checks were on discretionary cities, and he produced figures to show that last month it was 65 per cent. or more than Mr. Sherer had estimated.

Mr. Sherer explained the procedure in the issue of Clearing House loan certificates and declared that the issue of depositary certificates, which had been questioned by Mr. Untermyer on Thursday was authorized by Section 5,192 of the National Bank act. Mr. Untermyer did not concede this interpretation, as the certificates do not pay the 10 per cent. tax on bank circulation.

Cannon Believes in Incorporation.

Mr. Cannon, who is the author of the standard book on Clearing Houses, agreed with Mr. Untermyer that these institutions should be incorporated and subject to governmental regulation.

Q.—Any bank, if eligible under reasonable conditions, ought to have the right to become a member? A.—Surely.

Q.—They haven't the right now? A.—I think they have.

Q.—Under the present constitution they must get the consent of three-quarters of the members? A.—Sure.

Q.—These banks that seek admission are potentially competitors of the members? A.—They do compete now for business in every direction.

Q.—Not in respect to out-of-town collections? A.—No, not in that respect.

Mr. Cannon was also questioned about the purchase by himself and associates of the Fourteenth Street Bank and its merger with the Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Banks as the Security Bank.

Mr. Cannon said that neither he nor Samuel S. Campbell, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, were officers of the Security Bank, although they were both Directors.

Mr. Untermyer brought out that the Kuhn, Loeb interests have recently bought a substantial interest in the Fourth National, and that Mortimer L. Schiff has been elected to the board as their representative.

Mr. Cannon said the Fourth National had refused to answer the Pujo Committee's list of questions on the advice of counsel.

Q.—Was it his advice that it would be a violation of your duty to your customers? A.—That it would be a violation of the banking act, which provides that National banks are subject to visitation only by the Controller of the Currency and the courts.

Q.—Do you consider that the relations between your customers and yourselves are so sacred that they ought not to be divulged to the House of Representatives? A.—I'm not prepared to say that.

Q.—You know you have given the Clearing House Committee the right to come in at any time and get these facts? A.—Yes.

Q.—The unofficial examiners of the Clearing House can get them when they are too sacred for the House of Representatives? A.—That is far our own information; their report is not at the disposal of the Clearing House Association.

Q.—Hasn't the association the right to come in and examine any bank? A.—It always has had.

Q.—And you refuse the same right to the House of Representatives? A.—Only on the advice of counsel. So far as the Fourth National is concerned we feel that we are entirely in the hands of counsel.

Mr. Cannon admitted that he had had talks on the subject of refusal with A. Barton Hepburn, President of the Clearing House and Chairman of the Chase National Bank; Algernon S. Frissell, President of the Fifth Avenue Bank, and John W. Platten, President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

Q.—Were they all imbued with this idea of advice of counsel? A.—No.

Q.—They were willing to refuse on their own account? A.—Yes.

Q.—You were the only one to take refuge behind counsel? A.—I dont know.

Some Attempts To Fix Interest.

Mr. Untermyer referred to the fact that the Corn Exchange Bank has filled out the blanks for the Pujo Committee—a "shining exception" as he expressed it—and asked if Mr. Cannon had talked with Walter E. Frew, its President. He said he had.

"But you disagreed with him?"

"Yes, on advice of counsel," replied Mr. Cannon with a broad smile.

Mr. Untermyer turned to Mr. Cannon's book on Clearing Houses and read a passage to the effect that some of these institutions had attempted to regulate interest. Mr. Cannon said he thought this very vicious in principle and contrary to law.

Q.—How many attempt to regulate collection charges? A.—Ninety-one.

Q.—Is the penalty expulsion for non-compliance as it is here? A.—I don't know.

Q.—That is also very vicious? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—The things others do are vicious, and those you do are not? A.—I don't contend that.

Mr. Cannon explained that he regarded collection charges not as a tax, but as reimbursement. He admitted that before the rule was made his bank had arrangements with some customers not to charge for collections.

Q.—It was regulated by competition then? A.—Not exactly.

Q.—But you did it to keep your business? A.—Yes.

Q.—Don't you see that this rule is a very exaggerated form of agreement in restraint of trade? A.—I can't see it.

Q.—Don't you see that it differs from other agreements in restraint of trade in that a member has to join in the agreement or get out of the association? A.—I don't consider that a restraint.

Mr. Untermyer read from Mr. Cannon's book a statement that in times other than those of panic the Clearing Houses are quite willing to get rid of weak and ill-managed institutions.

"That is a question of credit," said Mr. Cannon.

"When they are on the brink you are ready to throw them over?"

"Not by a long shot."

The hearings before the Pujo committee will be resumed on Tuesday. The Sergeant at Arms reported yesterday that he had been unable to locate William Rockefeller, who is a Director in the National City Bank and the Amalgamated Copper Company, or A. H. Melin, Secretary and Treasurer of the Amalgamated Copper Company, although he has been trying to serve them with subpoenas for a week or two.

LESSON OF MONEY INQUIRY.

John Harsen Rhoades Says Need of National Reserve Is Demonstrated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading to-day's morning newspapers recording the previous day's proceedings before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, the rash thinker is likely to believe that the five gentlemen who compose the New York Clearing House Committee are part and parcel of that class suspected to be more interested in their own pocketbooks than in the welfare of the Nation. A greater mistake could not be made. It would be gross injustice to the men, and lamentable in its effects upon the country, if the public were to obtain such an impression of the calibre and purposes of those who control the New York Clearing House, than whom there are no more able and patriotic bankers in the United States.

There is no organization which has done more to improve financial conditions than this institution. In fact, the New York Clearing House was largely instrumental in stopping the panic of 1907. It is just such men who should compose the directorate of the National Reserve, not to stop panics, but to prevent them, provided, as would be the case, their connections with their several banks were severed.

The "Money Trust" investigation, however, will accomplish much if it does no more than prove that the financial welfare of this country is to-day in the hands of a local group of individuals, or any one man, no matter how honorable they or he may be.

What we need is a National Reserve, or similar organization, the Directors of which, representing one section of the country, shall be unhampered by other associations, broad minded students of finance, who look upon the combined honor and responsibility as conferring a distinction second to none; and the more one studies the subject the more one is led to the conviction that this type can best be secured by Presidential appointment, subject to confirmation by Congress. It is as gratuitous to assume that our banking interests will thus be corrupted by political affiliations as that the President of the United States will be less circumspect in making such appointments than he is in naming the Justices of the Supreme Court. It is an imputation to be rejected with scorn, that our bankers are so commercial that they would disdain the honor of such an appointment. If non-commercial men exist in the law, as exemplified by our Supreme Court, they exist no less in the banking profession. If they do not exist it is time they were born.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES.
New York, June 7, 1912.

The Rocky Mountain Limited, equipped by man as Colorado is by nature for a happy vacation

Other splendidly equipped daily trains—including the "Colorado Flyer", from Chicago and St. Louis to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

For booklets, low fares and details address K. E. Palmer, 1238 Broadway, New York, Cor. 31st St. Phone, Madison 2350.

Rock Island

ADVOCATE RAILWAY PLANK.

Supply Men Ask Political Parties to Adopt One in Platforms.

The Railway Business Association, the National organization of railway supply manufacturers, is petitioning shippers, emphasizing the need of more railroad facilities, and asking political parties to insert this plank in their platforms:

Reaffirming vigorously the necessity for Governmental regulation of railroads to prevent discriminations and excessive charges; to safeguard life, and to promote the convenience and comfort of the public, we favor a policy toward railroads which will:

Give careful heed to the promotion of their prosperity and growth;

Ascertain in considering enactments compelling expenditures that they possess

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

$2,500,000 PASSED IN DOUCET SALE

High Prices Are the Rule, $20,000 Being Paid for Two Old Porcelain Vases.

LOUIS XV. SOFA AT $12,420

Two Chantilly Statuettes Bring $8,600—Total for Day, Exclusive of Sale Expense, Exceeds $286,000.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, June 7.—The third day of the Jacques Doucet sale at the Georges Petit Gallery continued to record a succession of high prices that made the grand total not less than $2,500,000. To-day's sales realized $286,754, which must be added to the $2,048,900 of the first two days, and to this total must be added the still further increase of 10 per cent., always counted in for sale expenses under the French system. Furniture, art objects, and tapestries went under the hammer, and the sale concludes to-morrow.

The highest bid of the day was $20,000, which Lasquins paid for two tall vases of old Chinese porcelain of the Kang-hi period, mounted in bronze, chased and gilded. The vases are blue, with inlaid pictures of flowers and landscapes.

The sum of $10,200 was paid for two covered perfume jars of old celadon ware, mounted in bronze, chased and gilded during the Louis XV. period. They are marked with the crowned C, probably due to the fact that the Cour des Monnaies during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries had jurisdiction over sculptors, silversmiths, armorers, &c. Two vases of the same green ware brought $10,500. Two beautiful vases of delicate Sèvres brought $11,600.

One dealer paid $10,420 for the first item in this part of the Doucet collection—two Foh dogs of old Chinese porcelain. These date back to the Kang-hi period, which ranges from 1662 to 1723. Those porcelains, of which it can be said with certainty that they were brought into France about this time, are very rare. Two flowerpot covers of this period were sold to-day for $824, and another brought $620.

A vase of old turquois blue celadon, identical with one in the Louvre, was sold for $4,400. Two other dog porcelains sold for $5,200. Another Chinese vase brought $192.

A tall quadrilateral vase of old Chinese porcelain, richly decorated with flowering branches and insects, brought $3,600, while a similar porcelain piece of the Kang-hi epoch went for $2,000. Stettiner paid $620 for a cylindrical vase of the same period. The same dealer bid $4,840 for two tall pheasants, fashioned out of porcelain of the Kien-lung period in the latter half of the eighteenth century. These show sumptuous plumage, and each bird is perched upon a many-colored rock.

One dealer bid $8,600 for two statuettes of delicate Chantilly, gilded in the days of Louis XV. Each represents a Chinaman, clothed in flowery robes and wearing a leafy hat, each holding between his knees a globe, with the upper hemisphere executed in gilded bronze. The hands of these remarkable figures are also fashioned out of gilded bronze. Two Chantilly flower pots of the early eighteenth century brought $900.

The next item, a vase of Chinese porcelain, went for $900, while two exceptional jars of chrysanthemum decorated Japanese porcelain brought $1,200. Stettiner paid $5,400 for a perfume jar of celadon. The sum of $6,800 was paid for two slender vases that were fashioned out of porcelain in China between the years 1723 and 1736, and gilded in France toward the end of the reign of Louis XV.

Seligman paid $2,900 for a little green perfume jar of Chinese workmanship, while two very delicate vases of French workmanship sold for $8,200. These were made in the Louis XVI. period.

A covered vase of Oriental red porphyry sold for $6,420. A granite vase of the Louis XVI. period brought $7,200, while Stettiner paid $400 for a black marble goblet of an oval shape. Two goblets of antique green marble, fashioned during the reign of Louis XVI. sold for $5,200.

A beautiful vase, made in the same period, out of Oriental alabaster and sculptured and gilded bronze, was sold for $4,820. This period also furnished two little vases of blue crystal, for which Stettiner to-day paid $4,020. Two similar vases of colorless crystal brought $6,400.

Good prices were brought by several carved and gilded picture frames of the Louis XV. period.

A gilded bronze bird cage, containing a turquois parrot of celadon ware, was bought for $3,200. This was of the Louis XVI. period.

Seligman paid $5,300 for two wooden vases, carved and painted to resemble marble. A covered vase of white marble, of the Louis XVI. period, sold for $1,800. An oblong enameled secretary of the same period sold for $2,400.

Doenitschel paid $6,000 for two tall candelabra of blue glass and gilded lead. Each is in vase form, with lily branches to hold the lights.

A little gray wooden secretary sold for $200. Two gray silk cushions of the Louis XVI. period sold for $620. A cream satin cushion brought $184, another brought $204, and a silk cushion of cream color was sold for $350. Another silk cushion brought $144, while a small footstool of carved and gilded wood was sold for $451.

A carved settee, with curved arms and richly decorated with palm leaves, was sold for $2,680. Doucet paid $500 for a carved and gilded tabouret of the Louis XVI. period. Two gilded Louis XIV. armchairs brought $640. A group of four Louis XIV. tabourets sold for $5,700. One dealer paid $3,700 for a very large sofa of the Regency period. It is daintily carved and the upholstering is decorated with countless tiny bouquets of flowers. A carved and polished reclining chair of the same period sold for $4,400. This period also furnished an armchair that brought $580.

A carved wood arm-chair of the Louis XV. period brought $1,200, while two very similar pieces of the same period brought $5,420. Still another chair of this period, painted and gilded, its seat and back richly carved with shell work and clusters of leaves, was sold for $2,420. Decorations of shell work, ribbons, flowers, and fruits are carved upon an arm-chair of the Louis XVI. period that sold for $650.

A desk chair, the work of Claude-Etienne, who was received as a master cabinetmaker in 1757, was sold to-day for $6,700.

Seligman paid $11,300 for an alcove settee of the Louis XV. period that was the work of Pluvinet. It is covered with four cushions of rose velvet with passementerie borders. Stettiner paid $3,400 for three Louis XVI. chairs of Nadar's workmanship.

A Louis XVI. chair of very similar decoration was sold for $7,200, while $7,250 was paid for a Louis XVI. settee. Two more armchairs of this period went for $5,260.

One of Pluvinet's small sofas went for $4,000, while a very sumptuous drawing-room set of the same period, except for a single settee of modern workmanship, was sold for $6,820. The sum of $4,011 was paid for an armchair that is attributed to Jacob, who has a chair of the same decoration in the Louvre.

A set of Louis XVI. furniture of Boulard's workmanship brought $2,540, while a chair of the same period brought $400.

A RAEBURN FETCHES $10,250.

Some Interesting Old Masters in a Sale at Christie's.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 7.—An interesting sale took place at Christie's to-day, comprising pictures from various anonymous sources. The recent large Raeburn prices have caused many Raeburn portraits to be brought forth. There is scarcely one sale of old masters that is without some important examples of his art. Thus, to-day his portrait of Mrs. Helen Colver, née Renny, in a blue dress and yellow shawl, sold for 2,050 guineas ($10,250) to Colnaghi & Obach, who also bought a precious little Adrian van Ostade panel of an old man, holding a jug and leaning out of a window, for 650 guineas, ($3,250,) and a very cheap engraved Longhi, "A Courtship Scene," for 80 guineas, ($400.)

A very important Jan Steen, "A Twelfth Night Feast," one of the innumerable versions of the same favorite theme by the master, signed and dated 1662, the size being 51 inches by 63½, went for 2,050 guineas ($10,250) to Asher Wertheimer. The same purchaser gave 250 guineas ($1,250) for "The Continence of Scipio," by Rembrandt's pupil, van den Eeckhout, signed and dated 1653; 400 guineas ($2,000) for a pastel portrait of George IV. by John Russell, signed and dated 1780, and 980 guineas ($4,900) for "The Ferry," a large river scene, with peasants and cows, by Salomon van Ruysdael.

"Fishermen Drawing a Net," a smaller pastel by the same master, went for 800 guineas ($4,000) to Colnaghi & Obach.

A charming small panel of "A Cook-maid," in a red bodice and skirt, scouring a pan, a painting of rich quality by an unknown Dutch artist, signed with the initials "P. L.," which have proved a puzzle to the greatest experts, went very cheap at 180 guineas ($900) to Colnaghi & Obach.

Agnew gave 480 guineas ($2,400) for a small Luini, "St. Catherine of Siena," and Gooden & Fox 270 guineas ($1,350) for a Lely portrait of Lady Alston from Odell Castle, Bedfordshire.

Yesterday's record price of $80,000, paid by Knoedler & Co. at the Doucet sale in Paris for a portrait by Vigée Le Brun, may have influenced the bidding for the same artist's "Portrait of Mme. de Beon." It went for 1,550 guineas ($7,750.)

SULTAN STARTS FOR FRANCE.

Inhabitants of Fez Gaze Defiantly from Windows as He Passes.

FEZ, June 7.—Sultan Mulai Hafid, accompanied by M. Regnault, the French Minister, and a strong escort, left to-day for Rabat, whence he will probably proceed for France.

As he passed through the deserted streets of the capital the Moroccans glared defiantly from their windows. Gen. Lyautey, the French resident Governor, went to the gates of the city with the Sultan, and expressed the hope that he would not be molested by the rebel tribesmen.

LISBON GREETS FAIR ENVOYS.

Formation of a New Cabinet Is Deferred to Permit Entertainment.

LISBON, June 7.—Members of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission arrived here to-day and were everywhere enthusiastically received. As a special courtesy to the United States and the Commissioners, the matter of forming a new Cabinet will be deferred until the departure of the latter. This will permit the outgoing Government to entertain the visitors according to the prepared programme, which will occupy every hour until they leave for Madrid late to-morrow.

There will be official receptions and visits by the President and Premier, a dinner at the American Legation, a reception at the City Hall, and an excursion on a Government cruiser.

ALASKA VOLCANO IN ACTION.

A Rain of Ash Falls on Cordova, Following Heavy Detonations.

CORDOVA, Alaska, June 7.—Volcanic ash is falling thickly over this city, showing that the heavy detonations, heard in the mountains all last night were the noise of a volcanic eruption. The time between the noise and the fall of the ashes here was so short that it is believed the volcano is the Redoubt or the Iliamna Mountain in the Cook Inlet country.

MANUSCRIPTS BRING HIGH PRICES AT SALE

Illuminated French Chronicles, with Painted Miniatures, Sells for $8,750.

ACICERO TRANSLATION $5,000

A Fifteenth Century German Illuminated Manuscript of 70,000 Rhymed Verses Fetches $1,750.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 7.—A richly illuminate folio manuscript on vellum of the fourteenth century, "Les Chroniques de France, dites Chroniques de St. Denis," brought $8,250, the highest price, at the third session of the Huth library sale at Sotheby's to-day. It consists of 375 leaves, finely written in French Gothic letter, double columns, fifty-four lines.

It contains many hundred fine illuminated ornamental initials with marginal flourishes, and fifty large, square, painted, and illuminated miniatures of remarkable beauty. The manuscript is in thick boarded old French red morocco by Derome. It was written in the Monastery of St. Denis, A. D. 1383-84. Nearly all of the treasures of that abbey fell to the Paris Bibliothèque at the time of the French Revolution, but this one apparently was not among them. According to Haemel there are only five copies of these "Chroniques" in the European libraries. The "Chronicles of St. Denis" end properly with the accession of Charles VI. in 1380, but in this copy the annals are continued, without any break, to the year 1383, and close with the death of the Count of Flanders. Three leaves seem to be deficient in the volume.

An English translation of Cicero's "Treatises of Old Age and Friendship, with the Declaration of Noblesse," &c., printed by Caxton in 1481, went for $5,000.

At the close of "De Senectute" is added: "Thus endeth the boke of Tulle of olde age, translated out of latyn in to frenshe by laurence de primo facto, at the comaundement of the noble prynce Lowys Duc of Burbon and enprynted by me symple persone William Caxton in to Englysshe at the playsir solace and reuerence of men growying in to olde age the XII day of August the yere of our Lord M. CCCC. LXXXI." It is a fine, clean, sound, and perfect copy. It is from the J. O. Halliwell sale in 1857, and was bought by Lilly for the late Henry Huth.

A remarkable German illuminated manuscript of the fifteenth century, in binding by F. Bedford, sold for $1,750. It is a series of "Chronicles," composed entirely in rhymed verses. It occupies 860 pages, of two columns each, and each column has forty or more lines, giving a total of nearly 70,000 verses. The manuscript is illustrated with 204 extremely curious paintings in colors of the quaintest design.

For Anthony Chute's "Beawtie Dishonoured written under the title of Shore's Wife," small quarto, 1593, $1,750 was paid. It is the original edition and is dedicated "To the Right Worshipfull Sir Eduard Winckfield Knight." It is in old calf binding, and belonged successively to George Steevens, Bindley, Perry, Jolley, and George Daniel. The only other copy known is now in the British Museum.

The earliest edition of the "Epistola" of Christopher Columbus, without date or place, but printed by Stephen Planck at Rome in 1493, brought $1,050. It consists of four quarto leaves, Gothic letter, thirty-three lines to the page. It is extremely rare, only a few copies being known.

The second edition of the same work, printed by Planck at Rome in the same year, sold for $1,200. It also is in Gothic letter and consists of three leaves, forty lines to the page. This edition is also extremely rare. The Huth copy is in yellow morocco binding by F. Bedford.

The next auction will be held on Monday.

Chute's "Beawtie Dishonoured," printed by John Wolfe in 1593, sold for $1,750. The only other one known is in the British Museum, its haven after many collections.

A very fine and rare copy of William Coddington's "A Demonstration of True Love unto you the Rulers of the Colony of the Massachusetts in New England" sold for $315.

A Columbus letter sold for $560. A work of Columna in the original oak boards, dating back to the fifteenth century, sold for $1,450.

D'ANNUNZIO TIRED OF EXILE.

Will Return to Italy, It Is Said, and Live in the Pescara District.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, June 7.—According to a rumor among prominent Italians here d'Annunzio has grown tired of living in exile and has decided to return to Italy and make his headquarters in the Pescara country, so vividly depicted in his early book, "Short Stories of Pescara."

Horse Throws Saxony's King.

DRESDEN, June 7.—While Frederick August, the King of Saxony, was reviewing the cavalry during the army manoeuvres to-day, he was thrown from his horse. His right leg was badly wrenched.

RESENT LEE'S 'LIFE' OF KING EDWARD VII.

London Newspapers Attack the Author for His "Tactless" Biography.

WANTING IN JUDGMENT

The Daily Telegraph's Comment Upon the Work—Hints It Is Based on Mere Gossip.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 7.—Sidney Lee's biography of Edward VII. has evoked criticism on the ground that so critical an estimate of the monarch's career should not have been published so soon after his death. The Daily Telegraph is particularly severe in its denunciation of what it describes as an act of gaucherie and tactlessness.

Mr. Lee replies in a letter, explaining that 'The Dictionary of National Biography,' in which the memoir appears, is a work of historical reference, which exists to furnish the historical student with carefully treated facts in as concise a form as is consistent with completeness.

"The biography of Edward VII. respects the principles which have given the work its reputation among historical scholars all over the world. To have given to the memoir of his late Majesty exceptional space would have been injurious alike to the late King's historic repute and to the character of the Dictionary, which is generally respected as the standard authority."

The Telegraph comments as follows:

"Mr. Lee refers to the authoritative character of the life in question. He himself explained as to the sources of his authority in the course of an interview in The Daily Mail. He said:

"'My sources of information were chiefly conversational. I have discussed the material for the biography with most of the leading men of the present day. I have had access to many unpublished papers, such, for instance, as the diary of the late Sir Charles Dilke.'

"If these are the foundations upon which he has built up his biography of Edward VII., no further comment is needed to justify our unhesitating condemnation of a work which shows a deplorable want of judgment and tact."

VENICE FEARS FOR GONDOLAS

Proposed Tunnel, Say Some, Would Lessen the City's Charms.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VENICE, June 7.—The new scheme of providing an entrance into the city by means of a tunnel has roused fears here that the picturesque gondola is doomed to lose its popularity.

The desire to keep pace with the times and satisfy the demand for a quicker means of communication between Venice and the mainland has long been prevalent in financial quarters. Finally a company was formed with a considerable amount of English capital to construct a submarine tunnel, connecting Venice with the mainland, and to provide a service of electric cars.

Various projects aiming to the same end have been proposed at various times and discarded. One suggestion was to build a bridge over the lagoon, but the idea was dropped because it would spoil the view of persons coming into the city.

Another scheme was to fill the lagoon and construct an ordinary road. This was abandoned because it would remove the characteristic feature of the city, namely, its isolation from the mainland.

The present scheme achieves the object without interfering with any historical or artistic sentiment. The tunnel would have an outlet in a small garden behind the royal palace, beside the Piazza of St. Mark. It would have another opening at Giudecca Island, where the Church of the Redentore stands. Thence it would go under the lagoon to Lido, coming out at a place called Quattro Fontane. The cost of the scheme is estimated at $2,400,000.

GIVES LIFE TO SAVE WOMAN.

Ira Holt Leaves Upset Canoe to Miss Smith and Is Drowned.

GRAND MERE, Quebec, June 7.—Ira Holt, a landscape engineer of Buffalo, sacrificed his life here last night to save Miss Madeleine Smith, with whom he was canoeing on the St. Maurice River. When their frail craft was upset by the swift current Holt got his companion to a place of safety on the overturned canoe, and then, finding that it would not support them both, he let go his hold and sank. His body has not yet been found.

Exploding Ammunition Kills 12.

VIENNA, June 7.—Twelve persons were killed and many others injured at the Woellersdorf ammunition factory in Wiener-Neustadt to-day, when an explosion occurred in a shed containing aerasite, the Austrian equivalent for melinite. The victims were soldiers and workmen. The shock broke windows throughout the town and did much damage in the neighboring watering place of Baden.

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Made to sell at 2.00. Silk and linen, madras and French percales. French turnback cuffs or laundered cuffs. Plain and pleated bosoms. Coat models. All sizes and sleeve lengths. Only a few dozen—so come early.

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SIGRID'S STRANGLER LEFT NO CLUE BEHIND

His Left-Hand Grip on Her Throat Broke a Bone in Little Girl's Neck.

STRANGER GAVE HER A PENNY

Small Brother Tells of This Incident and the Police Are Now Looking for the Man.

Sigrid Eckstrom, the 6-year-old daughter of John Eckstrom of 1,075 Ogden Avenue, the Bronx, whose dead body was found on Thursday night in the basement of the apartment house adjoining her home, was murdered. The autopsy performed yesterday by Coroner's Physician Dr. John Riegelman established the fact that the child died of strangulation. So powerful was the grip of the person who assailed her that with the pressure of his hands he fractured one of the bones in the child's neck, leaving thereon a deep imprint of his fingers.

All day yesterday most of the detectives on duty in the Bronx were at work on the Eckstrom case, but when night came they admitted that they were just as much in the dark as when they began the investigation. They were told of a man who had given the little girl a penny on Wednesday, and to meet whom, according to her little brother, she went out late yesterday afternoon. The police believe they know who this man is, and they expected to have a talk with him yesterday, but they were unable to find him. Not much faith is put in this clue, however, and persons acquainted with the man are of the opinion that he will be able to prove that he knows nothing of how Sigrid Eckstrom came to her death.

That the police have a problem on their hands that will require detective work of the highest skill to solve is admitted by themselves. They have not been able to find a single clue that promises results. Every person in the neighborhood, adults and children alike, have been questioned, but no one has been found who remembers having seen the little girl in the company of a man. Children were found who had played with her on Thursday afternoon, but none of them recalled having seen her in any other company than their own.

Little Brother Gives Only Clue.

It was Edwin Eckstrom, the five-year-old brother of the murdered child, who told the police of the man who the day before gave Sigrid a penny. At the time he and his sister were seated on the front steps of their home. The man stopped for a moment in passing, said something to Sigrid, so the little brother says, and then gave a coin to her, and went on his way. The boy describes this man as being about five feet ten inches in height with black hair and black mustache. He also said that the man wore a dark suit of clothes and a cap. The police place very little faith in the description, as it does not tally with that of a man who is known to have given the murdered child a penny and who is not a stranger to the neighborhood. Edwin also told the police that his sister told him yesterday afternoon that she expected to see the man who had given her the penny. Whether she did see him or not the boy does not know.

The last seen of Sigrid alive by any of her playmates was at a few minutes after 7 o'clock. Little Kitty Grady, one of her playmates, says she saw her sitting on the stoop of 1,077 Ogden Avenue at that time. This seems improbable, as Mr. and Mrs. Eckstrom had become alarmed at her absence, and were then in the street looking for Sigrid.

Arthur Bull, 10 years old, another playmate, says he saw Sigrid about 6 o'clock, and that she then had a writing pad that he wanted. He tried to buy it from her, but did not get it because he did not have the penny she wanted for it.

The police were able to get plenty of this kind of information, but not one person could they find who could tell them anything that would supply the needed clue that is the key to the identity of the murderer. Not one suspicious-looking person was seen in the neighborhood at any time the night of the murder by any of the neighbors.

Much Like the Boylan Case.

"This is the toughest case we have been up against since the murder of the little Boylan girl, several years ago," said one of the detectives on the case, "and up to this time we have not unearthed a particle of evidence that gives us a hope that we may land the murderer. The case is in many ways like that of Elisabeth Boylan. The Boylan child was about the same age as the little Eckstrom girl, and after she was killed the murderer threw her body into a coal bin in the basement of the house in which she lived. The child was brutally abused, and the identity of the murderer is a mystery to this day."

The Eckstrom child was not abused. The murder was apparently committed in the dark passageway leading to the boiler room of the apartment house, after which the body was thrown into a narrow, lane-like apartment off the boiler room, the head falling under an unused stove and the body being covered with an old quilt.

The police searched the passageway and the alleylike room, but they were not able to find a single thing that might aid in identifying the murderer. There was not the print of a hand or a finger, or even a shoe, found anywhere. Not a matchhead, or a piece or cloth, or anything was found. The murderer left behind no evidence except that of the body of his little victim.

What the Autopsy Showed.

After he had completed the autopsy Dr. Riegelman said:

"There is no question that the girl was murdered. I found the impression of two fingers on the right side of the neck. On the left side of the neck was a long, dark bruise made by the heavy pressure of a thumb, and at the top of this bruise was a transverse scratch, made, presumably, by a thumb nail. The choking was done with a left hand.

"The one thing, however, that establishes strangulation beyond a doubt is a fracture of a small bone, the hyoid, in the throat. There are only two causes for a fracture of this bone; one is convulsions and the other strangulation. According to the girl's parents, she never had a convulsion, therefore strangulation is the only cause of death. Strangulation causes pulmonary oedema, which in turn causes the fracture of the hyoid."

All day yesterday a crowd made up mostly of little boys and girls were in front of the apartment house in which the murder was committed. Nearly all of those in this crowd had known the little girl, and most of them had something pleasant to say in her memory.

Pupils of the Highbridge public school which Sigrid attended sent to her home yesterday flowers in such profusion that they covered the little coffin. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

CHIPPED IN FOR THEIR FINE.

Yale Students Held for Speeding Cheer Magistrate Freschi.

Henry Gross, a student at Yale, was before Magistrate Freschi in the Morrisania Court yesterday afternoon, after Motor Cycle Policeman Donovan had stopped his automobile in the Grand Concourse, along which he was carrying six college friends at high speed.

"I'm guilty," admitted Gross when the Magistrate questioned him, and promptly paid a fine of $10.

Outside, the others chipped in $1.50 each to make up the $10 and then drove away after giving a cheer for Magistrate Freschi and asking Donovan to have a drink.

They said they were on their way to the Yale-Princeton baseball game at Princeton to-day.

Siamese Legation Burned Out.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 7.—The Summer home of the Siamese Legation at East Gloucester was destroyed by fire to-day with a loss of $20,000. The attendants succeeded in saving nearly everything on the first floor, but everything else was destroyed.

SEITZ ON FREE PUBLICITY.

Tells Canadian Press All Advertising Should Be Paid For.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 7.—Don Seitz of The New York World, addressing the Canadian Press Association here this afternoon on "Free Publicity," said that newspapers should exact payment for every line of advertising published in their columns.

"Statistics taken by agents of New York papers showed that many persons, agencies, and interests made a scientific study of how to deceive newspapers by advertisements dressed up to read like bona fide records of occurrences," he said. "The end of this practice is approaching, and it is high time, because it was undermining the confidence of the public in the sincerity of the press."

Mr. Seitz stated that the big railroads, boom towns, and baseball managers were the chief offenders.

"We print no more flub-dub about the sore thumbs of baseball players," he said, "and theatres are also going to lose a great part of the free publicity. We did not mind giving a lift to a broken-down barnstormer, but we are not going to make gifts to wealthy theatrical trusts."

Mr. Seitz laid particular stress upon the value of giving the news in compact and accurate form and of charging for all advertising matter at so much per line. Asked for a recipe for success, he replied:

"Get the good news there first."

Mr. Seitz did not hesitate to express his opinion of the United States Post Office, which he described as an incompetent monopoly grudgingly doing its duty in carrying the mail of the Nation, although in many instances it could not deliver newspapers as quickly or as cheaply as the express companies. He urged Canadian newspaper men to take an independent attitude in regard to capitalists, factories, and advertisers.

"Let your newspapers stand on their merits," he said in conclusion, "but see that they have merit."

PLAGUE DEATHS AT TIEN-TSIN

Residents Are Not Alarmed, Despite the Symptoms of Two Victims.

TIEN-TSIN, June 7.—Two deaths from the plague have occurred at Tien-Tsin, but no alarm is felt, although the symptoms of the disease show the pulmonary character which played such havoc in parts of Manchuria last year.

The international conference at Mukden, which investigated the plague in Manchuria, decided that, while death from this species of plague was certain within six days from the date of attack, those suffering from the disease could be successfully isolated.

Foreigners and Chinese are co-operating in attempts to discover and isolate persons who have been in contact with the two who died here. Curiously enough, these victims came from Hong-Kong, where the bubonic variety of plague prevails.

IDENTIFY PISTOL AS DORR'S.

Police Find Weapon Near Where G. R. Marsh Was Killed.

LYNN, Mass., June 7.—An automatic revolver found to-day on the Lynn marshes near the spot where the body of George R. Marsh, the wealthy soap manufacturer, was discovered on April 11, was identified, the police assert, as one bought by William A. Dorr in Stockton, Cal. Dorr is in the Essex County Jail, to which he was brought from Stockton, following his arrest there in connection with Marsh's murder.

The revolver found has five of the seven chambers loaded. The number of the weapon was 88,191, and this, the police say, was the number of a revolver sold by a Stockton (Cal.) dealer to Dorr.

FIGHT PICTURE SHOW IN A SCHOOL OASIS

Pastors and Teachers Aroused by Erection of a Theatre in East Forty-second Street.

TOLD IT COULDN'T OPEN

But Since Then Work on It Has Gone on Steadily—Will Protest to License Bureau.

In East Forty-second Street, between Second and Third Avenues, where more than 2,000 school children congregate daily and several hundred come to night classes, much feeling has been created among the residents by the erection of a theatre where it is intended to give moving picture shows with an admission charge of 5 and 10 cents. The work on the theatre had progressed so far yesterday that Inspectors from the Fire and Building Departments were called in to make final inspections preparatory to granting a license.

A protest will be filed with the License Bureau to-day against granting the license, and there is much concern among those who object to the theatre lest the protest may be ignored. Many of those who signed it said that this had been the fate of similar protests in the past. A month ago they were practically assured, they declared yesterday, that there would be no invasion of the block by a theatre, as the License Bureau was said to feel that the present character of the street, as a children's rendezvous under church and school influences, should be preserved.

For all their confidence that the theatre would not be allowed to open, those who oppose it have seen the builders go steadily ahead as if they possessed some assurance that a way would be found to permit them to operate the theatre when they were ready. It was said yesterday that some $2,000 had been spent in outfitting the place since assurances were received by the pastors of three churches and the teaching staff of Public School 27, which stands beside the moving picture theatre, that it would not be allowed to open. Those who are fighting the theatre fear that political influences are undermining their efforts, and for that reason the visit of Building and Fire Department Inspectors yesterday caused much concern in the neighborhood. While the Inspectors were examining the playhouse yesterday a man was painting notices advertising the opening date on the outside of the building.

Across the street from the theatre is St. Bartholomew's Parish House, which extends over two-thirds of the block and receives daily some 1,500 children for classes in cooking, sewing, stenography, singing, and other studies. The Parish House faces Public School 27, which houses 1,800 children. Both buildings receive girls' night classes.

Those opposing the theatre declare they are in favor of moving pictures and disclaim any desire to attack moving picture shows as a feature of city life. Their attack, they say, is based entirely on the fact that the neighborhood is unsuited to such a place of amusement.

John Finke, in charge of St. Bartholomew's Parish House, in speaking of the grounds for opposing the theatre, said yesterday:

"Third Avenue—a congested east side thoroughfare—runs just west of us. Up and down it pass people of all kinds. Here, sheltered by these two great school buildings, we have a block shut off from the outside world. No persons live in this block who can furnish the trade for that moving picture house. Obviously our own children will not attend it, since they cannot do so without guardians. Where, then, will the trade come from but from Third Avenue, and we are all familiar with the night throngs on that street. Contact of such persons with our children cannot possibly do any good. Our protest is against the class of people this theatre will attract to this sheltered spot. It is sad to think that in a city where such places are so very, very rare, that an attack should be permitted on one of the few that we possess."

Edward Cornell Zabriskie, Principal of Public School 27, was leading his pupils in a series of folk-dance contests when he learned of the visit of the Fire and Building Department Inspectors to the theatre yesterday. The pupils, with May poles, a band, an orchestra, and athletes dressed in the school's colors, were assembled in a large court yard so close to the moving picture theatre that the hammers of the workmen in the structure could be heard.

"It will be a terrible mistake, and an imposition upon the children of this part of the city," Mr. Zabriskie said, "to let this theatre come in and ruin the character of our playgrounds. What could be more of a travesty than for the city to spend $200,000 in building this school, and then let this institution come here and perch among us, ruining all the work we are trying to hard to build up. Third Avenue crowds pass along Third Avenue. We do not catch any overflow from them at present. I have scores of letters in my office from parents begging me to do all I can to prevent this theatre from opening. I am puzzled to account for the indifference to our protests indicated in the continued building operations."

Sigman Moses, proprietor of the theatre, said he had spent $9,000 in building it and had made it clean and sanitary and fireproof, so that he was at a loss to know why the school and church people should complain.

SAVED IF SHE HIT HEAD ON.

One of the Titanic Architects Says Side Blow Was Fatal.

LONDON, June 7.—Edward Wilding, one of the architects employed on the Titanic, told Lord Mersey at to-day's inquiry into the disaster that if the Titanic had struck the iceberg stem on instead of striking a glancing blow she would have been brought safely to harbor. Lord Mersey was much interested in this point, and asked:

"Do you mean to say that if the ship had been driven on to the iceberg at a speed of twenty-one knots she would have been saved?"

"I am quite sure that she would have been," the witness answered. "But I am equally certain that she would have killed every man in the firemen's quarters. If the helm had not been starboarded the ship would have been saved."

One of the chefs of the Titanic, named Maugo, testified that many members of the restaurant staff died on the third-class passenger deck because the sailors and stewards prevented them from going above.

ONE TITANIC BODY FOUND.

Algerine Touches at St. Johns, N. F.—Many Icebergs Reported.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, June 7.—The steamer Algerine, which was sent out by the White Star Line to search for bodies of Titanic victims, returned to-day with one body, which could not be identified. It probably will be buried here.

Wireless reports from the steamer Rappahannock, bound for Halifax and St. John, N. B., from London, tell of a narrow escape from collision with an iceberg. The steamer was proceeding through the fog on Saturday, when an immense iceberg was sighted, and the steamer's course was altered in time to prevent striking it. Several incoming steamers report large numbers of icebergs about 250 miles east of Cape Race.

T. E. Watson Is Bound Over.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 7. — Thomas E. Watson, former Populist leader and Presidential candidate, was bound over under $500 bond here to-day for sending objectionable matter through the mails. He was arrested by Federal authorities last week and taken to-day before a United States Commissioner. The matter objected to appeared in an article in Watson's magazine attacking the Roman Catholic Hierarchy.

It breezed in and made a great hit.

TUXEDO TOBACCO simply captured friends right and left—and you can't get a Tuxedo smoker to let go. He knows when he's got the goods. Have YOU joined yet? In the curved green tin—10 cents.

PATTERSON'S TUXEDO TOBACCO

"The Pipe Smoke for Gentlemen"

PLANNED TO SAVE DARROW.

Franklin Says He First Decided Not to Implicate Lawyer.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 7.—To-day's proceedings at the trial of Clarence S. Darrow for alleged jury bribing consisted principally of efforts to elicit new facts from Bert H. Franklin, who was on the stand the entire day.

Franklin said he had been told by Attorney Lecompte Davis that it had been arranged for him to get a sentence of two years in the penitentiary if he would plead guilty to bribing George N. Lockwood.

"I went home and told my wife," said Franklin, "that the time had come to make up my mind what to do, and that I thought the proper thing was to bear the burden myself and protect that man sitting beside you."

The witness pointed at Mr. Darrow and almost with the same breath offered an apology to the defendant, saying that he did not mean to make his statement offensive.

"My wife told me that it was the right thing to do," continued Franklin, "that she would take the children out of school and work her fingers off if necessary to keep things going until I got out. Then I went to Mr. Adams, who was my attorney, to see what arrangements could be made about my case."

When the trial opened to-day Juror Golding obtained permission to question Franklin. The juror asked Franklin if he made any arrangement with Mr. Darrow regarding compensation when he entered the latter's employ. Franklin said he had not.

"Does Mr. Darrow owe you any money now?" asked the juror.

The witness said this was a matter which would have to be cleared up between Mr. Darrow and himself.

Franklin testified he had never received any money from Mr. Darrow after Nov. 28, 1911, when his arrest occurred, but had received during December a total of $1,300 from Lecompte Davis, counsel for the McNamara defense.

SAYS BIRDS CARRY PELLAGRA

Louisville Physician Presents Novel Theory of Spread of the Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 7.—That germs carried by robins and other migrating birds contain the dread pellagra which is devasting the poor districts of the Southern States, was the startling theory advanced by Dr. M. L. Ravitch of Louisville, at the final meeting of the dermatology section of the American Medical Association to-day.

Dr. Ravitch, who has made a deep study of what has been called "American leprosy," declares that he has found more than 2,000 cases of pellagra in Kentucky alone, and believes that there are twice as many cases in Georgia and other States further South.

Dr. Ravitch doubted the theory accepted by many experts that the eating of meal made from musty corn was the real cause of the dread disease, and insisted that a similar belief that a poor quality of rice causes beri-beri, is also absurd.

British Leaders Defer Strike Order.

LONDON, June 7.—The threatened national strike of transport workers has been postponed again. The strike leaders had pledged themselves to issue orders for a strike to-night unless the employers agreed to their terms, but the employers said they would not be able to reply to the Government's proposals before Monday, and the strike leaders decided to defer further action until Tuesday.

BRUSSELS, June 7.—The strike in the Charleroi basin has ended, but the situation has become worse in the Borinage district. Strikers fired on the strike-breakers there to-day, and many persons were injured. The military patrol the streets and occupy all the railroad stations.

5,000 SOLDIERS READY FOR CUBA

Continued from Page 1.

already at Guantanamo, will not be enough to furnish the guards required by the large number of properties which are threatened by the insurgents. There are said to be fully $100,000,000 of property in Oriente Province owned by American investors. These estates are widely separated, and up to now have been at the mercy of the negroes.

Only to Aid Gomez.

No general officer has been designated to command the army forces selected for possible service in Cuba.

"As a matter of fact," said a high army officer to-night, "we think it is only a one to four shot that there will be intervention. We are ready. That is all so far. I am satisfied that the President at this time has no intention of ordering the mobilization of the army in the island. And even more, I am not sure that if we go we shall make it an actual intervention as we did previously. It is barely possible that we shall simply operate in Oriente Province and leave the Gomez Government to conduct the Government just as it has been doing."

"I think that the plan would then be for the United States troops to guard towns and properties and leave the Cuban forces to deal with the insurrection. That is what we did in the first intervention.

"The Cubans are well acquainted with the country where the negroes are in force. They know the character of the foe, how he operates, and where his haunts are. The Cuban methods are decisive and effective, and we found that it was a wise policy to leave to them the policing of their territory, while we held the towns and cities and maintained order. It has been said that a cordon would be marked off and all negroes notified to come through and be good. We had nothing of that sort in mind, and, as I have said, would not undertake first to do more than guard exposed places and leave the Cuban Army free to do the field fighting."

At the State Department this afternoon it was stated that this Government would not sanction any negotiations with the leader of the insurrection, Estenoz, as proposed by him, and least of all send a United States representative to witness pledges made by the Cuban Government to the insurrectionary leaders.

Army officers who have had duty in Cuba knew Estenoz and describe him as a very light mulatto with more than ordinary intelligence and considerable ability as a leader. They predict that the insurrection can never become formidable, for want of money and arms and ammunition, but will from first to last be a guerrilla warfare, with pillaging and burning only where no military force is on hand to protect property.

A statement by Gen. Estenoz, the insurrecto chief, denying that the rising was a race war, or that the insurrectos had been guilty of outrages, was made public at the State Department to-day. It came through George Collister, an American ranch owner, who was reported captured.

Estenoz says that the negro in Cuba has been deprived of his constitutional rights. "Rather than be governed by Cubans in the way we have been governed in the past, it would be greatly preferable to be governed by strangers," says the statement. "We are not making war against foreigners and hope they will not take sides in this conflict."

The statement concludes:

"Any agreement that I might make with the Government of Cuba for the settlement of this affair would have to be concluded in the presence of a representative of the United States, and only upon the assurance of this representative that the United States would guarantee the absolute fulfillment by the Cuban Government of the agreement, as the officials of that Government have made many promises to me and so far none of them have been fulfilled. We ask only our rights as citizens, and we hope the American people will comprehend our position, and will study the matter with great care before they become satisfied that it is necessary to intervene."

Transports Ready in Six Hours.

Leading officers think the preliminary test of the army machine to-day proved its readiness for quick action. Early in the day the general staff issued orders to the Quartermaster General to make the army transports ready, and at the same time notified the officers at the army posts where are located the organizations which go to make up the "expeditionary force" to have the men ready to entrain at a moment's notice. Within six hours word came from Quartermaster General Aleshire that the transports had been put in commission with full supplies and coal and augmented crews, ready to sail the moment the troops were aboard.

The manager of the Cuba Copper Company's mines at El Cobre, ten miles west of Santiago, telegraphed the American Legation at Havana that sixty marines were landed there last night and thanked Minister Beaupre for his exertions in the company's behalf. The Penupo-Mangenese Company also telegraphed to the Legation thanking the Minister and stating that marines were landed there last night.

VOTES A MILLION FOR WAR.

Cuban House Grants Money—General Fear of Intervention.

HAVANA, June 7.—Publication by the afternoon papers of dispatches stating that the American War Department might send an expedition of 5,000 troops to Oriente, caused a profound popular sensation, the general impression being that such a movement was indicative of active intervention.

President Gomez to-night declined to comment on this phase of the situation on the ground that he had not yet received official notification of the intention of the United States to send troops to Cuba.

The House of Representatives this afternoon ratified the action of the Senate Tuesday authorizing President Gomez to expend $1,000,000 to cover the extraordinary military preparations, but there was no further action by either branch of Congress in the line of granting a further credit, despite the intimation in the President's proclamation of Tuesday night that he expected an additional appropriation.

The Government is still without news from the zone of hostilities in Oriente beyond reports of trifling skirmishes. Torrential rains are making the movement of troops impossible and impeding telegraphic communication. It is rumored that Gen. Monteagudo, Commander in Chief of the forces in Oriente, is disgusted with the futility of his attempts to force the insurgents to accept combat, and intends to resign.

The presence of American forces near Guantanamo apparently has had no deterrent effect on the activities of the insurgents, who last night attacked and burned a village eight miles from that place.

While rumors of the appearance of armed bands in the province of Havana continue to circulate the only authenticated case of this kind has been the attack by a small party on a sugar plantation at Marianao, a suburb of Havana, early this morning. Cavalry dispersed these raiders, and to-night all is reported quiet throughout the province.

The citizens of Havana continue to arm rapidly. The Government yesterday issued 1,500 permits to bear arms. The police are daily arresting persons suspected of having connection with the uprising. The most prominent of those yet taken into custody is Gen. Juan Ducasst, a colored leader, who fought during the war of the revolution.

President Gomez to-night issued a proclamation condemning the tendency of the press to print false or sensational news, inveighing against racial antagonism and appealing to all citizens, black or white, to rally to the support of the Government. The proclamation calls special attention to the loyalty of the colored leader, Gen. Rabi, who is actively supporting Gen. Monteagudo in the campaign in Oriente. The President closes with a stirring appeal to all loyal citizens to enroll in the ranks of the volunteers, and predicts the speedy crushing of the revolt.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, June 7.—The United States battleships Ohio and Minnesota arrived at the American naval station at Guantanamo to-day with the Second Regiment of marines on board. The auxiliary cruiser Prairie has received orders to take 50 marines to Manzanillo. The gunboat Eagle came into port here to-day with 85 marines.

The Paducah also is here, awaiting orders. She landed last night fifty marines under Lieut. Philip Torrey, at the El Cuero mines, and sixty marines under Capt. Gulic at Punta do Sal. These garrisons will be increased as soon as possible as they are thought insufficient for the protection of the properties there.

Fifty marines have been sent to Siboney, seven miles southwest of Santiago. All is quiet there and at Cobre, a short distance east of Santiago.

CUBAN SPEAKER AT KEY WEST.

Havana Thinks His Visit Here Significant, but He Denies It.

Special to The New York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 7.—Col. Orestes Ferrara, Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives, landed here this morning and left on a train for the North. He was met by the Cuban Consul, Señor Carasco.

He denied that he was on his way to Washington, but said he was going to New York on private business, and will not visit the capital. He is accompanied by Senora Ferrara.

HAVANA, June 7.—Speaker Ferrara sailed suddenly from Havana this morning for Key West. The object of his visit to the United States is not known, but it is believed that he is acting as the special agent of President Gomez to Washington.

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A RELIEF FOR

RHEUMATISM

SCIATICA and NEURITIS

A PRESCRIPTION, NOT A PATENT MEDICINE. No Form of OPIATES and NARCOTICS. Further particulars and testimonials from people YOU KNOW sent upon request. They must convince you. At Hageman's and Rike's and all druggists in $1 and 50 boxes, or sent by mail. THE MAGISTRAL CHEM. CO., Platiron Bldg., N. Y.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 46TH ST.

Specials for Today in Our

Semi-Annual Clearance Sales

$45 to $55 Robespierre Coats, $25

For traveling, motoring and seashore; of till till or eponge in pastel and dark shades, Scotch mixtures and vicuna.

Charming Trimmed Hats, $10

Regularly selling up to $35.

$10 Shadow Voile Waists, $5

$25 to $35 Hand-made Blouses $9.75

Of fine nets and chiffon.

No sale goods sent on approval, reserved or exchanged.

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

GIMBELS

Saturday Bulletin For MEN

First and Foremost—the SALE Of Men's SUITS at $15.75 For $22 and and $25 Grades

Just as good Suits as we ever put into our stock to sell at $22 and $25—from our regular maker of these grades, in fancies.

No end of handsome blues, as well as lighter colors and mixtures. Half or full lined. Some two-piece styles, including Norfolks. Plenty to-day, at $15.75 ea.

Other Clothing Store Helps include MOTORING DUSTERS at $2 to $15; FLANNEL TROUSERS, at $5, $6 and $7; and SLIP-ONS, for the casual shower, at $8.50 to $25.

Fourth Floor

Men's Panama Hats at $3.75

Shop around and see what you can get in the way of a Panama Hat for $5 or $6. Then come and see these at $3.75—you won't find much use in paying the additional $1.25 or more. Five good styles to pick from—and Panamas are very comfortable Summer Hats. So are the Bangkoks, which we also picked up to sell at the special price of $3.75.

If you prefer a Stiff Straw Hat, see the new very rough weaves, with car-wheel brims, that have just come in at $2 each.

Fourth Floor

Men's Knitted Silk Neckties At 75c, for $1, $1.50 and $2 Kinds

Plain colors, heather mixtures, and two and three-color combinations in narrow, broad and diagonal stripes. Several hand-loom weaves, also accordion-knit. Seventy-five cents have acquired new buying power, when such smart Summer Neckties as these sell for so low a price.

Men's $1.75 and $2 Shirts at $1.35

Here's another good money's worth for the man who is buying his Summer equipment. The Shirts are the favorite soft style, with French turn-back cuffs; materials are silky mercerized cottons, in handsome patterns and colorings; and sizes are 14½ to 17.

Main Floor

Many Sorts of Men's Underwear

Athletic Shirts and Drawers—most men's choice for Summer wear—in crossbar red madras, satin-striped madras, silk-and-linen and silk, at 50c, 75c, $1 to $3.25, including B. V. D. and Gotham.

Also Shirts and Drawers in regular styles, from gauze cotton, or French lisle, to pure silk, at 50c to $3.50 a garment, with particularly good styles at 75c to $1. Union Suits of nainsook or white cotton, at $1, and of lisle thread, at $1.50 and $2.50.

Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

LIMITS THE POWER OF COMMERCE COURT

Highest Tribunal Delivers Judgments Upholding Inter-State Commerce Commission.

CAN'T REVIEW RATE RULINGS

Court's Power Confined Wholly to Questions of Law—Had Wrongly Interpreted Its Jurisdiction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Commerce Court received a severe defeat in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day when opinions were rendered reversing the Commerce Court in four important cases involving the power of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to administer the Inter-State Commerce acts and regulate railroad rates and practices. The Supreme Court has thus far passed on only eight decisions of the Commerce Court and has reversed the Commerce Court in them all.

The decision of the court is a distinct victory for the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which has contended all along that the Commerce Court has no jurisdiction over its negative orders.

The commission's contention is that the Commerce Court has only the same jurisdiction over the commission that the Federal Circuit Courts possessed before the creation of the new commerce tribunal. It was also the contention of the commission that the Supreme Court, prior to the creation of the Commerce Court had accurately defined the jurisdiction of the Federal courts with respect to inter-State commerce cases.

The Supreme Court's rulings restrict the Commerce Court's jurisdiction to the affirmative orders of the commission, and bar it from going behind the orders of the commission for an inquiry into the facts upon which the commission's acts were based or trying the cases over again in the Commerce Court on their merits.

The principal decisions were announced by Chief Justice White and concurred in by the entire court.

In substance the Chief Justice held that the Commerce Court was not to substitute its judgment for the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the administration of the rate laws. The specific point ruled upon was that parties who failed to get relief before the Inter-State Commerce Commission have no right to go into the Commerce Court and have that court pass upon the facts to ascertain if they should have been granted relief.

In the course of his opinion Chief Justice White, however, went further. He showed that the Commerce Court did not receive "new and strange" powers, but succeeded to the powers of the Circuit Courts in existence when the Commerce Court was created, and that the Commerce Court was limited in reviewing the commission's orders to questions of law. In cases yet to be passed upon it is contended that the Commerce Court went out of the domain of law and gave its judgment on pure questions of fact.

Chief Justice White stated the question for decision to be whether the authority of the Commerce Court was confined to enforcing and restraining as the case might be, affirmative orders of the commission or whether it had the power to exert its own judgment by original interpretation of the administrative features of the act to regulate commerce, and upon that assumption to treat a refusal of the commission to grant relief as an affirmative order and accordingly pass upon its correctness.

Court's Powers Limited.

Both from the words of the act creating the Commerce Court and from the general scheme of rate regulation, the Chief Justice said it was to be seen that the Commerce Court had no such broad powers as it claimed to possess.

"It cannot be disputed," said Chief Justice White, "that the act creating the Commerce Court was intended to be but a part of an existing system for the regulation of inter-State commerce, and that 'the making of it a part of that system was not intended to destroy the existing machinery or method of regulation, but to cause it to be more efficient by providing a more harmonious means for securing the judicial enforcement of the act to regulate commerce.'"

Chief Justice White declared that Congress had created the Inter-State Commerce Commission as a quasi judicial body to enforce the laws in order that there might be unity of regulation, and that from 1887 to 1910 it had not been even seriously asserted that, as to subjects which in their nature were administrative, power lay in the courts to exercise original jurisdiction, or to enforce their conceptions as to the meaning of the act by dealing directly with the subject, irrespective of any prior affirmative action by the commission.

Originally, he said, the courts felt a duty to pass on both questions of law and of fact, but by 1910 it had come to pass that in considering orders of the commission the courts were limited to determining whether the orders of the commission violated the Constitution, conformed to statutory authority, or whether power had been so arbitrarily exercised by the commission as virtually to transcend the authority conferred, although it might not technically be doing so. It was this jurisdiction, he declared, the Commerce Court had inherited.

Chief Justice White declared that the law creating the Commerce Court did not grant new powers to the court over the decisions of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, but merely sought to co-ordinate and simplify the powers then existing in the Federal courts throughout the United States.

The construction which the Commerce Court had placed upon its jurisdiction, the Chief Justice asserted, would wipe out the great object sought to be accomplished by the inter-State commerce laws, and would result in great disorder and confusion.

This decision was announced in the Procter & Gamble case, in which the Inter-State Commerce Commission had denied the company's complaint against uniform demurrage rules of the railroads. The Commerce Court, while agreeing with the commission's findings, had held that it had the right to review the decision, and this the Supreme Court held was not so.

On the strength of the Procter & Gamble case the court held that the Commerce Court was wrong in taking jurisdiction over the complaint of Cincinnati shippers about rates which the commission had put into force over the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company from Cincinnati to Chattanooga. Both cases had been a basis for criticism of the Commerce Court. The Cincinnati-Chattanooga decision marked the end of the fight of Cincinnati shippers for lower rates to Chattanooga.

Rate Rulings the Issue.

In 1894 the Inter-State Commerce Commission reduced the rates between these cities from 76 cents a hundred on first-class to 60 cents. The courts held that at that time the commission had no power to fix a future rate. When that power later was given to the commission, Cincinnati shippers asked the commission to reduce the rates to 60 cents on the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway.

The commission reduced the rates to 70 cents, whereupon the shippers went before the Commerce Court to have the commission rate declared invalid. That court held that the commission was right in declaring that the earning power of a rate was only one of the least considerations in determining whether a rate was just and reasonable, but that the effect on competing roads and other points must be considered.

The commission had held that the sixty-cent rate might not be remunerative to the Louisville & Nashville and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, and, further, that it would disturb the rate basis existing between Southern cities.

In this case the Supreme Court directed that the Commerce Court be reversed and the petition be dismissed.

Upholds State Corporation Law.

The Supreme Court adjourned until Monday without announcing its decision in the so-called Hard Coal Trust case. It may be announced then.

Among other decisions, the court held that the New York corporation law only prohibited foreign corporations without a license to do business in that State, from suing in State courts, and that the prohibition did not apply in Federal courts of that State, and therefore declined to annul the law as unconstitutional. The point arose in the case of the David Lupton's Sons Company of Philadelphia, which sued the Automobile Club of America for an alleged breach of contract. The court held it was not necessary to pass on the validity of the law, since the Philadelphia company could sue in the Federal courts.

The court upheld an ordinance of Louisville, Ky., fixing the maximum telephone charges in that city, and reversed the Circuit Court for Western Kentucky, which had held that the rates were confiscatory. Justice Holmes said the company must bring another suit if, after trial, the rates proved confiscatory.

Commerce Court Again Reversed.

The court also reversed the Commerce Court's decision, which would have allowed railroads to carry railroad fuel coal at lower rates than commercial coal. The Inter-State Commerce Commission was upheld. The Commerce Court had enjoined the Inter-State Commerce Commission from prohibiting the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania, and other railroads from allowing reduced rates for the transportation of coal owned by other railroads. Justice McKenna handed down a unanimous decision of the court.

The Indiana Pure Food law of 1907 was upheld as Constitutional. The principle was announced that States may enact such measures without interfering with the Federal Pure Food and Drugs act of 1906.

The question of the constitutionality of the law was raised by Marion W. Savage, who said he was manufacturing in Minnesota a medicinal product, and sought to have the Federal Circuit Court in Indiana enjoin the enforcement of the State Pure Food law as to his goods.

Justice Hughes, in announcing the court's unanimous decision, said a State had a right to compel the statement of ingredients of such an article, and that this was what the Indiana law required. Therefore it did not interfere with the Federal law, which dealt with "false and misleading" labeling. The Federal law, it was added, did not cover the entire field, but left certain powers to the States in the regulation of inter-State commerce in foods.

The payment of $147,000 as attorney's fees to Edgar Smith and the St. Louis law firm, Filkelberg, Nagel & Kirby, in the Cherokee litigation before the Court of Claims, was upheld. Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor was a member of the St. Louis firm. The payment has been a source of much dispute.

A long-disputed patent law question was also settled by the Supreme Court, which held that an infringer of a patent need pay only $1 damages if he has made improvements on the patent and the owner of the patent did not show how much of the infringer's profits were due to improvements and how much to the use of his patent.

This ruling was announced in a decision that the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company was entitled to more than $1 damages from the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company for the infringement of an electric converter. Prior to these inventions electric current could not be transmitted more than four or five miles.

LINKS LORIMER WITH WHITE.

Kern Reviews Efforts to Placate Him After Senator's Election.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Senator Kern of Indiana spoke for three hours to-day in support of the resolution unseating Mr. Lorimer of Illinois, but again failed to conclude his remarks. The entire speech was devoted to an examination of the testimony with the view of showing that many new facts of an incriminating nature had been brought out by the second investigation. He sought among other things to impeach the testimony of Edward Hines, attempting to show that he had been unduly active in Mr. Lorimer's behalf. He will conclude to-morrow.

Mr. Kern declared it suspicious that so many members of the Legislature hired safety deposit boxes soon after the Lorimer election. He contended that all doubt had been removed from the confession of Senator Holstlaw to the effect that he had received money from Senator Broderick for voting for Lorimer. Charles A. White, the Democratic member of the House, whose confession was the basis of the double Lorimer inquiry, Senator Kern said, was not as black as he had been pictured.

Mr. Kern undertook to show White's connection with Lorimer and Browne by quoting letters from Browne, promising employment for White through Lorimer, a promise which, he said, was made to placate White.

"Will the Senator indicate in what part of the record he finds any suggestion that Lorimer was trying to placate White?" asked Mr. Lorimer, speaking of himself in the third person.

Mr. Kern replied that this was shown by the correspondence in which it appeared that Mr. Browne had promised a Federal place, and had actually obtained a place in Cook County for White through Mr. Lorimer.

"Would you have the Senate understand that a Senator's effort to obtain a position for a member of the Legislature who had voted for him as an evidence of corruption?" asked the accused Senator.

"Standing by itself, no; taken in connection with a thousand other circumstances, yes," replied Mr. Kern.

REPORT ON POSTAL SAVINGS.

New York Office Has More Than $900,000 on Deposit.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Statistics made public to-day by Postmaster General Hitchcock show that $7,035,545, or a trifle more than two-fifths of the postal savings deposits in the country, have been made in thirty-three cities having a population of 150,000 or more each.

New York and Chicago, which rank first and second in population, occupy the same rank in total postal deposits. The ten leading offices, with the amount on deposit at each, are: New York, $976,749; Chicago, $681,602; Portland, Ore., $450,163; St. Paul, $411,926; San Francisco, $395,904; Cincinnati, $367,622; Brooklyn, $348,190; Boston, $322,824; Kansas City, $300,717, and Los Angeles, $255,461.

'BIG SISTERS' GET A CHARTER

Prominent Women Organize to Promote Children's Welfare.

A sister organization to the Big Brothers was launched yesterday when Supreme Court Justice Gerard approved the incorporation papers of the Big Sisters.

The incorporators are Ann H. Vanderbilt, Emeline H. Olin, Sally Wright, Emily C. Morris, Lillie S. Parker, Lillie Havemeyer, Virginia O. Sanger, Gertrude Sands, Sara B. Motence, and Lina Horn. The articles of incorporation state these purposes of the Big Sisters:

"To organize and direct a body of women of good-will whose purpose shall be to interest themselves individually in the welfare and improvement of children, especially girls, who have been brought before the Children's Courts of the City of New York and similar courts of other cities throughout the United States; and in other children, especially girls, whose physical, mental, and moral development has been hindered or endangered, because of bad environment or other conditions.

"Individually to take and secure others to take individual friendly interest in such children and to provide methods and means whereby their physical, mental, and moral welfare shall be promoted and thus aid them in becoming good citizens."

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt's signature was affixed to the incorporation papers in Paris on May 22 last. The papers were presented to Justice Gerard by Ernest K. Coulter, who is prominent in the Big Brothers movement.

The Pure Product of Nature's Springs. You will feel better and do better for using

Hunyadi Janos Water

NATURAL LAXATIVE

A Glass on Arising for CONSTIPATION

CALL COTTON BILL CRUDE AND CARELESS

House Committee Minority Denounces Democratic Tariffmaking Methods as Haphazard.

ULTERIOR MOTIVES CHARGED

Measure, Identical with That Taft Vetoed, Not Intended to be Passed, Say Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—"If the majority are willing to enter upon a genuine revision of the cotton schedule, availing themselves of the information furnished by the report of the Tariff Board, the minority will cheerfully co-operate with them in such revision."

That is the challenge thrown down to the Democratic leaders of the House by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee in the minority report which they filed on the Underwood Cotton Revision bill to-day. The Republicans have a bill with which to join the issue, better known as the Hill bill, based, they contend, on the recommendations of the Tariff Board. It provides for a reduction in the average of the present cotton rates of 48 per cent. to 24 per cent. on the average. This average is 2 per cent. lower than the Underwood bill, but some of the Hill rates are lower, others higher than those proposed by the Democrats. If the Democrats are willing to accept the Hill bill the House tariff leaders assert their willingness to adopt it. The minority report, signed by Representatives Payne, Hill, Longworth, Dalzell, McCall, Needham, and Fordney, is devoted in its entirety to criticism of Democratic tariff-making methods, calling them unscientific, crude, and haphazard. The report states that the bill is identical with the one vetoed by the President less than a year ago, and that is was reported by the majority without any expectation or desire that it shall be enacted into law. The report directs its criticism to the vetoed bill, and complains that in framing it the Democrats had wholly disregarded the Tariff Board. The report proceeds:

"That bill was made without any information additional to that which the committee had when the present tariff law was framed and enacted. No hearing was accorded to any parties whose interests were involved. The bill was rushed through the House pursuant to the dictates of a Democratic caucus, without deliberation or opportunity for amendment.

"One amendment tacked on to it was a revision of the metal schedule. Another amendment tacked on to it was a revision of the chemical schedule. This latter may be termed, not inaptly, as grotesque. It was not the result of any committee examination or report. It was offered from the floor of the Senate, and, as was subsequently discovered, represented the guesswork of a Treasury employe who had been instructed to turn specific duties into ad valorem, and, then, regardless of the effect, to reduce these ad valorem duties uniformly all along the line. One effect of this amendment was to abolish the customs duties on alcohol imposed to compensate for the high internal revenue tax, and thus deprive the Government of a very large revenue. This, however, did not result in killing the bill.

"On its return to the House the Democratic majority proceeded to concur in the amendments en bloc, without question or deliberation, and so the bill went to the President. He had no alternative but to veto it. This he did, both because of the Senate amendments and because of the crude and haphazard character of the bill as it affected the cotton industry. The bill had not had the informing report of the Tariff Board, although that report was in process of preparation and promised within a short time thereafter.

"The protests that came up from the South, and had their influence on the Senate, showed conclusively the unwillingness of that section to have any tariff tinkering that would affect its industries. It was then publicly announced that revision of the cotton schedule had been laid aside.

"The Tariff Board made its report on the cotton schedule March 22, 1912. This report makes clear the crude, careless, and haphazard character of the bill which the President had vetoed, and which is now again reported by the committee without modification or change, except in its abandonment of the Senate amendments.

"The original discredited bill is now again reported, while there is pending in the Senate, and not yet acted upon, a bill relating to the tariff on wool, a bill relating to the sugar tariff, and while a bill relating to the metal schedule also remains undisposed of. It is hardly necessary to say that the profession by the party in power of a desire to revise the tariff and its actions are not consistent with each other.

"Having these facts in mind, and the further fact that no reason can be assigned to justify the President in approving the same bill which he has heretofore disapproved, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the report of this bill at this late day of the session is to serve some other purpose than its enactment into law."

Merger of Concrete Journals.

Announcement was made yesterday of the consolidation of Cement Age of New York and Concrete of Detroit, Mich., two monthly papers in the cement and concrete field. A third paper, Concrete Engineering of Cleveland, Ohio, was combined with Cement Age not long ago, so that the merger really includes three publications. The first issue of the new periodical, which will be known as Concrete-Cement Age, will appear in July. A new corporation capitalized at $150,000 will be formed to take over Cement Age and Concrete.

CUT POLITICS FROM BENCH.

State Bar Association Starts Movement for Next Elections.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7.—A movement has been started by the New York State Bar Association to have the political parties united in making bi-partisan nominations to fill the vacancies which will occur on the Court of Appeals bench on Jan. 1 next, when Judges Haight and Vann, both Republicans, will retire, and on Jan. 1, 1914, when Chief Judge Cullen and Judge Gray, both Democrats, will give up their positions.

The sub-committee of the Joint Judicial Committee, organized at the suggestion of the State Bar Association for the purpose of considering this subject, reported to the full committee at a meeting here to-day that after conferring with lawyers throughout the State, "it finds a widespread appreciation of the importance of inducing the political parties to nominate as the candidates for the bench of the Court of Appeals, competent and experienced men of the highest character, irrespective of any considerations of political service, affiliation or expediency."

The sub-committee also reported in favor of making an investigation "as to the character, experience, independence, and standing of any one suggested as a candidate for the Court of Appeals."

A resolution offered by former Supreme Court Justice A. T. Clearwater of Kingston was adopted unanimously, embodying the suggestions of the sub-committee. The resolution authorized the continuance of that committee for the purpose of conferring with other organizations and associations "upon the subject of candidates for this high judicial office," and "to formulate definite plans and recommendations, and to report the result of its investigations with its opinion and recommendations to the joint judicial committee as from time to time it may deem proper."

Austen G. Fox of New York is Chairman and Frederick E. Wadhams Secretary of the main and sub-committees. The full committee is composed of the twenty-seven members of the State Bar Association's Committee on the Selection of Candidates for Judicial Office, nine members of the New York City Bar Association, and representatives of forty-two out of the fifty Bar Associations in the State.

FLY CRUSADE ORDERED.

State Department of Health Urges "Swatters" to Activity.

ALBANY, June 7.—The State Department of Health is urging health officers throughout the State to conduct a vigorous anti-fly crusade at this time, pointing out "that the same expenditure of effort at the beginning of the fly season will accomplish much more than it can in the height of the Summer."

"The weather has been cold and wet," says the department, "and the consequent backwardness of the fly crop tells in favor of the campaign of the 'fly swatters.'

"Why not cultivate a public sentiment against untidiness about the premises and in the streets, supplementing the teaching by the making and enforcing of ordinances for the benefit of those who need a little stronger form of persuasion?

"The Summer months are always marked by many deaths among infants, and for many of these, flies are directly responsible by poisoning the milk fed to the baby. A mother who loves her child should as soon think of giving it poison as milk in which a fly has alighted, unless the milk is brought to a boiling point after the fly has been removed."

REVOKE DETECTIVE LICENSE.

Controller Says Harlem Bureau Incorporators Made Misstatements.

ALBANY, June 7.—As a result of an investigation being made by State Controller Sohmer into the personnel of private detectives operating in New York City, the license granted to the Harlem Detective Bureau, Incorporated, of 148 East 121st Street, New York, has been revoked. Controller Sohmer announced that he took this action because the statements made by some of the incorporators in their application for a license were not borne out by the facts.

The officers of the corporation are: Henry H. Lazarus, President; William Browne, Secretary; Kaufman Sasserath, Treasurer.

FREE CHURCH ELOPERS.

Police Learn That Louisville Pastor and Chorister Were Secretly Married.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 7.—An effort of the Rev. William Lee Popham, Baptist minister, poet and editor of Louisville, Ky., to keep secret his elopement and marriage to Miss Maude Miller Estes, chorister in a Louisville church, resulted in a tangle which brought both to the local police station yesterday.

The couple declared that they were simply engaged, and not married. When the Police Chief suggested that they have the matrimonial knot tied at once in order to prevent a charge being made against them, Mr. Popham threw up his hands in apparent horror, and the young woman appeared equally reluctant. The couple was released on $11.50 collateral.

Mr. Popham is quoted as saying: "Flattered by the uniqueness of a secret wedding, as well as lured by the romance, my wife and I refused to acknowledge our marriage. Now the cat is out and there is nothing for us to do but own up."

A message from Judge A. G. Harris of Henry County, confirmed the statement that a couple giving the same name was married by him on May 12.

Statue of Liberty Reopening.

The Statue of Liberty will be open to the public on and after to-morrow. For the past few weeks the statue has been closed for necessary repairs and improvements.

Music by Nahan Franko's Orchestra, Restaurant Daily

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET.

In New York's Shopping Center

Our Summer Delivery Service to the Seaside and other Resorts is Now in Operation.

Dress Goods at the Lowest prices you have known

15,000 yards, the very choicest qualities of the moment. Its the unusual we know—but then we delight in doing the unusual.

Main Floor.

36 in. Shadow striped all wool serges, navy and black, reg. 69c, at 39c
36 in. Cotton warp serge, cream and navy, reg. 48c, at 29c
36 in. Cream Whipcords, reg. 65c, at 39c
42 in. English storm serge, all wool, black and navy, reg. 79c, at 49c
50 in. English storm serges, all wool, black and navy, reg. $1, at 68c
50 in. English storm serge, cream, black and navy, reg. $1.25, at 79c
50 in. English storm serges, navy, cream and black, reg. $1.39, at 88c
54 in. Heavy whipcord coatings, navy and black, reg. $2, at $1.39
54 in. English whipcords, navy and black, reg. $2.50, at $1.75
50 in. Plain mohair, Sicilian, cream, navy and black, reg. 75c, at 49c
44 in. English Bradford mohairs, cream, navy and black, reg. $1, at 74c
44 in. Imported English Sicilians, navy, cream and black, reg. $1.25, at 88c
54 in. Imported English Sicilians, cream and black, reg. $1.50, at $1.19
42 in. Cream Imperial serge, reg. $1, at 73c
50 in. French Surah serge, cream, reg. $1.19, at 88c
50 in. French serge, cream, reg. $1.39, at 98c
50 in. Cream Surah serge, reg. $1.50, at $1.19

Simpson Crawford Co., In New York's Shopping Center

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street.

Special Designs of

Pianos and Player-Pianos For Country Homes.

AS A RULE THE REQUIREMENTS are somewhat different for Pianos in summer homes from those that are to be used in city houses.

In co-operation with the makers whose product we sell, we have made a special study of these requirements and we now have without a doubt the most satisfactory and inexpensive Pianos and Player-pianos that can be bought for country home use.

Climatic Conditions.

Often there is more dampness in the country home than in the city. Always there is more exposure of the instrument to the outdoor air. So we have Pianos and Player-pianos in specially finished fumed oak cases that are very handsome, but that need only dusting to keep them in good condition. Dampness will not hurt the finish of these cases.

Compact Case Designs.

Frequently the summer home Piano has to go in a small space. Therefore these instruments are built compactly and yet their tonal quality is as good as the quality of any instruments we sell.

Very Moderate Prices.

The purpose of the Loeser Store to keep prices always at a minimum is evident in the fact that we sell these special summer Upright Pianos at $195, $250, $325 and $425. Player-pianos in similar designs are $450, $595 and $775.

KRANICH & BACH, ESTEY, GORDON & SON

are the three famous makes in which these special instruments may be secured. We are very confident that if you wish an instrument in your summer home we can show you a decided advantage in purchasing here.

We Make Terms of Payment to Suit Our Customers.

Many pay all cash down to take advantage of every discount and yet it is not at all necessary. You will find that we can meet your reasonable convenience in the matter of terms.

Special Summer Offer to Save Money for Our Customers.

If your Piano or Player is to be repaired, or if you intend to exchange for a new instrument in the fall, you will find it to your advantage to let us have your instrument NOW.

For one thing, it will cost you nothing for storage of the instrument all summer. For another thing, if you have repairs to be made, they will be done during the summer and billed to you when the instrument is delivered in the fall.

We have a very skillful force of workmen capable of doing the very best work on pianos and player-pianos of all types. We make very liberal terms of exchange when instruments are turned over to us in part payment for new ones.

Fourth Floor.

WEEK END ECONOMIES IN

Furnishings for Men.

NEARLY EVERY MAN needs a few new summer Shirts, or some Scarfs, or a Bathing Suit, or a pair or two of well fitting and cool Pajamas.

Here is a word to say that he will find full assortment and quick service at Loeser's today. Also a word of some specially low priced offerings.

$3 and $3.50 Silk and Madras Mixed Shirts at $1.98.
$5 and $6 Pure Silk Shirts at $3.50 and $4.
$3.50 Silk and Lisle Mixed Shirts, With Separate Collar to Match, $2.25.
$2.50 Mercerized Soft Shirts, in Colored Cluster Stripes, at $1.50.
$1.50 Genuine Soisette Soft Shirts, Plain Shades, at 98c.
Negligee and Plaited Shirts With Stiff Cuffs Attached at 98c. to $3.50.
Pajamas in Many Styles at 98c. to $7.50.
Wash Neckwear at 25c. and 50c.
Knitted Neckwear at 25c., 50c. and Up to $2.50.
Bathing Suits at $2 to $5.

Main Floor.

Men's 35c. to 75c. Socks, 25c.

EVEN OUR BEST QUARTER HOSE SALES are eclipsed by this record offer, for among this collection are the balance of the famous Loeser Blue Lisle Socks, which we formerly sold at 75c. a pair. These Socks are of an exceptional quality and perfectly fashioned, and many men have worn them to the exclusion of all other Socks.

In the lot are some black pure thread silk Socks and also a range of the popular plain colors. Values to 75c., for 25c. a pair.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Silk Shetland Finish Veils.

98c. for Values $1.29 to $1.98.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY handsome summer Veils in one of the season's latest styles will be here today for a very low price, because we closed out all the importer had.

They are 1½ and 1¾ yards long and about twenty inches wide. There are shadow styles, the popular heavy broken mesh weaves and the fine, fancy mesh weaves. Among the colors are the wanted black and white; also navy, brown, green and purple.

59c. Chiffon Veils at 39c.

The balance of last Saturday's remarkable lot. Of fine quality chiffon with hemstitched end 1½ yards long and 18 inches wide; also some 1½ yards square. In light blue, pink, champagne, green, gray, cardinal and tan.

New Mesh Veilings at 10c. to 29c. A new shipment of plain and fancy meshes in a variety of patterns in white, black and colors.

Main Floor, Fulton Street.

1,500 Silk Remnants, 39c. Yard.

ONE TO TEN YARD LENGTHS of handsome summer Silks, including Satin Messalines, plain and fancy Taffetas, Printed Foulards, Ponges Silks, Crepe de Chine, China Silks and others.

Silks that will meet demands for summer frocks, waist and millinery purposes, and values 75c. to $1 at 39c. a yard.

Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

Women's Trimmed Millinery.

$2.50 to $6 Values at 50c. to $3.50.

PERFECTLY FRESH SUMMER MILLINERY, dainty and becoming Hats, well worth their original prices, and an offering that we do not remember having seen duplicated for years at their present prices.

They are not shop worn or handled but new to the tables, the result of the long, cold, wet spring in its effect upon the Millinery trade.

Any woman would be satisfied to wear them, and will be likely to find among them something not only becoming but piquantly fitting in with some special summer costume. There is a good range of color and black and white, and a fair representation of large and small shapes.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

Silk Hose for Women.

29c. to $1.69 for Values to $4.50

SECURING EXTRA GROUPS of excellent Silk Stockings makes it possible to offer again today these extraordinarily fine values in Silk Hosiery, guaranteed to give our patrons satisfactory wear.

At 29c. a Pair we have a lot of black, fine gauge pure thread silk boot Stockings with mercerized tops, heels and toes.

50c. Silk Stockings at 39c. Black, pure thread silk boot Stockings with full fashioned feet and lisle soles and lisle tops; also pink, white, tan and sky; all have spliced heels and toes.

Silk Stockings at 59c. Black, pure thread ingrain silk with mercerized soles and garter tops; also tan and white; well reinforced.

$1.50 Silk Stockings at $1. Black, lustrous, medium weight pure thread silk, made with both silk and cotton soles and with lisle lined garter tops; well reinforced.

$3.50 to $4 Silk Stockings at $1.69. Black, ingrain pure thread silk with instep hand embroidered in the daintiest designs in self and contrasting colors. All have spliced heels and toes.

Main Floor.

$1.50 to $2 Handbags, $1.

SATURDAY BRINGS one of the best, perhaps the very best, collections of Handbags for $1 that we have had this season. Not a Bag in the lot but is worth fully $1.50 and the majority worth $2.

It is a maker's surplus and includes a fine collection of Carriage Bags of goat seal with gilt and nickel trimmings, mounted on gilt, leather covered and combination leather covered nickel frames. All lined with leather, finished with double strap handles and purse.

In this lot are a number of "Swagger" style Bags with the outside pockets and a lot of new style Bags with the new patent fastener.

Genuine Seal Bags at $2.25. Values to $3.75

These are in a splendid Carriage style, mounted on six and seven inch German silver frames in the bright silver, butler, gun metal and rose gold finishes. All are lined with leather and finished in the deep split bottom style with double strap handles and small purse.

Main Floor.

Madeira Parasols at Half Price.

$7 to $12 Values at $3.50 to $6.

THE LINGERIE PARASOLS, especially those so exquisitely embroidered by the women of Madeira, are in great demand this spring for bridesmaids in the June weddings. We congratulate ourselves on having obtained this special lot for sale today at just half price.

They are made on the best frames, coaching and canopy shapes, with scalloped and hemstitched edges, and in a great variety of attractive floral and eyelet designs embroidered on sheer batiste and linen. Some of them are lined with thin silks.

Quite the best offering of the year in these beautiful yet practical Parasols.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

16-Button Chamois Lisle Gloves 39c. a Pair. Full 75c. Value.

WOMEN ALWAYS SHOW INTEREST in Loeser Glove Sales and today's special value is one that has rarely been equaled.

They are fine summer Gloves in the popular sixteen-button mousquetaire length. In white and natural color.

Two-Clasp Silk Gloves at 39c.

These have the double tipped fingers and come in black and white. A good quality Glove for a very low price.

Loeser "Elsmere" Silk Gloves.

These Silk Gloves, which are sold here exclusively, represent the highest standard of Silk Glove values for the money. They are of fine quality and all made with the double woven finger tips, which insure their perfect fit and render them additionally serviceable. In black, white and colors. Two-clasp at 50c., 75c. and $1.

Kayser's Silk Gloves in the two-clasp style, black and white, at 50c., 75c. and $1.

Long Silk 16-button Mousquetaire Gloves, 98c., $1, $1.25, $1.50.

Washable Doeskin Gloves in white, one-button, $1; two-button, $1.50; 12-button, $2; 16-button, $2.50.

Main Floor.

HOPE FLEET'S VISIT WILL AID STRIKE

Waiters Expect Desire to Please German Officers Will Force Hotel Men's Hands.

MRS. STOKES IS HOPEFUL

But Won't Admit Financing Strike —Chambermaids Reluctant to Go Out.

Although an air of comparative peace hung over the hotel world yesterday, the headquarters of the International Hotel Workers' Union in West Forty-fourth Street fairly hummed with a subdued activity that suggested to an onlooker preparation for a skirmish of some proportions. There were evidences of an intention to strike a blow at the time when New York is most anxious to play the accomplished host to the German fleet. The Kaiser's ships will arrive in this port to-morrow, and on Monday evening there will be entertainment for them at the Astor and the Waldorf-Astoria.

"The German fleet is coming to town," said Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes. "The hotels cannot go on with the force they have. I guess that's clear enough."

Mrs. Stokes spent most of yesterday conferring with the union leaders, and emerged from the headquarters in a very cheerful frame of mind, a cheerfulness that was reflected among all those around strike headquarters. It was reported early in the day that she had given $25,000 to finance the strike.

"But the strike doesn't need financing. There are funds a-plenty," said Mrs. Stokes.

The rumor persisted, though, and toward evening the reporters asked her to tell them all about it.

"No, I won't refuse to discuss that question, because I feel sure that you are not going to ask it," she said.

Mrs. Stokes Encouraged.

And though the reporters manifested every intention of asking it again, she continued to express her conviction that they wouldn't when she had told them she didn't want them to, and that was as far as they got with Mrs. Stokes. As for the prospects of the waiters in the strike, Mrs. Stokes spoke with much hopefulness.

"The whole situation is encouraging," she said. "The hotels are suffering. They need these men, and these men are able to stay out for a long time. Down at the meeting in Bryant Hall this afternoon the enthusiasm was really wonderful. There was one man who is married and is the father of six children. He has been working for thirty-five years, and he is going to stick it out. An employment agency near here that put up a sign offering men $35 a month had the pleasure of seeing that sign torn down by our men. The proprietors are going to great lengths to beguile the men back to work. They have even written postal cards to their striking employes, asking them to come back, and the men have brought those cards here and held them up to be laughed at. The walk-outs of the mechanics have had a crippling effect. The Netherland had an Edison "cut-out" and was able to get light to save the manager's face, but the refrigerating plants and the boiler room were helpless. They got employes from the Waldorf and the Plaza, I know, but what did the Plaza and Waldorf do?"

Mrs. Stokes would not report progress on the organization of women hotel workers, preferring, she said, to wait until they were ready to act. Nor would she tell of the methods she and her co-workers were using to get them to strike, but the hotel managers thought they could make a shrewd guess at these, for the manager of Bretton Hall sent in word that a woman who had registered the night before at his hotel and had taken one of his rooms had been circulating literature among the chambermaids, urging them to strike. Questions put to the chambermaids in several of the larger hotels yesterday indicated that none of them was eager to walk out. They get tips. The laundresses and scrubwomen do not.

There will be a mass meeting at Bryant Hall this afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock for the women workers of the hotels. This is the first of its kind that the union has announced. The speakers will be Mrs. Stokes, Union Leader Joseph Eitser, Secretary Algernon Lee of the Rand School of Social Science, and Mrs. Theresa Malkiel, who was active with Mrs. Stokes in behalf of the striking shirtwaist girls. Mrs. Stokes said yesterday that a number of New York women were interested in the cause of the strikers, but she denied the report that she was seeking to interest Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

Three Employers Recognise Union.

Three employers signed the union agreement yesterday, and they were received into the union fold with great joy. One of these was Marest, the caterer, whose shop is at Forty-first Street and Sixth Avenue. He employs several hundred men in the heavy season, and his recognition of the union was welcomed. The other two capitulations were the Brighton Beach Casino and the Jefferson Hotel.

Perhaps the liveliest spot in the union headquarters was the room assigned to the mechanics' branch which engineered the walk-out at the Netherland. Last evening the men in this room were jubilant over the announcement that fourteen men had walked out of the power and boiler rooms of the Hoffman House. At this hotel the lights were still on, and it was said that the number of men deserting had been exaggerated, but exact figures could not be obtained.

Timothy Healy, International President of the Eccentric Firemen, said that while his organization would not permit a sympathetic strike at this time, it would be glad to lend financial aid if the hotel workers were in sore need. General Organizer Frayne of the American Federation of Labor said that if the waiters wished to affiliate with that body they would have to enter it through the already established channels of the Hotel and Restaurant International Alliance and the Bartenders' International League of America, which are twenty-five years old and have a membership in the United States and Canada of 70,000.

M. J. Reagan and J. J. Bealin, industrial mediators of the State Department of Labor, visited the headquarters of the strikers and the headquarters of the hotel men yesterday without receiving any encouragement to believe that there would be any demand for arbitration.

The hotel proprietors declared again yesterday that they were willing to receive their old men back. They are running along well enough, it was said, but not quite as well as they could with their experienced forces. George C. Boldt of the Waldorf confessed that he had reached that time in life where he missed the old faces, and he wanted them back, although the work was being done well enough by the new men. This statement was repeated, with variations, by many of the proprietors, some of them making it clear that the patrons also like the old faces and yearn for the waiter who knows without being told what they like.

The only hotel added last evening to the list of those affected by the strike was the Cadillac, which lost fifteen waiters at the dinner hour. It will have new ones in their places to-morrow, the manager said.

Following the walk-out in the Cadillac the Hotel Woodstock in West Forty-third Street lost some of its employes—five waiters and three assistant cooks, according to the count made by Manager Baliquette. No inconvenience was reported here. Manager McDonald of the Hoffman House counted noses late last night and, according to his statement, his only loss was five coal passers. These men, he said, left just as the night shift was coming on, so that the hotel hardly noticed their going.

So many idle waiters gathered on the streets in the hotel district last evening that Capt. McElroy of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station warned them several times not to parade in too close formation. Finally, when some 200 were gathered about the service entrance of the Knickerbocker Hotel, he and Patrolman Armstrong arrested four of them on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Secretary Blochlinger said last night that he had conferred with a State Senator and a prominent New York business man, both of whom wanted their names kept secret. The conference dealt with the question of an adjustment without the proprietors conceding the much-contested recognition of the union, and the Senator the union leader said was trying to find a possible basis of agreement. The conference will continue to-day.

"If a fitting substitute for the recognition of the union can be found," Mr. Blochlinger said, "I am open to the proposal. However," he added, "I will not jump into the water till I find how deep it is."

Ten waiters walked out of the Maxim Cafe in West Thirty-eighth Street last evening at 10 o'clock, to be received on the street by a cheering crowd of several hundred waiters. The police were called to disperse this reception committee and the management of the restaurant installed twenty men that they had in reserve.

American Visitors to Carlsbad (Austria). Attention is called to the firm of Uhl-Breunig, Baker to the "Imperial and Royal Court" Alte Wiese, Carlsbad (Austria), whose Carlsbad Water Rusks (trade mark "Sprudel") and Carlsbad Wafers (trade mark "Uhlob") are sent to numerous sufferers of indigestion in America and which are indispensable for the cure.

Agent in New York, JOSEF BURGER, 107 Second Avenue.

Gilbey's LONDON DRY GIN

(Imported in Bottles Only)

When you require a PURE GIN for medical purposes, or want the best Cocktail, Fix or Rickey, don't forget to ask for Gilbey's London Dry

For Sale by Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Charles & Co., Wine Growers Association, and all high-class cafes and wine merchants.

THE EXTRA PURE GIN

1 HOUR & 50 MINUTES TO PHILADELPHIA VIA THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

YOUR WATCH IS YOUR TIMETABLE

CARPET CLEANSING

Largest in the World. Every detail. 42 years' experience.

THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.

Warren cor. 34th St., N. Y. Phone 3800 Bryant

Erie cor. 6th Sts., Jersey City. Phone 155

GENERAL WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS.

NO WILLETT INDICTMENT.

Queens Grand Jury Said to Have Refused to Act in Judiciary Scandal.

Following a stormy night session the Queens County Grand Jury, according to reports in the Court House yesterday, refused to find indictments Thursday night against ex-Congressman William Willett, Jr., and Louis T. Walter, who were under investigation in connection with the Democratic judiciary scandal of last Fall.

The Grand Jury will appear before Justice Garretson in the Queens County Court this morning. Justice Garretson has condemned the practice of bringing in presentments. He has repeatedly given Grand Juries to understand that they must settle the questions presented to them behind the doors of the Grand Jury room, so that nothing beyond the formal discharge of the Grand Jury is expected.

CONCERTS FOR THE FOURTH.

Where the Bands Will Play in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

The Mayor's Safe and Sane Fourth of July Committee has arranged the band programme for the Fourth in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Park Commissioner Kennedy of Brooklyn has arranged to have band concerts between 8:30 and 5:30 o'clock in these places in Brooklyn:

Prospect Park, Fort Greene Park, Sunset Park, Saratoga Park, Wiathrop Park, Cooper Park, Red Hook Park, Carroll Park, Bushwick Park, Irving Square Park, Lincoln Terrace Park, Bensonhurst Park, Amersfort Park, and City Park.

Park Commissioner Stover has arranged the following band programme for Manhattan and Richmond:

At 3 P. M., Queensboro Bridge; at 4 P. M., Chelsea Park, Colonial Park, Fort Washington Park, and Morningside Park; at 6 P. M., Abingdon Square, Battery Park, Bryant Park, Carl Schurs Park, Central Park, Corlears Hook, Hudson Park, Mount Morris Park, Columbus Park, (Mulberry Bend,) and Tompkins Square Park.

The programme for Queens and the Bronx will be arranged in a day or two.

ENGINEER TIES UP DISPUTE ON WAGES

Pennsylvania Employe Gets Injunction Restraining Action on Pay Proposals.

STRIKE VOTE IS BLOCKED

Hearing Is Set Down for Wednesday —New Jersey Electric Trains the Question at Issue.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Injunction proceedings were instituted here to-day restraining the Federated Committee of the Order of Railroad Conductors, the Order of Railroad Trainmen, and the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen from accepting or rejecting proposals made by S. C. Long, General Manager of the Pennsylvani Railroad Company, with whom the committee has been considering grievances of the men.

The injunction was applied for by John S. Hemphill of this city, an engineman, who is a member of the firemen's brotherhood. A temporary restraining order was issued by Judge Bregy of Common Pleas Court. A hearing in the case will be held next Wednesday.

The injunction move prevents the taking of a strike vote by the members of the three labor organizations employed on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh.

Hemphill, in his application for the injunction, alleged that the firemen's organization, under its by-laws, was participating illegally in the federated movement, in that the firemen did not receive the necessary two-thirds vote of the membership necessary to participate therein.

He seeks to restrain the organization of which he is a member from acting through its officers and agents as a member of the federation and to prevent the other orders from attempting to "control, dictate to, or represent" the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

The Federated Committee, numbering 155 members, was in session considering General Manager Long's answer of yesterday in which he granted some and refused other requests of the committee when the injunction proceedings were instituted. George H. Sines, Vice President of the firemen's organization, declared that the grounds on which Hemphill took this action have been investigated and instead of the firemen acting illegally their action has been found to be legal.

The Federated Committee has been negotiating with General Manager Long for some time. The principal question at issue between the trainmen and the company is concerning the manning of electric trains between Newark and Jersey City and Church Street, New York. The employees ask that a certain percentage of the electric trains between Park Place, Newark, and Church Street, New York, or all the trains between Park Place and Jersey City, be manned by steam men. This the company has declined to do.

Electric trains between Manhattan Transfer, N. J., and the Pennsylvania's Thirty-second Street Station in New York, are not involved, nor is the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers connected with the present troubles. Several other points regarding working rules and the wages to be paid brakemen in the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia yards are also involved in the negotiations.

MIND FAILS AFTER HYSTERICS

Young Woman Was Unable for Five Hours to Remember Her Name.

For five hours yesterday Miss Josephine Brown of 127 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, was unable to tell her name or anything about herself at Bellevue Hospital.

She was found at Twenty-third Street and Broadway about 10 o'clock in the morning by Policeman Adams of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station. The policeman could not get her to answer any questions, so he took her to the station house, and from there she was taken to Bellevue. Dr. Gregory diagnosed her trouble as amnesia induced by hysteria. In a search of her clothing the mark of Ecker & Roth, 1,004 Broadway, Brooklyn, was found in her coat. This firm was communicated with, and a young woman employed by the firm went to the hospital. As soon as the stricken girl saw her she recognized her, and then had no trouble in telling her own name.

She told Dr. Gregory that she had been employed as a bookkeeper in a theatrical booking agency, and had a dispute yesterday morning with one of the proprietors over money. She remembered no more from that time until she recovered her memory in the hospital, she said.

70-YEAR-OLD HEIR COMPLAINS

Wants Executor of His Father's Estate to Make an Accounting.

Surrogate Cohalan reserved decision yesterday on a motion to compel David M. Kellogg, a lawyer of 52 Liberty Street, and executor of the estate of Lorrain Freeman, who died in 1876, to render an accounting of the estate. The motion was made on behalf of Edward M. Freeman, a seventy-year-old son of the testator.

Freeman complained to the Surrogate through his attorney, C. K. McGuire, that of late years he had received but small doles from his father's estate, which he said amounted to more than $200,000 at the time of his death. He said Mr. Kellogg gave him but a dollar or two at a time, and had rendered no accounting for a number of years. He said that he believed Mr. Kellogg had not kept accurate account of the estate.

One of the items about which Freeman was concerned, his lawyer said, was the safety of a fund of $25,000, the income of which Mrs. Freeman, his mother, received during her lifetime. She died in 1899.

HYDE ARGUMENT DEFERRED.

Habeas Corpus Writ Comes Before the Court June 14.

Argument of the writ of habeas corpus sworn out by former City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed by Supreme Court Justice Gerard until Friday, June 14.

Hyde applied for the writ to avoid trial before Supreme Court Justice Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. The postponement of the argument upon it is believed to be a step in the negotiations recently made by Hyde for a speedy trial. His counsel announced this week that he would abandon his efforts to prevent a trial on indictment against him for bribery. The indictment was based on his alleged deposit of city funds in institutions which had commercial dealings with designated banks.

SUES FOR CEMETERY DEED.

Meese Declares Relative to Whom He Sent It Has Kept It.

Suit was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court to compel the return of a deed to a cemetery plot which Henry Meese declares he has held since 1867, and which was lent by him to Frederick Meese last year.

According to the complaint, Henry Meese lent the deed of his plot in the Lutheran Cemetery to his relative in order that he might bury his daughter there. The plaintiff alleges that when he sought the return of his deed which alone gave him control over the plots where his father, mother, and two brothers are buried, Frederick Meese refused to deliver it.

No answer to the suit has been filed as yet.

Reid Receives Wireless Delegates.

LONDON, June 1.—Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Reid to-day gave a luncheon at Dorchester House to the American delegates to the International Radio-Telegraphic Convention and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster of New York.

BANK CLOSED HER ACCOUNT.

Didn't Like Mrs. Hughes's Way of Sending Servants for Funds.

Frederick A. Reed, manager of the Park Avenue Hotel, was a witness yesterday in the contest over the will of Mrs. Louise Beauchamp Hughes, widow of David M. Hughes, builder of the Second Avenue Railroad. Mrs. Hughes lived at the hotel during the latter years of her life, before and after her incarceration in a sanitarium at Riverdale. Mr. Reed testified that he believed she was incompetent, and that her condition after her release, during the period she made the contested will of 1902, was worse than before. Among her irrational acts, he said, was a removal of her jewelry worth several thousand dollars from the hotel safe for fear that they would be stolen. After removing them, he testified, she left them strewn about her rooms, without protection.

Depositions from the officers of a Washington, D. C., trust company were read into the proceedings to the effect that Mrs. Hughes had sent negro servants to the bank with checks for large and small amounts, and that her management of affairs was such that the bank asked her to withdraw her account to avoid complications.

The hearings will continue Monday. The estate has been in litigation since the death of Mrs. Hughes in 1907. Her will, which left $50,000 to David Michele Grasso, a natural son of her husband, was upheld by Surrogate Cohalan after a contest. In an earlier will made in 1890 she left $120,000 to her husband's relatives, who are the present contestants.

ONLY CENSURE FOR BARNARD

Appellate Division Won't Punish Lawyer for Technical Violation of Law.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court declined yesterday to punish Horace Barnard, an attorney and grandson of Augustus Zerega, for a technical violation of a statute. The charges against Barnard originated through a family quarrel. He acted as attorney for his grandfather's estate, which was built up in the merchandising and steamship business. In the course of his duties he acknowledged as a Notary Public signatures of his uncle, George T. Zerega of Washington, D. C. This was a technical violation of the statute, since Notary Publics may only acknowledge signatures made in their presence. The point that Barnard had violated the statute was not raised, however, until the heirs went to law over the estate. The referee who examined the charges against Barnard found that the signatures of his uncle were not questioned and that no harm had been done any one. He also reported of Barnard:

"He is a man of excellent character and good professional and social standing. The acts complained of produced no harm in any manner."

The Appellate Division, however, pronounced any irregularity in the taking of acknowledgments a serious matter, particularly in cases involving real estate, and "censured" Barnard.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

Grand Master of the Masons Announces Appointments.

Charles Smith of Oneonta, Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York, announced yesterday the appointment of the following Grand Lodge officers:

GRAND CHAPLAINS—Charles Sumner Burch, New York; George R. Van De Water, New York; James C. Russell, Oneonta; S. Parker Cadman, Brooklyn; Henry E. Freeman, Troy; William R. Stevens, New York; William F. Kettle, Cowesp; William M. Hubble, New York; John Hadkell Keep, Adsable Forks; Claudius M. Rooms, New York; Frank H. Carlton, Buffalo, and William H. Meldrum, Pawling.

GRAND MARSHAL—Edward M. Fethers, East Springfield.

GRAND STANDARD BEARER—Homer B. Smith, Jr., Port Chester.

GRAND SWORD BEARERS—Lee S. Hersig, New York; Isaac E. Cole, Cherry Valley; Robert A. Stephenson, New York; Richard V. Page, Troy; Christian Schuchhardt, Union Course, L. I.; Floyd D. Dunbar, Plattsburg; George H. Alvord, Hornell, and Dore D. Hardy, Endicott.

GRAND STEWARDS—William J. Wheeler, Brooklyn; Fay C. Parsons, Cortland; G. Edwin Sawyer, New York; Fairfield Smith, Buffalo; Lewis J. Barhydt, Albany; William J. McCaw, New York; James L. Dowsey, and Fitch B. Davis, Livonia.

GRAND DIRECTORS OF CEREMONIES—Alfred G. Conrad, New York; John M. Jarvis, Buffalo; John J. Dowers, New York; Samuel R. Lewis, Otego; Charles A. Ryder, Jamaica; Matthew J. Smith, New York; Charles N. Chomwell, Lyons, and Samuel L. Levy, New York.

SENIOR GRAND DEACON—John J. MacCrum, Brooklyn.

JUNIOR GRAND DEACON—Franklin J. Crafey, Albany.

JUDGE ADVOCATE—Charles G. F. Wahle, New York.

GRAND LECTURER—Horace W. Smith, Port Byron.

GRAND LIBRARIAN—Elmer B. Silver, New York.

GRAND HISTORIAN—Edwin A. Quick, Yonkers.

GRAND PURSUIVANT—John A. Williams, New York.

GRAND TILER—Joseph McElroy, New York.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES—First District—Henry H. Van Dyck; Second—Charles W. Pillsbar, New York; Third—John A. Derthick, Brooklyn; Fourth—Gordon Knox Bell, New York; Fifth—Herbert E. Cracker, New York; Sixth—Fred H. Wafer, New York; Seventh—Moses W. Altman, New Brighton, S. I.; Eighth Louis A. Sable, New York; Ninth—Eugene Cohn, New York; Tenth—Julian V. Carabba, Brooklyn; Eleventh—Joseph Simonson, Fort Richmond; Twelfth—Lovett F. Crum, Peekskill; Thirteenth—Edward C. Rushmore, Tuxedo; Fourteenth—George W. Vedder, Fishmont; Fifteenth—James W. Foster, Highland; Sixteenth—George F. Sullard, Franklin; Seventeenth—William J. Thomson, Albany; Eighteenth—George M. Palmer, Cobleskill; Nineteenth—James C. Hoseman, Mohawk; Twentieth—William H. Nellson, Hudson Falls; Twenty-first—James Mingay, Saratoga Springs; Twenty-second—W. Wallace Jeffers, Ticonderoga; Twenty-third—Murray M. Donald, Morristown; Twenty-fourth—Harold J. Richardson, Lowville; Twenty-fifth—Walter C. Matteson, Hannibal; Twenty-sixth—L. Gilbert Sawyer, Boonville; Twenty-seventh—Frank T. Miller, Syracuse; Twenty-eighth—Edward S. Morgan, Auburn; Twenty-ninth—Edgar D. Sebring, Waverly; Thirtieth—Laurance J. Conger, Groton; Thirty-first—Ellis A. Griffith, Geneva; Thirty-second—Charles C. Young, Ontario; Thirty-third—Edpor A. Marsh, Rochester; Thirty-fourth—Harry H. Pratt, Cassinga; Thirty-fifth—Frank E. Taylor, Bellver; Thirty-sixth—Albert J. Squires, Batavia; Thirty-seventh—Milford W. Childs, Medina; Thirty-eighth—Walter Ross Graves, Buffalo; Thirty-ninth—Robert N. Forbes, Salamanca; Fortieth—Joseph A. McGinnies, Westfield; Forty-first—Walter E. Johnson, Saranac Lake; Forty-second—Moses Friedmann, New York, N. Y.

CUSTODIAN OF THE WORK—Elias Hatfa, Buffalo.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—William Sherer, New York; Emil Frenkel, New York; Emanuel Loewenstein, Brooklyn.

COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES—Samuel Sternberg, New York; Dow Beekman, Middleburgh; Fred G. Lemmerman, Brooklyn.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION—Townsend Scudder, Brooklyn; S. Nelson Sawyer, Palmyra; Robert Judson Kenworthy, New York; J. Hungerford Smith, Rochester; Charles H. Armstage, Albany; Henry Schaefer, Buffalo.

COMMITTEE ON HALL AND ASYLUM FUND—William A. Brodie, Genesee; John W. Vrooman, Herkimer; William Sherer, New York; Townsend Scudder, Brooklyn; S. Nelson Sawyer, Palmyra; Robert Judson Kenworthy, New York; J. Hungerford Smith, Rochester; Charles H. Armstage, Albany; Henry Schaefer, Buffalo.

COMMITTEE ON DECEASED BRETHREN—William J. Matthews, New York; Willard A. Rill, Syracuse; John A. Dutton, New York.

COMMITTEE ON ANTIQUITIES—John G. Snyder, New York; Ernest L. Volgenau, Buffalo; Nathan T. Hewitt, Keeseville; William H. Thompson, Westfield; James K. Stockwell, Oswego; Samuel C. Wilson, New York.

COMMITTEE ON AUDIT—Henry Lippmann, New York; Robert L. Smith, New York; John G. Wallenmeier, Jr., Tonawanda.

WOMEN LEAD STRIKE; CAVALRY CALLED OUT

Adjt. Gen. Cole of Connecticut Believes Uniform Will Have Moral Effect on the Women.

NOW USING TEETH AND NAILS

Middletown Strikers Placed Wives and Daughters in Front in Attack Upon Police.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 7.—A clash of 250 striking operatives of the Russell Manufacturing Company with a force of police and deputies at the mills in South Farms to-day brought here later a platoon of cavalrymen from Company B, National Guard, who will stay here until the trouble is over.

The strikers are entirely of Italian nationality. The greater number are women, and few speak English understandingly. All joined the Industrial Workers of the World recently, and then, under encouragement of the organizers of the labor body, made a demand for increased wages and certain changes in working conditions. The strike followed when the company refused to recognize the labor organization, but offered to treat with the employes direct.

The clash to-day was brought about by the strikers trying to stop others from going into the mills. Practically none of the 900 employes in the other mills at South Farms, mainly Poles and Germans, stayed away from work when the whistles called them this morning.

The strikers adopted the ruse of putting women in the front ranks and then sending them forward as a flying wedge. The police did not want to use force, but the women used their finger nails and teeth, while from the rear came showers of stones, bricks, and other missiles. The police then used their clubs, hitting the men over the heads of the women when possible, but several women were hurt. The strikers dispersed after several arrests had been made.

The prisoners had hearings in the City Court, but after an all-day session no decision was reached in any case.

Representatives of the company asked Gov. Baldwin for a military guard, and the matter was placed in the hands of Adjt. Gen. Cole with full power. After visiting this city and conferring with Sheriff Thompson, Adjt. Gen. Cole decided to call out the cavalry quartered at New Haven. The chief reason for taking this action, it was explained, was not because the soldiers were actually needed to quell the disturbance, but for the moral effect of their uniform upon the female strikers, who seemed to be willing to-day to be placed in the front rank in any attack upon the police. The presence of the soldiers it was believed would do much toward subduing the fighting spirit of the women. During the morning many windows in the mills were broken and other damage done to the property.

To-morrow the operatives will be paid off and another collision between the workers and the strikers is expected. The company has four plants, but the trouble is confined to that at South Farms, which is some distance from this city. The other mills are at Higganum, Middlefield, and on Staddle Hill, Middletown.

TAFT TO NAVAL CADETS.

A Big Navy More Needed Than a Big Army, He Says, Handing Diplomas.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 7.—After a brief address and the presentation of diplomas to the members of the graduating class by President Taft this afternoon, the festivities of "June Week" were brought to a close at the Naval Academy to-night with the farewell ball given by the members of next year's graduating class who to-day severed their connection with the institution.

The cadets who received their diplomas are the first class to be commissioned immediately upon graduation. Heretofore the members have had to pursue their studies at sea for an additional two years before becoming full-fledged naval officers.

The President arrived after the exercises had begun in the big armory with an address on behalf of the board of visitors by Senator Swanson of Virginia. In a three-minute speech the President reminded the new naval officers of the record of the American Navy and urged them to live up to its traditions. He referred to the graduates of the Naval Academy as men who have a slight advantage over those who win diplomas at West Point because of the fact that the American people seem to feel that there is a greater need for a big navy than for a big army.

The President then presented to each graduate his diploma as his name was called. Then, escorted by Troop A of the Maryland National Guard, the President rode to the State Executive mansion, where he paid a brief visit to Gov. Goldsborough before boarding his special train for Washington at 5:45 o'clock.

SOUTHERN FLOOD FUND.

Mayor Received More Than $1,500 for Levee Sufferers.

Contributions to the Mayor's Southern Flood Relief Fund yesterday amounted to more than $1,500. The largest contributor, Edward S. Harkness, sent $500. Here is the list:

Edward S. Harkness	$500
Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting	200
Mrs. Morris K. Jesup	200
Mrs. Charles Potter Kling, Newport	50
Mrs. E. L. Breese Morris	50
"F. F. C."	100
John C. Havemeyer, Yonkers, N. Y.	100
Readers of The New York Times	74
The Edward Flash Co.	25
Christ English Evangelical Lutheran Church, Brooklyn	12
Mr. and Mrs. B. J.	10
"I. M. M." and "E. Y. H."	10
Elizabeth H. Gates, Glen Cove, L. I.	10
New Amsterdam Institute, Christian Science	10
"F. C. B."	10
R. T. W. Duke, Jr., Charlottesville, Va.	6
W. Hanermann	5
Melvin Brown	5
Rev. E. Atherton Lyon, Yonkers, N. Y.	5
Howard A. Schelle	5
Ladies' Guild, Fort Washington Reformed Church	5
L. L. and family, New Rochelle, N. Y.	5
Rev. L. P. Bissell	3
"W. W. D."	2
Mrs. Martin	1
"Himira"	1
"A Sympathizer," Berkeley, Cal.	1
	$1,505
Previously acknowledged	$23,121.98
Grand total	$24,626.98

These contributions have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES for the Mississippi River flood sufferers:

From "D. C."	$5.00
From "J. W."	1.00
From Charles T. Olmsted	20.00
From Joseph C.	5.00
From "Kalop"	1.00
From H. M. A.	2.00
Total	$34.00

Hotel Imperial

BROADWAY AT 31ST AND 32ND STREETS, NEW YORK.

THE management of the Hotel Imperial desires to announce that in both the Imperial restaurants, the Broadway Cafe and the widely known Palm Room, the usual efficient service is given despite the recent agitation affecting hotel employees.

And guests can be assured of that courteous attention characteristic of Hotel Imperial.

With a complete, perfectly trained organization and unsurpassed cuisine the Hotel Imperial restaurants are unexcelled.

The SILK Sock That WEARS

YOU can now get fine filmy silk socks made the Interwoven way.

That means they will outwear any other silk socks made.

Wear-proofed at toe, heel, sole and ankle by the Interwoven patented process.

Interwoven Pure Thread Silk Socks are the biggest value—the "best buy"—in the market.

Silks, 50c a pair.
Lisles, 25c, 35c, 50c.

AT YOUR DEALER'S

B. Altman & Co.

SALE OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS

THIS DAY (SATURDAY)

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS AND BATHING SUITS

AT THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PRICES:

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, PLAITED OR PLAIN, WITH STIFF CUFFS, OR OF MERCERIZED MATERIALS, WITH SOFT CUFFS,

ACTUAL VALUES $1.75 & 2.00 EACH AT $1.15

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ACTUAL VALUE $3.50 PER SUIT AT $2.50

BOYS' CLOTHING IS BEING OFFERED AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

B. Altman & Co.

ARE DISPLAYING A LARGE AND COMPREHENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR

GIFTS FOR WEDDINGS, ANNIVERSARIES, ETC.

INCLUDING FRENCH CLOCKS, CANDELABRA, ELECTRIC LAMPS AND SHADES, VASES AND JARDINIERES; FANS, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES AND JEWEL BOXES; IVORIES, BRONZES AND STATUARY; FANCY TABLES, MUSIC AND BRIC-A-BRAC CABINETS. SILVER TRAYS, BOXES, BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, FLOWER HOLDERS AND BON-BON DISHES; SILVER TEA, COFFEE AND CHOCOLATE SETS. DECANTERS, PLATEAUX AND BOUDOIR SETS IN STERLING SILVER DEPOSIT.

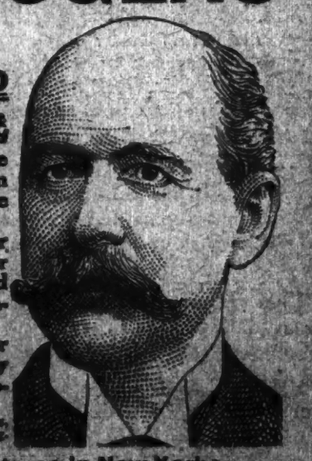
JEWELRY NOVELTIES.

LEATHER GOODS FOR MOTORING AND GENERAL TRAVEL.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

$3.00 $3.50 & $4.00



Boys wear W. L. Douglas $2.00 & $2.50 Shoes. Best in the World

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. WHY?

BECAUSE he protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes, by stamping his name and price on the bottom and guaranteeing their value.

BECAUSE for style, fit and wear they are superior to ordinary makes of shoes. Don't take a substitute for W. L. Douglas shoes.

If your dealer cannot supply W. L. Douglas shoes, write W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass., for catalog. Shoes sent everywhere, delivery charges prepaid.

Call at W. L. Douglas Stores in New York:

93 Nassau St.; 705 Broadway, cor. 4th St.; 963 Broadway, cor. 124th St. (Union Sq.); 1540 Broadway, cor. 46th Street; 1469 Broadway (Times Square); 965 Third Ave.; 1453 Third Ave.; 2379 Third Ave., cor. 126th St.; 2719 Third Ave., bet. 146th and 147th Sts.; 345 Eighth Avenue; 863 Eighth Ave.; 250 W. 125th St.—BROOKLYN 431 Fulton St., cor. Pearl St.; 708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.; 1207 Broadway; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave.; 672 Fifth Ave., cor. 11th St.; 1779 Fifth Avenue.

NEWARK—831 Broad Street. JERSEY CITY—19 Newark Avenue.

THE OLDEST AND THE STRONGEST

The first policy written in this country guaranteeing the payment of a mortgage was issued by this Company in 1892.

Since that time we have guaranteed $460,000,000 of first mortgages, of which $246,000,000 have been paid off and $214,000,000 are still outstanding. On all this vast amount no investor has ever waited for his interest or lost a dollar of his principal.

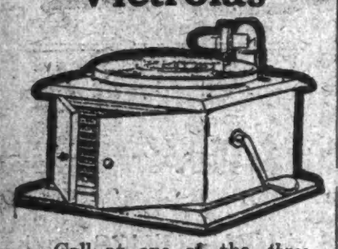
We have the Guaranteed First Mortgage security in such form that you can invest any amount from $200 up. Interest 4½%.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
Capital & Surplus, $8,500,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Landay BROS

have a *limited* supply of these wonderful

$15 Victrolas



Call at one of the *three* **Landay** salesrooms—let us demonstrate the amusement possibilities of this excellent instrument.

While gliding along in your canoe, let the victrola play your favorite music—it will pay for itself in the pleasure it affords in a week.

Take advantage of this wonderful opportunity to-day. You can buy this instrument at Landay's on easy terms.

We can show you every model made by the **Victor** factory and the largest assortment of **Victor Records** to be found in this country.

Victrolas $15 to $200
Victor Records 60c up
Note our addresses carefully

Landay BROS
Authorized Victor Factory Distributers
7 W. 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
400 Fifth Ave., at 37th St.
563 Fifth Ave., cor. 46th St.

Lighter colors!

The landscape's full of them.

Men's Summer suits in lighter, brighter shades.

Reason for it.

The lighter the color the cooler the man—light colors reflect heat.

Summer suits of most attractive grays, for example, ready to put on to-day, $18 to $48.

Is it your Saturday off?

Want anything in a hurry? 'Phone us if you can't drop in—

Glad to "rush" anything you need.

To your office or to your train.

Everything you need to play with or to wear playing.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St

John Jameson Three Star Whiskey

RIOTING WOMEN PUT KEROSENE ON MEATS

One Costly Chicken Goes Flying Into Gutter and Its Purchaser's Hair Is Pulled.

MAKE BUTCHERS CLOSE UP

Some Shut Their Doors, Fearing Housewives, Others Surrender When Their Stock Is Spoiled.

Demonstrations against the high price of meat were continued yesterday in Brooklyn, when a horde of angry housewives visited several stores in the neighborhood of Myrtle and Tompkins Avenues. Customers were routed out and the proprietors were compelled to shut up shop.

In some instances the housewives' brigade poured kerosene on the meat bought by some women who did not appear to be in simpathy with the campaign. One woman was arrested.

The warfare against the butchers taken up by women in the vicinity of De Kalb and Sumner Avenues on Thursday was extended yesterday to other stores south of that section, and with no less vigor and determination.

The first outbreak occurred at Tompkins and Myrtle Avenues, when Mrs. Etta Rosenberg was returning home with poultry which she purchased. Several women stopped her.

"Throw it away. Don't take it home," they shouted.

But Mrs. Rosenberg paid good money for her poultry and she kept right on. One of the rioters seized the bundle. The neighborhood was in an uproar in an instant. The assault on the lone chicken resembled a mass play in a football game. There was a tangled mass of hands, some hair pulling, and many screams. Some one blew a police whistle and the reserves from the Vernon Avenue Station came on the run.

The police dispersed the crowd, but they had orders not to arrest any one. The chicken was in the gutter soaked with kerosene.

The women next visited the butcher store of Louis Rosen, 928 Myrtle Avenue. They asked him to throw his meat away and shut up shop. He refused, and the women grabbed the meat off the counter and pitched some of it in the gutter. The police frightened them off then.

Morris Rothstein, whose store is at 1,302 Myrtle Avenue, was visited next. He was unwilling to close, but when the women threatened to throw his stock into the street he agreed to shut up his place and did so. Other butchers in the neighborhood closed their stores before the women got inside.

Hyman Epstein listened to the women when they went to his store at 1,058 Myrtle Avenue. They were in there five minutes and gained an easy victory. As soon as they marched out he closed up. Jacob Rubin of 60 Sumner Avenue saw the women coming and locked his door. He called out to them that he would close up. They marched on without troubling him further.

Then the women went to the big meat establishment of Danziger Brothers, at Tompkins and Park Avenues. One of the proprietors talked to the women while the other called up the police. Some of the crusaders tried to pursuade customers not to buy meat. When the police arrived they cleaned out the visitors, and the butchers continued business.

In front of many of the butcher stores in the district yesterday afternoon policemen were left on guard. Where this precaution was taken in time the butchers continued business unmolested.

Forty women walked into the butcher store of Julius Kline, 585 Gates Avenue, and took the meat from the counters and hooks. They poured kerosene on part of the stock. Kline ran to the Gates Avenue Station, half a block away, and got the police. The women were gone when the police arrived.

Mrs. Fanny Rothman of 925 De Kelb Avenue was arrested. She was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court on a charge of smashing the window of J. Diamond's store on Thursday. Magistrate Naumer held her in $500 bail for examination on Monday.

WOMEN ATTACK MEAT BUYERS

Near Riot in Chicago When a Butcher Sells at Old Price.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 7.—The first signs of weakening on the part of the kosher butchers in their controversy with the packers over the price of kosher-killed meat brought forth angry protests from Orthodox Jewish housewives to-day. A clash that for a time threatened to develop into a riot took place at West Taylor and South Paulina Streets when a butcher in a nearby shop offered meat from the Armour plant at the old price.

The news spread rapidly, and when the buyers returned to the street they were met with shouts of protest and threats of violence. Every pound of meat was torn from their hands and cast into the gutter, and only the prompt arrival of the police prevented the crowd from venting its anger in a more serious manner.

In order to forestall any attempt on the part of the butchers to reach a compromise with the packers, based on the former price, a meeting of Jewish housewives has been called for to-morrow afternoon. Members will be asked to pledge themselves not to buy meat until the butchers can purchase the kosher product at what the association considers a reasonable rate.

Many of the shops are still open, and a brisk trade is being carried on in canned goods, chicken, and fish, but the demand for meat is growing greater.

SUGGEST MEAT BOYCOTT.

Restaurateurs of Pittsburgh Support Women's Price Agitation.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 7.—In a communication sent to-day to Mrs. J. H. Flannery, Chairman of the Federated Marketing Clubs, the association of restaurant men assure Mrs. Flannery that they are in hearty sympathy with the agitation to force down the price of meat. It is suggested to Mrs. Flannery that the women in all the clubs urge their men folk to abstain from meat eating during the day, so that the restaurants will have practically no demand for beef.

The fact that the restaurants are paying 5 cents a pound more for loins and ribs than ever before prompted the support of the meat boycott. At a mass meeting to-morrow at Homewood Carnegie Hall the Retail Butchers' Association will be asked to start a National movement among butchers to compel the meat packers to cut prices. The speakers will be Mrs. Flannery, Dr. J. T. Holdsworth, Dean of the School of Economics of the University of Pittsburgh, and Harry S. Lydick, Assistant United States District Attorney.

NO MONEY FOR TARIFF BOARD

House Votes 72 to 47 Against Appropriation in Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The House voted to-day, 72 to 47, not to include in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill the money necessary to continue President Taft's Tariff Board during the coming fiscal year.

The vote was preceded by a debate that grew acrimonious at times and was strictly along party lines.

Senate May Take a Recess.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A series of three-day recesses of the Senate during the two weeks to be covered by the Republican and Democratic Conventions is probable. Conferences were held among the leaders of both sides of the Senate chamber to-day and general acquiescence in the desirability of such a course was apparent.

FRIARS OPEN TOUR JUNE 21.

Their First Performance Will Be Given in Philadelphia.

The Friars Club will start on its annual tour on Friday, June 21, with a performance at the Forrest Theatre, Philadelphia. The following afternoon and evening the organization will appear at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, and on Sunday night, June 23, a performance will be given in New York at the Moulin Rouge, formerly the New York Theatre.

George M. Cohan is general director of the tour, and will take part in the entertainment. Other performers will be William Collier, Weber & Fields, Raymond Hitchcock, Louis Mann, Richard Carle, Ward & Vokes, James J. Corbett, John C. Rice, John Hyams, George Evans, William Rock, Tom Lewis, and Harry Fox.

PROFIT FOR CHICAGO OPERA.

Financial Statement Shows Company $256,353 Ahead of Last Year.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The books of the Chicago Grand Opera Company for the present year, up to the present time, show a profit of $10,000, according to a financial statement issued last night by President Harold McCormick.

The report is a pleasing one to the members of the company, in view of the fact that last year there was a deficit of $243,000. The deficit was made up by voluntary subscriptions.

It was stated, however, that the profits of the present year may be wiped out in the next two months, which must be figured in the twelve-month period. The gain of the second year over the first was reported as being in exact figures $256,353.

HARTRIDGE SCHOOL IN PLAY.

100 Girls Present "Merchant of Venice" on the Lawn.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 7.—The commencement exercises of Hartridge School closed with a spectacular outdoor performance this afternoon when 100 pupils presented "The Merchant of Venice." The setting of the play was charming and picturesque, the lawn in front of the school being laid out in the form of an amphitheatre, with a stage tastefully decorated at one end.

Seven hundred people occupied seats under the shade of overhanging elms.

There were many New Yorkers present, including Judge Swan, Scott Proctor, A. S. Frissell, Mrs. William M. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Rogers, Miss E. A. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Walker.

The performance of the youthful artistes was of a high standard and was heartily applauded. The singing of Miss Winifred Campbell was pleasing. Those taking the principal roles were Miss Agnes Rogers, Miss Dorothy Lyons, Miss Janet Van Vliet, Miss Mabel Walker, Miss Janet Fox, Miss Dorothy Tuttle, Miss Margaret Miller, Miss Katherine Browne, Miss Anna Moore, Miss Dorothy Parvin, Miss Myrna Aberhart, Miss Annie Swan, and Miss Kitty Black. Following the play a dance took place on the greensward.

DETECTIVES AS LABORERS.

Burns Men in Overalls Spied on Grafters' Operations.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 7.—Detectives in overalls and rubber boots have been working as laborers on city contracts for nearly a year to get data on the manner in which jobs were carried out. This was part of Detective Burns's programme in his fight to rid the city of graft of every description.

The Burns men whenever possible were placed in gangs of workmen under the supervision of inspectors appointed through or by politicians, and figures showing the exact amount of materials used are being compared with the specifications. Some of the men who wielded pick and shovel in ditches were engineers with high pay.

The reformers have decided that whenever crooked work is discovered the contractors will be quietly notified and have a chance to "make good" in lieu of being exposed, unless the graft has been too large to go unpunished.

Aroused by the failure of Burns men to investigate the "red light" district, the Ministerial Union to-day started an independent movement and engaged twenty detectives to get evidence for the cleaning up of the district.

Word came from Trenton to-night that Supreme Court Justice Kalisch, to whom Gov. Wilson has referred the graft disclosures, will deliver a special charge to the May Grand Jury at Mays Landing next Tuesday and demand the immediate indictment of all present or former officials against whom Attorney General Wilson may submit evidence in the form of written confessions or affidavits.

It is said to be the purpose of the Attorney General subsequently to quash the indictments against the four Councilmen who confessed, if they turn State's evidence.

ALARM FOR MAY YOHE.

Former Lady Hope Reported Missing by Her Colored Maid.

It was learned last night that the police have sent out a confidential alarm for May Yohe, the actress, formerly Lady Hope, who has been missing from her home in a rooming house at 145 West Fifty-third Street since Thursday morning.

The alarm was sent out at the request of her colored maid, Josephine Scott.

The woman who keeps the rooming house where Miss Yohe lived, and who would not give her name, said that Miss Yohe permanently had a room in the house, and when she was away keeping theatrical engagements the room was kept closed.

Miss Yohe returned from an engagement at Asbury Park three weeks ago and had not been out of New York since. About 11 o'clock Thursday morning she left the house. She spoke to the proprietress shortly before she left and said nothing at that time that could be taken as an indication that she was going away.

Josephine Scott, the maid, is only at the house during the day to look after Miss Yohe and make up the room. Yesterday she went to the house as usual and then learned that Miss Yohe had not returned. After she had made a search of places where she thought Miss Yohe might be found and could get no clue, she went to the police and asked that the alarm be sent out.

GET SUNDAY TEACHER.

Detectives Say He Confessed Stealing from Department Stores.

Gordon Elliott, who said he was a delivery clerk and a Sunday school teacher in St. James's Episcopal Church, 126th Street and Madison Avenue, was locked up last night in the East Twenty-second Street Station on a charge of petit larceny preferred by a private detective employed in Lord & Taylor's, at Broadway and Twentieth Street. Elliott, who said he lived at Arbuckle's floating hotel in the East River, at East Twenty-third Street, was charged with stealing women's underwear valued at $3. According to Detectives O'Brien and Barber of the Central Office, attached to the East Twenty-second Street Station, a search of the room occupied by Elliott in the floating hotel was subsequently made and women's wearing apparel valued at $50 found there. The detectives say the prisoner confessed. They quote Elliott as saying:

"Several weeks ago I was fined 50 cents for an exchange in packages. The fine, in my opinion, was unjust and I began to steal. I took things of small value—things that would not be missed."

Elliott was arraigned before Magistrate House in the Men's Night Court and was held in $300 bail for examination.

Bicyclist Runs Into Auto; May Die.

Charles Gardiner, a twelve-year-old schoolboy living at 243 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, while bicycle riding in Prospect Park late yesterday afternoon lost control of his machine and ran into an automobile which had come to a stop on seeing the boy coming swerving down the road. He will probably die. The automobile was owned by Mrs. Matthew Dean of 1,180 Dean Street, wife of a retired machinery manufacturer. The machine was driven by the chauffeur, William Roth, of 325 Clifton Place.

TAFT TELEGRAPHS HIS PSI U BROTHERS

Ex-Senator Spooner, One of Them, at the Dinner Makes an Attack on Roosevelt

WHO THINKS HE IS GREAT

But Isn't So Great as He Thinks—Presidential Boom for Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

A telegram from "Brother" William Howard Taft, a mild Presidential boom for "Brother" Nicholas Murray Butler, and an attack on Col. Roosevelt's platform of the recall of judicial decisions by "Brother" John C. Spooner were a few of the features of an unusually lively convention dinner—the seventy-ninth—of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity at the Hotel Astor last night.

Julian T. Davies, who presided, began the speech-making by explaining that as the fraternity's convention at the West 115th Street chapter house this week President Herbert L. Bridgman had sent from the convention a message of greetings and good wishes to President Taft at the White House. Mr. Davies then read this telegram, which was received yesterday by Mr. Bridgman in reply:

The White House,
Washington, D. C., June 7.

My cordial thanks to my brothers in Psi Upsilon. May the reunion be truly successful. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

Mr. Davies then introduced President Nicholas Butler of Columbia, who explained that the only purpose of the Greek Letter fraternities in this country at present seemed to be as "conservatories of the Greek alphabet." President Butler suggested that Psi U devote itself to the establishment of a nation-wide society, the purpose of which shall be to make every one "mind his own business in silence." President Butler said that one beneficent result from the formation of such a society would be that a number of a certain class of magazines would go out of business.

Former United States Senator Spooner, who followed, said he had always looked forward to Dr. Butler's one day being President of the United States. This caused all the diners to cheer lustily.

"But he never will be President if he says disagreeable things about the magazines or newspapers," Mr. Spooner added.

Then Mr. Spooner started an attack on Col. Roosevelt, which took everybody a little by surprise.

"A man can't be Abraham Lincoln just by saying that he is or thinking that he is," said Mr. Spooner. "No man in this time can cheat the people into believing that he is a Lincoln. There is nothing personal in this or the other remarks which I am going to make. (Laughter.) But we mustn't forget that the founders of this Government meant it to be a representative Government, and not a pure democracy. And there is a great statesman just now—or, rather, a statesman who thinks he is great, but who is not so great as he thinks—who thinks that it is a pure democracy—that it should be governed by the people themselves and that he is himself the people. 'I am the State!' he says. But, in spite of what this statesman says, we must remember that a pure democracy has never been a success, except for a short time and in a small territory. Can any one imagine a State like New York being governed directly by the people themselves?

"Even a lot of people who were cast up on a desert island would not try to govern themselves directly. An administrative committee would be appointed by them within two weeks. Even the handful of people who came over in the Mayflower drew up a charter with which to govern themselves. People can only govern themselves through representatives, and they adopt constitutions to defend themselves from themselves in times of passion. These times of passion are very dangerous. In such times even the representatives of the people are tempted to yield to the popular passion and to violate their oaths.

"When I was in the United States Senate, for example, I stood firm against recognizing the Republic of Cuba. It was only a paper Government at that time, with its seat of Government in New York City. I received more insulting telegrams at that time demanding that I change my vote than in all the rest of my Senatorial experience put together. If I had yielded to this popular clamor I would have violated my oath of office by voting against my sincere convictions. Now see how this principle is going to work out if we have the recall of Judges and of judicial opinions. Such a policy will make cowards of the Judges. It will make them give their decisions entirely according to the passion of the crowd. It is a good thing for this country that we have at this time as President a man who has himself been a Judge and who will stand by the principles of the Constitution."

The diners cheered President Taft heartily at the close of Mr. Spooner's speech. There were other speeches by Justice Isaac Franklin Russell of the Supreme Court and H. L. Bridgman. Among the diners were L. H. Beers, Edward F. Coward, Robert Grier Cooke, William C. Demorest, H. L. Davison, Dr. E. L. Elliott, F. L. Giddings, Lucius H. Hotchkiss, Dean Frederick Keppel of Columbia, J. B. Pine, Tax Commissioner Lawson Purdy, H. L. Parsons, and State Senator Saxe.

DELAY FOR ARMOUR FIRM.

Chicago Packing House Fights Charge of Shipping Uninspected Meat.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Armour & Co. and Fred Oppenheimer, a South Water Street commission merchant, both under Federal indictment for shipping uninspected meats in violation of the Inter-State Commerce law, sought another continuance in time for pleading to-day, which was granted by agreement with the Government. The date of arraignment was reset to June 21 for both defendants.

Armour & Co. asked for the delay on account of the absence of Alfred R. Urion, the firm's attorney, who is now in Washington in the interest of the company in the inquiry being made by the House of Representatives into the high price of meat.

A plea of not guilty will be entered by Armour & Co., according to its counsel. The contention of the packing concern is that the shipment of meat made from Chicago to an Indiana branch of the company was "farm killed" calves and hence did not require the Government meat inspectors' approval stamp.

The Government asserts that its evidence is conclusive that the meat was not "farm killed," but that it was purchased in a slaughter house "outside the stockyards."

SUES FOR SEPARATION ONLY

And Says Husband Is Angry Because She Won't Get a Divorce.

James F. Douglas, who deals in woolens at 244 Fifth Avenue under the name of William B. Roe & Co., was made defendant yesterday in a suit for separation brought by his wife, Mrs. Edith H. Douglas. Mrs. Douglas alleges that her husband is about to sail for Europe without making allowance for her support. She charges that he is angry because she would not negotiate for the institution of a divorce action against him.

The Douglases were married, according to Mrs. Douglas, on June 25, 1890, and have two children, Reginald Douglas, aged 16 years, and a married daughter, Mrs. Lorene Physioc. Prior to the breaking off of the alleged negotiations for a divorce suit Mrs. Douglas said her husband voluntarily paid her an allowance of $250 a month, besides paying $1,200 a year rental for an apartment at 900 Riverside Drive, and $1,350 a year for a Summer place at Pelham. She says he spent $5,000 in three years, 1907-1910, for the education of his daughter at the Lady Jane Grey School in Broome County, and paid $400 a year for the tuition of his son at Barnard School. The young man also had a saddle horse rented for $40 a month and an allowance of $150 a month for extras.

No answer by Douglas was filed yesterday.

DENOUNCES DENTAL LAW.

Counsel for Dr. Griswold Defeated on Appeal, Calls It Oppressive.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court affirmed yesterday without opinion the conviction in Special Sessions of Dr. Hector Griswold of 222 Riverside Drive of practicing dentistry without a license. Dr. Griswold will appeal to the Court of Appeals, he said last night. Solomon Hanford, counsel for Dr. Griswold, made this statement about the case yesterday at the Manhattan Club:

"Dr. Griswold is the victim of professional jealousy and of the men who have commercialized the dental colleges of this State. He has been a practicing dentist for more than thirty years and had a National and international reputation as being one of the three practitioners who successfully treated pyorrhea or Riggs's disease. The other two are Dr. Goode of Chicago and Dr. Younker of Paris.

"Up to six years ago he practiced in Salt Lake City. He first came to New York nearly seven years ago, at the invitation of the State Dental Society. He gave several clinics at the old Grand Central Palace for the benefit of the dentists of the State, and also lectured, gave clinics, and donated instruments for the benefit of several local dental schools.

"Dr. Griswold found the field here so rich that he decided to come here. He was welcomed by some practitioners, who called him as a specialist on pyorrhoea in their own cases. Some of these men testified in his behalf on his trial in Special Sessions. It was very easy to prove that he was practicing dentistry.

"He did not obtain a State license, for the reason that the heads of the dental schools have had a law passed by the Legislature which requires two years in a New York State dental school as a condition precedent to practice. There is no such requirement for the practice either of medicine or law. It would be ridiculous to compell Dr. Griswold, a practitioner of thirty years' standing, to spend two years in a New York dental school. He could pass any reasonable examination that might be required.

"Our appeal will be based on a constitutional question. We do not deny that the State has a right to prescribe terms for the practice of a profession, but we think in this case the statute exceeds a reasonable exercise of police power. The State of New York encourages men who have made a success of medicine or law elsewhere to come here anr practic their professions. There is no reason why the best dental talent should be discouraged by this outlandish provision."

EDWARD F. CRAGIN FREED.

Magistrate Finds No Evidence That He Tried to Swindle R. F. King.

Edward F. Cragin of 205 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, President of the New York Finance and Securities Company of 100 Broadway and a member of the Republican Club, who was arrested a week ago, accused of grand larceny, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Kernochan in the Tombs Court.

Mr. Cragin was arrested on the complaint of Richard F. King of 256 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, on a charge of swindling him out of $2,000 by false pretenses. Mr. King said he paid Mr. Cragin the money after the defendant had represented that he knew George C. Edwards, Vice President of th International Silver Company, and that Mr. Edwards would buy $25,000 worth of preferred stock in the Imperial Silver Company, which Mr. King wanted financed. Mr. King said that he had an invention which would make silver untarnishable, and desired to form a company and put it on the market through the International Silver Company.

Mr. Cragin and Dr. Clarence Edwords, who took part in financing the deal, said they needed $2,000 to pay the expenses of financing the company, and on March 8 last Mr. King paid them $2,000 as a retainer and signed a contract stating that he would buy $20,000 worth of stock in the company when the International Silver Company became interested, and had paid the $2,000 as a retainer.

Magistrate Kernochan said that King had no ground on which to bring a criminal action against Cr. Cragin.

CRITICISES CLASS REUNIONS.

Pastor Objects to "Liquidomic Event Costing Ten Simoleons."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 7.—"I am down on many of these class reunions that paint the college town red at commencement time," said the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, President of the Christian Endeavor, to-day.

"I know of no more demoralising sight for the undergraduate," continued Dr. Clark, "than to see men who have been out of college three, ten, or twenty years, staggering around the campus, making night hideous with their maudlin songs, and generally setting an example of rowdyism which the Bowery would be ashamed of.

"I have before me a circular asking the members of a class to come to its reunion. It is here in New England. From beginning to end it is a hodgepodge of silliness and slang.

"Every member of the class is called on to pay $10 for this carouse, or, as it is put in the classic language of the circular:

"Be it resolved, twice in the same place, all this grand bacchanalian, gastronomic, gymnastic, and liquidomic event will cost yous is ten simoleons, iron men, bricks, cart wheels, or any other bric-a-brac.

"This emanates from the committee of a class graduated at a college which was founded as a missionary institution by devout Congregationalists for the training of young men for the ministry right here in New England."

JOSHUA WHITE ARRESTED.

Servant Complains Against Man Who Once Escaped from Civil Prison.

After bolting the doors of his home and refusing admittance to police, who he knew wished to arrest him on a warrant, Joshua J. White of 156 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, a lawyer, decided to arbitrate the matter. He called up the Adams Street Court and asked one of the clerks to meet him at Montague and Clinton Streets to talk over the probable disposal of the case in the event of his surrender. Henry Hesterberg, the clerk, followed by Detectives Duane and Sullivan, went to that corner. Mr. White was there and after hearing the terms of the complaint he decided not to surrender. The detectives then arrested him. He gave bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance to-day.

The warrant was obtained by Anna Douglas, who until a few days ago was employed at his home as a domestic. When she left she sent an expressman for her belongings and, according to her story, Mr. White refused to surrender them.

Mr. White sprang into fame about ten years ago when he escaped from the civil prison attached to the Raymond Street Jail in Brooklyn by lowering himself from the fourth floor of the building on a rope. He was caught in and brought back from Connecticut by Sheriff Klet per.

ESCAPES FROM MATTEAWAN.

Frank Spring, a Trusty, Missing on the Dinner Roll Call.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., June 7.—Frank Spring, aged 52 years, escaped to-day from the Matteawan State Hospital. Posses of attendants have been searching for him.

Spring was a trusty and had been employed in the carpenter shop. He eluded his attendants and was not missed until the roll call at dinner.

Spring was committed from Oneida County ten years ago for assault in the second degree. He stands 5 feet 9 inches high and weighs 150 pounds. The customary reward of $50 is offered for his capture.

William Bracey, who escaped from Matteawan on May 28, was located to-day in Albany. He had been arrested for vagrancy and committed to the penitentiary for six months.

Clear, Sparkling, Bright—and as Pure as It Looks! Both Sight and Taste will Convince You that

Imperial Gold Label Beer

Bottled only by the Brewers, Readheimer & Weers, New York. Order from any dealer.

is Thoroughly Wholesome! Have a Case Sent Home!

Hackett, Carhart & Co. INC. RETAIL

E. E. TURLINGTON, Vice President

YOUR CHANCE TODAY!
The GREATEST Suit Sale we have EVER had in June
Every Suit Reduced

$12.50 For Suits Made to Sell Up to $20

$16.50 For Suits Made to Sell Up to $30

$19.50 For Suits Made to Sell Up to $37.50

Suits $15 to $45

265 Broadway Near Chambers St. | 841 Broadway Cor. 13th St. | 119 West 42d St. Near Broadway | 125th St. Near 3d Av.

Harlem and 42d St. Stores Open Evenings.

always growing bigger

IN May THE GLOBE printed more advertising than in any previous month in its history.

Comparing May, 1912, with May, 1911, THE GLOBE gained, last month, 80,155 lines of advertising—a matter of 270 columns, or about 34 pages.

This gain was made without resort to "special inducements," "special rates" or "special editions"—just by giving a good liberal dollar's worth for a dollar.

The steady progress of THE GLOBE shows clearly that advertisers understand its two chief points of prestige:—

It is the most interesting evening newspaper published in New York.

It has and proves the largest quantity of the best quality evening circulation in the city.

The daily average net cash circulation of THE GLOBE for one year, June 1, 1911, to May 31, 1912, was 124,521.

The Globe

GROWTH OF SUNDAY EDITION THE NEW YORK TIMES

In five months of 1912 the Sunday edition of The New York Times published 1,228,054 lines of advertisements, compared with 1,104,337 lines in the corresponding period last year, a GAIN OF 123,717 LINES—a greater growth than the combined gains of three other New York Sunday newspapers ranked with The Times as to quality of circulation.

NOT A PARK INVADER, STOVER DECLARES

Commissioner Defends His Proposal to Accept Frick's Offer of a Library Building.

WHY HE FELLED DEAD TREES

Says He Has Been Unfairly Criticised for Planning Music Stand and Even for Building Drains.

Park Commissioner Stover defended himself yesterday against the criticism evoked by his proposal to have the city accept Henry C. Frick's offer to build a new Lenox Library building in Central Park, and against the charge that he is inclined to favor invasion of the Park by new building operations, as well as by permitting too great an influx of people to overrun the Park lawns.

He explained that he was working as hard as he could for just the opposite ends, and said that such destruction of the Park as had been brought about by the ubiquitous public foot was the fault rather of lack of co-operation of the police and courts with him than of his own policy. Above all, however, he held the spirit of disregard and disrespect for laws and regulations responsible. This spirit, he said, was abroad everywhere in American life.

"There is a tendency to class me with the invaders and not with the preservers of Central Park," he complained. "As a matter of fact, I have long been one of the most earnest and, I may say, one of the most effective defenders of the Park. Even as a mere citizen on the lower east side twenty years ago I took a leading part in fighting at Albany against the proposal to put a 100-foot wide speedway through Central Park on the west side, and I was equally active, though with less success, to have the elevated railway structure taken out of Battery Park.

"I was similarly active three years ago, before I was Park Commissioner, in keeping the National Academy of Design out of Central Park. All this should indicate my sentiment and purpose. I have not changed my views. If I do anything to change Central Park as I found it, it is only such things as should meet with universal approval.

"It is not a criticism of the original designers of the Park when I say that the time has come to abandon the kind of roads—gravel ones—they put in Central Park. Times change and parks change with them under new conditions of travel and traffic. In a few days the gravel est Drive from Sixty-second to 102d eet will be no more. We are going to supplant the gravel road with a modern road to meet the requirements of modern traffic.

"I am charged with being restless and fond of building operations. As a matter of fact, whatever building I did was in order to provide greater public comfort, as, for instance, when I raised the utterly objectionable old comfort station at the upper end of the lake and built another and modern one just north of the Swedish schoolhouse. Even then, however, I took care to have the new building made of such stone as would give it the appearance of being a part of the reservoir wall in harmony with the artistic scheme of the place.

Blamed for Building a New Drain.

"I have also brought criticism upon myself recently by digging a trench all the way across the Park below Terrace Bridge on the east side near Seventy-third Street from Bethesda Fountain. As a matter of fact, for an age there had been a drain and sewer flowing beneath the pavement around that fountain and pouring its filth into the lake. But no one found fault with that. Yet as soon as I began to rip up the pavement and build a new drain conducting the sewage out of the Park into the city sewage system, instead of the lake, the people began to find fault.

"A striking instance of the same sort is afforded further north, at the pool on the west side near 101st Street. From the beginning of time a natural brook had flowed into the pool. Houses grew up near the brook, and their sewage drained into it and into the pool. Now, every Monday morning we get an inrush of soap suds and sewage there. We tried in vain to trace the sewage to its source by putting chemicals in the drainage from all the houses thereabout. I wanted to stop that unhealthy leakage, and so I drained the pool itself to get at the real source of the evil and cut it off.

"Instead, I brought on my head charges of general neglect and of breeding mosquitos. In vain had I tried to dam up the sewage at the point where it entered the Park. The pressure of the flow was too great and burst the dam. Now, with the aid of Mr. McAneny, we have laid a new sewer in Eighth Avenue, but the ugly drain still flows into the Park. People say I'm breeding mosquitos, when all I am trying to do is to drain this pool, which contaminates the Harlem Mere and makes that pretty sheet of water look so much like pea soup, for which, too, they blame me. I have now asked for the appropriation of $21,000 to connect the sewer with the city sewage system, so that, while it may still flow into Central Park, it will not get into the pool or mere, but be led through the Park into the city sewer.

"I have been blamed much also, for getting rid of dead trees. People had seen so many of these dead trees that they fell in love with them. You cannot find dead trees on the estates of any of our wealthy citizens on Long Island or in Westchester. It is my purpose to make Central Park just as beautiful as any of those estates, instead of allowing it to degenerate under the policy long in vogue of letting every tree stand so long as it had a single green leaf. I have torn out thousands of dead trees, and in their stead I planted $80,000 worth of new trees this Spring.

His Defense of Proposed Music Stand

"Much criticism has been directed against me recently on the ground that I am planning a music hall—the biggest in town, with thousands of seats—in Central Park. As a matter of fact, I am planning not a music hall, but just a music stand. I know the beauty of an open-air concert under the trees, and have long marveled at the excellent auditorium afforded by the trees. But those on the outskirts of the crowd of 10,000 that gathers there each Sunday, complain that they cannot hear the music. So I got an appropriation of $40,000 and went to a deal of trouble to find the best sort of music stand used in other cities.

"Boston, which happened to have the same appropriation as we, was so generous as to send me the plans for its proposed music stand in the Boston Common. With such a music stand, with a sounding board and shell to throw the music out toward the audience, I hope to increase the number of persons in attendance from 10,000 to 25,000 or more. There is nothing new in such a project. Rochester, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, and other cities have such stands. Ours is to be designed by Thomas Hastings, and he will consult Prof. Sabine of Harvard on the subject of acoustics to insure that it shall be as effective as possible."

Far from seeking innovations, the Commissioner insisted, he was merely carrying out the policy of the founders and designers of the Park.

"The first concert held in Central Park was on July 9, 1859," he said, "and three years later the founders built the present bandstand on the very spot where now, in view of the far greater crowds visiting the Park, I want to put up the new and better stand. Those same founders and designers of the Park encouraged boating, skating, and other recreations, and did not consider the Park as a place merely for pure landscape and sylvan beauty, but also as a place for positive recreation and enjoyment. They even introduced a ballground in the Park. If I, however, were now to propose to serve ice cream and drinks on the Mall at the concerts, as they did, I would be hooted.

"From the beginning, ever since I learned that a boy was killed by a batted ball, I have opposed ball playing in Central Park. Little children may toss and catch ball there, but I do not think it is a place for baseball for young men. If I had my way with the courts and other departments than my own, there would be wholesale arrests for intrusion on lawns that are not open to the public. As a matter of fact, far from being more lenient in this respect than my predecessors, I have this year forbidden the opening of certain lawns they allowed to be opened—such as the beautiful Japanese lawn and the lovely little lawns in the Ramble near Seventy-seventh Street. On the other hand, I do allow the little crippled children to play daily on the lawn north of the Swedish Schoolhouse at Seventy-ninth Street.

Ball Players' Inconsistencies.

"If I do exclude the public from certain lawns, I have done my best to provide opportunities for recreation elsewhere. I look upon playgrounds outside of the parks as the safety valves for the preservation of park lawns. It is true, I did introduce playgrounds into the parks. That is not an ideal thing at all. The ideal thing would be to have a system of playgrounds and another system of parks separate from them. But while that may be possible in Queens, it is not in Manhattan.

"For example, on Memorial Day I went up to Isham Park, the fine private park which has just been accepted by the city. It is at 214th Street and Broadway, a part of the city scarcely built up yet. There I found young men playing baseball on the lawns. I was tolerant, for I remembered that they had come far, and that it was a holiday. Later in the day I went to Broadway and 184th and 186th Streets, where the Park Department maintains three fine big baseball diamonds with backstops and seats and everything to make an ideal baseball field. To my amusement there was not a soul playing there! And that is not an isolated case of misuse of park lawns and failure to use the proper facilities provided for the public.

"Many a time I have met boys going to play ball on the fine Japanese lawn and everywhere else in Central Park where they should not be, and I have repeatedly taken them in my automobile to the foot of Seventy-second Street at Riverside, where we have provided two big diamonds for them, and where there was not a single game going on. We have such baseball grounds for the public at Fifty-ninth Street and Sixtieth Street west of Tenth Avenue, at Fifty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, at Jasper Oval at 137th Street and Convent Avenue, at Highbridge Park, 170th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and at Thomas Jefferson Park, 114th Street and the East River. Why cannot these be used instead of the park lawns?"

Commissioner Stover also denied the charge that he favors gridironing the Park with straight paths in place of the present winding ones. He would do nothing of the sort, he said, except in isolated instances where, as in the case of the tennis courts, the absence of any direct path to the playground actually invites the public to cut across the lawns instead of going by the very roundabout winding paths.

"There is a cry abroad in the city now, 'Away with all buildings in Central Park!'" said Mr. Stover. "That includes the administration buildings of the Park Department as well. Of course, things are possible, and I suppose we could administrate the parks from the top of the new Municipal Building if absolutely necessary. But it is far better to centre the administration buildings here in the Park. In fact, when for a season it was removed to Chambers Street, it was found necessary to return here. Here we are and here we shall have to stay until the present building is burned down. I am informed that even now there will be room for no more departmental officers in the new Municipal Building.

"What, then, shall we lose, if instead of this ramshackle and inadequate old building, the Arsenal, we erect in its stead—not necessarily in its place—another building, the Lenox Library, at the expense of Mr. Frick? The present building should be razed to the ground and its site converted for landscape purposes. The library building would not occupy greater space than does this with the roadways around it. It seems to me that of all conceivable buildings to be placed in Central Park it is right that the first of all should be the headquarters of the Park Department.

"They are mistaken who think the present Park Commissioner is somewhat of a bull in a china shop, a man of restless spirit and too wild imagination. I am merely a man of ordinary intelligence who has studied and kept his eyes open in all the cities of Europe, and I do not think I am likely to be misled or to mislead the public in anything relating to the artistic in Central Park, whether it be landscape or architecture."

QUEENS TROLLEY PROTEST.

Connolly Leads Attack on the Citizen's Union Proposal.

Taking courage from Mayor Gaynor's sharp letter to William Jay Schieffelin, President of the Citizens' Union, in regard to the South Shore Traction Company franchise, residents of Queens gave J. O. Hammitt, Secretary of the Union, an unpleasant half-hour yesterday in the office of Borough President Connolly. They wanted to know what right he or his organization had to come into Queens to dictate on what terms they should have transit facilities. Mr. Connolly also went after Mr. Hammitt.

"Have you ever gone over the route of this proposed trolley line?" he asked.

Mr. Hammitt said that he had not and was unacquainted with the district.

"It seems to me that it would be a good thing for you to make the trip over the line and then you could see what the conditions out there are," replied Mr. Connolly.

B. B. Weaver, representing the Manhattan & Jamaica Trolley Company, which has asked permission to take over the South Shore franchise and which has promised to finish a line to Jamaica from the Queensboro Bridge in Long Island City in a year, said that he had agreed with President Mitchel in all matters except the terms on which another company could use a part of the rails of the proposed new company. The Citizen's Union insists that any company may use the tracks upon the payment to the Manhattan & Jamaica Company of the actual cost of power used, the cost of maintenance, a sum for the city as a franchise tax, and other charges.

When Mr. Weaver said that he did not think this was sufficient, Mr. Hammitt said he did not think the new company should be allowed to make any profit from another company.

It was agreed that the representatives of the Manhattan and Jamaica Company should put their two propositions in writing and present them at a conference in President Mitchel's office to-day.

JILTED, SUES FOR $100,000.

Mrs. Bartlett Seeks Damages from A. G. Lund, Who Weds Another.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 7.—Mrs. Carolyn S. Bartlett of Beacon Street has brought suit for breach of promise against Arthur G. Lund of Boston, a promoter, in which she asks $100,000 damages. Lund has offices in the Tremont Building and is a Sergeant in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery. The writ was served yesterday.

Mrs. Bartlett, who comes of an old Maine family, first met Mr. Lund twelve years ago, it is said, at the Touraine, where she was the guest of Baron Walter Van Horn.

"I really don't know when we first were engaged," Mrs. Bartlett told a reporter, "and for a long time I didn't even know he was still married and could not legally make love to me. He had a wife and a son, who is now 17. He had separated from his wife, and I thought they had been divorced. She finaly did divorce him. He had wrecked my life, my financial standing, my happiness, and my position in society. I want him punished in every way that he can be punished."

Lund was married in Washington on May 11, it is alleged, to Mrs. Louise Bankhead Perry, widow of Congressman Perry of Alabama and daughter of United States Senator Bankhead of that State.

DUCHESS IMPROVES STEADILY

She Passed a Comfortable Day and Condition is Satisfactory.

MONTREAL, June 7.—Physicians attending the Duchess of Connaught reported to-day that her condition showed "material and steady improvement."

A bulletin this evening reported continued satisfactory progress of her Royal Highness, and added that she passed a comfortable day.

SPERRYS FLEE FROM FLAMES BY LADDER

Their Country Home at Cranford, N. J., with Its Valuable Paintings, Destroyed.

NURSE IN PERIL WITH BABY

Family See Her Rush with Child Through the Smoke to Apparently Certain Death.

The large country home of Thomas A. Sperry, President of the Sperry & Hutchinson Company, at Cranford, N. J., was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss, which includes a fine collection of paintings, many of them from the Charles W. Morse gallery, is estimated at $150,000.

It was shortly before 5 o'clock when Flora Brock, one of the maids, who slept on the top floor of the three-story stone and frame villa, was awakened by the dense smoke which was pouring into her room. Her first thought was of her sister, Nellie Brock, who is the nurse for four-year-old Marjorie Sperry, the youngest of the family. Little Marjorie's room was on the second floor, directly over one wing of the "Big Blue Room," or banquet hall. The maid spread the alarm by screaming "Fire!" as she went from her sister's room to the rooms of Mr. and Mrs. Sperry in another wing, on the second floor.

Another maid at the same time awakened Miss Katherine Sperry, 19 years old, whose room adjoined that of Marjorie, and Mr. Sperry's two sons, Thomas, 15, and Stuart, 12, who occupied a room adjoining the morning room, also on the second floor.

Although smoke was pouring through the halls on the second floor by this time, all the occupants stopped to dress except Nellie Brock, the nurse. She grabbed a blanket and, wrapping it over Marjorie's head, dashed down the staircase leading to the main entrance of the villa. Dense smoke surrounded her, and Mr. Sperry, when he learned what the nurse had done, ran after her, but had to retreat on account of the smoke. He called to her, but the nurse never stopped until she had planted her charge in an automobile in the garage, in the rear of the house.

Mr. Sperry in the meantime called the rest of the household into his and Mrs. Sperry's rooms and telephoned to the Fire Department and to the garage in the rear of the house. Within twenty minutes the firemen were on the scene, and raised a ladder to a window in Mrs. Sperry's room. All the members of the family and the butler and three maids descended by the ladder. Fifteen minutes after the last of them had escaped flames burst from every window in the house.

Trainer Saves a Horse Picture.

Fire engines from Westfield and Elizabeth were also called, but before these arrived the Cranford firemen, assisted by Patrick Callanan, Mr. Sperry's horse trainer, and James Pruder, one of his chauffeurs, saved what little there was to be saved. Callanan went about with an axe and gained entrance to the Blue Room. He seemed to be after one particular thing, and he got it.

It was an oil painting of young Thomas Sperry riding Teddy, a horse which on the day before had won a ribbon and a prize at the Plainfield Horse Show. Callanan forced the painting from the wall so that the electrical illumination apparatus came down with it. He carried it out, and had time to save three other oil paintings from the music room before he was cut off by flames.

A fireman entered the second floor by means of the ladder which had been used to rescue the family. He tore an oil painting from the wall and threw it out of the window. It was a painting of Mrs. Sperry in her wedding gown.

"Don't save that!" cried Mrs. Sperry when the picture was presented to her by her husband. "Save something worth while."

By 5:30 o'clock the gardens surrounding the Sperry home were filled with villagers, and some of the neighbors, among them Mr. and Mrs. William Sperry, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sperry, and the Sinclaires. They could do nothing but look on and pick up the remnants of paintings and clothing which the firemen tossed out of the upper windows. Later they took the Sperry children to their homes and gave them breakfast.

Mr. and Mrs. Sperry, when the flames had died down and when they had seen all of the interior furnishings of their luxuriously furnished home consumed by the flames or spoiled by water, drove to New York in one of the automobiles and quickly fitted up their city apartments at 135 Central Park West. Later the children were taken there also.

Nellie Brock, the English nurse who had rushed, in night attire, through the flames and smoke with little Marjorie, sat yesterday in the kitchen of the town apartment with her charge on her lap, asking about her little canary Tiny, who perished in the fire.

Nurse Tells of Her Escape.

"I didn't think it was serious at first," said the nurse, "but when I opened my door thick yellow smoke poured into the room and blinded me. Then I knew I would have to hurry. I grabbed Marjorie, put a blanket over her head, and ran for our lives.

"I heard Mr. and Mrs. Sperry call out to come back, but I didn't stop. The smoke was so thick that I had to feel my way. But the baby didn't see a thing, for the blanket was over her eyes. When I reached the ground floor I could see the basement in flames. They were coming closer all the time. I rushed for the front door, unbolted it, and I never stopped until James, the chauffeur, helped me into the automobile with little Marjorie.

"The first thing the child wanted to know was where her Tiny was. Poor thing, he was hanging in a cage in the billiard room. He was suffocated, I suppose, because we found that the flames had not reached the billiard room.

"I didn't see the others get out, but I know the men in the garage and the gardeners and Patrick, the trainer, did good work to get them out. The firemen, too, did fine work. Mrs. Sperry certainly was delighted when she found her daughter in the automobile. She said that she had seen us walking directly into the flames, and she thought she would never see us again. But I simply couldn't wait to be saved. I had to get the baby out of that house."

According to the nurse, the fire started in the basement, under the kitchen. The electric motor which pumped the water through the house was there, and it is believed that defective electrical insulation caused a spark to come in contact with the wooden ceiling.

The stone walls of the house, which stopped at the second story, remained intact. By training the water on one wing the firemen also succeeded in saving an entire section of the large house. But the furnishings were all destroyed. The greatest loss was in the Blue Room, which contained most of the paintings. The Sperrys often gave balls in this room, and it was large enough for 200 dancers. Among the paintings formerly owned by Charles W. Morse which hung in this room was one called "A Court Favorite," the prize picture in the collection. A New York decorator had furnished the interior of the house.

Mr. and Mrs. Sperry will sail for Europe on July 6. Mrs. Sperry had engaged a number of dressmakers to prepare for the trip, and all of the new gowns, as well as the old, were destroyed.

This is the second heavy loss by fire Mr. Sperry has suffered in Cranford. On Feb. 3 Mr. Sperry's Opera House block, opposite the railroad station, the most pretentious business building in the town, was destroyed by fire.

$1,845 IN PHILLIPS FUND.

Mayor's Fund Gets Additions Bringing Total Up to $132,255.

The sum of $66.05 was added yesterday to the contributions sent in to C. C. Galbraith, Chairman of the Jack Phillips Titanic Fund for Wireless Operators. This brings the total to $1,845.90. The $66.05 was collected by the wireless operators on the Mallory liner Brazos and the Old Dominion Agency at Norfolk, Va. The donors were:

Crew and passengers of S. S. Brazos:	
Capt. William F. Evans	$5.00
R. P. Browne	5.00
R. P. Vinade	3.00
William Ahern	1.00
J. H. Burke	2.00
W. Adams	1.00
F. G. Bender	1.00
Thomas L. Byrne	1.00
T. C. Troy	1.00
H. Smith	1.00
A. Ranco	1.00
Joe Martinez	1.00
Jno. F. Marshall, Jr.	.50
Mrs. R. T. Patterson	.50
L. Gardner	.50
Mr. R. T. Patterson	2.20
Mrs. Gordon Ridrid	.25
Ben Meek	.25
D. & M. Ford, sisters	.50
Jos. Sullivan	.45
A. J. Mets	.50
Mrs. Elisabeth H. McIntyre	6.00
E. E. King	.35
Mrs. K. E. Hannon	.35
Miss H. T. Bourroughts	.35
Mr. and Mrs. James D. Sherwood	.25
L. R. von Roeder, M. D.	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Wallace	.50
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Greer	1.00
Mrs. E. A. Pod	.50
Mrs. E. G. Porter	.25
Mrs. H. G. Darnby	.25
M. H. Lee	.20
Mrs. H. C. Lange	.25
J. K. Staples	.25
Thomas T. Duke	.50
W. L. Wilmore	.25
Joseph M. Forn	.35
N. R. Buck	.25
A. H. Pratt	.35
J. W. Humphries	.50
M. J. Doheny	.50
William B. Dutemple and wife	.35
J. H. Black	.35
Miss Edith Black	.35
Old Dominion Line Agency, Norfolk, Va.	
A. W. Nawby	$1.00
R. B. Lawler	1.00
A. E. Porter	1.00
T. P. Bowen	1.00
I. A. White	1.00
J. B. Earnest	1.00
J. C. Skinner	.50
W. H. Braman	.50
S. D. Rhodes	.25
E. E. Roberts	.25
W. A. Stokely	.25
E. V. Butt	.25
Charles Hudgins	1.00
W. R. Jester	.25
J. Jester	.25
George T. Garrett	.50
J. B. Macon	.50
J. W. Coffman	1.00
E. O. Young	.25
W. M. Adkins	.50
R. L. Clarke	.25
A. V. King	1.00
M. J. Mullins	.50
C. Hill	1.00
C. P. James	.50
R. C. Heywood	.50
W. J. Garris	.75
Mary J. Harvey	.25
Florence Little	.25
Anonymous	.25
	$66.05
Previously acknowledged	$1,779.85

An additional contribution of $229 was received yesterday to the Mayor's Titanic Relief Fund. The donors were:

Mrs. Irwin S. Terry, Lafayette, Ind.	$1.00
Through Mayor Harrison of Chicago	2.00
Through Mayor Donnelly of Trenton, N. J.	161.00
The Churchman Company	5.00
Greystone Social Club	60.00
Total to-day	$229.00
Previously acknowledged	$132,026.43

This brings the total of the Mayor's fund up to $132,255.43.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced yesterday that the sum of $55 had been added to the Titanic Lighthouse Fund. The total subscribed so far is $6,608. Yesterday's contributors were:

Caroline L. Morgan	$25
Mrs. John Murray Mitchell	10
Archibald M. Brown	10
Stanley W. Dexter	5
The Junior C. E. Society of the First Reformed Church of Bayonne	5
Total	$55
Previously acknowledged	6,553
Grand total	$6,608

It is estimated that the memorial will cost $10,000.

TO STUDY CHICAGO'S PARKS.

City Officials Will Look Them Over for the Recreation Commission.

The Public Recreation Commission has invited Mayor Gaynor and several other city officials to visit Chicago next week and make a study of the recreation grounds there. Robert Adamson, the Mayor's Secretary, will go along to represent the Mayor, and others in the party will be Controller Prendergast, the various Borough Presidents, John Purroy Mitchel and a number of Aldermen. The party will leave New York next Thursday and return on Saturday.

The commission is to pay all expenses from private subscriptions.

To Sell English Collection Here.

Augustus W. Clarke of Clarke's Art Rooms sails on Thursday on the Cedric to arrange with the executors of an estate in Yorkshire, England, for the sale of an important collection of old English masters in New York during the coming season.

MEASLES EPIDEMIC, INSPECTORS TOO FEW

Dr. Fine Calls the Mayor's and Dr. Lederle's Attention to It, but City Money Is Short.

PUT UP TO ESTIMATE BOARD

Health Commissioner Wishes Somebody Would Induce Board to Give Department More Inspectors.

An unprecedented epidemic of measles among the children of the congested tenement districts during the months of March, April, and May stirred Dr. A. Fine of 1,425 Madison Avenue to make an investigation, in the course of which he discovered that the spread of the disease had been in large part due to an admitted shortage of Inspectors in the Health Department to carry on the necessary fumigation of infected premises. After a correspondence with the Mayor and Health Commissioner, Dr. Fine commented yesterday on the situation to a TIMES reporter:

"During the months of March, April, and May of this year," said he, "an unprecedented epidemic of measles has been raging throughout all the congested districts of New York. The disease chiefly attacks the poor, overcrowded tenement children, and frequently leaves its victims in a thoroughly exhausted condition and susceptible to subsequent infections, especially tuberculosis. Need I state that it is of the utmost importance that these children be allowed to return to the fresh air and sunshine as soon as possible?

"The Health Department is supposed to perform fumigation of the premises two weeks after the appearance of the disease. But, instead of this, three, and even four, weeks elapse before an Inspector orders fumigation. In the meantime these pale, emaciated children are confined in close, unventilated, and dark flats. The only reason for this hardship is that the Health Department lacks sufficient Inspectors. The worried mother does not want to accept this explanation, and blames her physician. The Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases places the blame on the Board of Estimate and the Mayor. Mayor Gaynor refers us to Dr. Lederle, the Commissioner of Health, and he, in turn, refers us back to the Board of Estimate. In the meantime the wrong to the children continues."

Dr. Fine wrote to Mayor Gaynor, and was assured that the Mayor would look into the matter. In reply to a letter of Dr. Fine Dr. Lederle wrote as follows:

"In reply to your favor of the 4th inst., I can only state that much of what you say is undoubtedly true. The department ought to be able to fumigate in cases of measles at the expiration of two weeks. It certainly is a hardship for children to be kept indoors for one or even two weeks additional. Before fumigation is performed, however, it is necessary that the case should be visited by an Inspector. Otherwise there would be no surety that recovery had actually taken place and that desquamation had ceased.

"As you are, perhaps, aware, the number of cases of measles in this city during the last few months has been considerably in excess of the usual monthly census of this disease. The department has not a sufficient number of Inspectors to cope with this increased number of cases, and with the number of Inspectors at present allotted to it the department could not fumigate promptly even the usual number of cases. I assure you that we are acting with all promptness under the circumstances. I should, however, be greatly pleased if some body would induce the Board of Estimate to grant us sufficient appropriation for the appointment of more Inspectors."

FIGHTS DIVORCE OF '63.

Widow Who Desires a Pension Goes to Law Over Decree.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 7.—After forty-nine years have passed and her husband is dead, Mrs. Henrietta G. Leggett of New York has filed a petition in court here to have a decree of divorce granted in her favor in December, 1863, annulled on the ground of fraud.

She sets forth in her petition that the suit was filed and prosecuted without her knowledge and authority.

Mrs. Leggett's husband was Abram Leggett, a Union soldier in the civil war, enlisting under the name of Albert Ham in Company K, New York Light Artillery. He died six years ago in the Soldiers' Home in Marion, Ind., and with his death a pension, which she said he shared with her, ceased. She made application for a widow's pension, but it was refused on the ground that she had obtained a divorce.

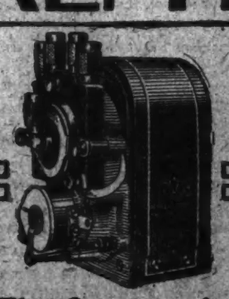
WILL OPEN 18,000 BOTTLES.

Beer to be Spilled by Sheriff and Bottles Returned to Brewery.

WICHITA, Kan., June 7.—Sheriff John Millhaubt of Wichita, through orders from the Attorney General of Kansas, has an engagement to act as official opener of 18,000 bottles of beer. Sheriff Millhaubt's job was obtained through a compromise made with Attorney General Dawson and a certain Cincinnati brewery.

Last October a special detective for Gov. Stubbs seized here two carloads of beer from the Cincinnati company. It was ordered destroyed, but the company effected an agreement whereby the liquor was ordered poured out and the bottles and cases returned to it. Each bottle is to be emptied separately, according to the agreement.

REMY



The Opportunity

to secure the best magneto in the world on your car in place of your old and unsatisfactory ignition comes every day to every motorist. The

Remy Exchange Offer

means the rejuvenation of your car at practically no additional expense to you. Ask us for complete particulars.

Remy Electric Co., 44th & Broadway Automobile Bldg.

URGES THEATRE CENSORSHIP

Miss Schoenfield Would Have Plays Fit for Children.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 7.—Censorship in every city of vaudeville, burlesque and moving picture shows was urged by Miss Julia Schoenfield of New York at to-day's session of the sixth annual meeting of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

Miss Cora Mel Patton of Chicago, Chairman of the junior department of the Drama League of America, told of the plans of the league to provide dramatics for the children of Cleveland and other cities.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1912.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

Senator BORAH warned the National Committee yesterday that ninety millions of people were watching its sessions. Having, we suppose, a due sense of the prudence and honorable conduct which such a scrutiny imposes, the committee proceeded to decide all the Alabama contests in favor of the Taft delegates. It was the first engagement in the great Chicago campaign, and for a battle it was singularly peaceful, since there were few casualties, and in most of the votes taken the action was unanimous.

The six Taft delegates at large were seated by unanimous vote, 53 to 0. The contesting Roosevelt delegates had no shadow of right or reason for demanding seats in the convention, yet this trumped-up contest was typical. They were all trumped up. The vote to seat the Taft delegates in the First and Second Districts was unanimous; in the Fifth District contest there was no division, and the Taft delegates were seated without a roll call; in the Sixth District the contest against the Taft delegates was abandoned. For the sake of a record, we suppose, the Roosevelt forces pressed the Ninth District contest to a vote, and the Taft delegates were seated, 38 to 10. So the Roosevelt men got their record. This was substantially the measure of the Roosevelt and Taft preferences in the National Committee that had been expected and foretold. The result of the day's voting, too, is probably a fairly correct measure of the merits of the whole of the Roosevelt contests. There were recorded with the committee 252 such contests. The Alabama cases were a fair sample of the whole list.

What the decision in the Alabama contest portends is plain. Even upon the extreme assumption that as many as 176 of these contests must be decided in favor of Taft delegates in order to give a majority of the convention to Mr. TAFT, it is evident that when the committee has finished its work, the nomination of Mr. TAFT will be assured. More than a majority of the entire convention, duly accredited, will be either directly pledged and instructed for him or altogether disposed to vote for his nomination. It would be absurd for the Roosevelt men to protest that the committee proceeded by "steam roller" methods in the Alabama cases. Taft delegates were seated, save those from the Ninth District, by the vote of the whole committee, including the Progressives.

When the contests have all been decided and the certainty of Mr. TAFT'S nomination becomes assured, the usual avenues open to a beaten faction will be in plain view of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S delegates. They can join in the vote to make the nomination unanimous, or they can bolt and nominate their favorite. For him and for most of them the question that will present itself is grave and serious. The light-headed and unsteady followers of the Colonel, men having no responsibilities in politics, no principles to defend and no causes to gain, would with the utmost gayety of heart follow him to another hall and put him in the field as a candidate. If Mr. ROOSEVELT is clear sighted enough really to see and understand what this would mean for him, though many doubt whether he now has that clearness of vision, he will not go that way to destruction. Among his delegates a very large number, we imagine, would hesitate to take such a step. They would take it only if they believed that the Republican Party is really breaking up, that its end has come, and upon that point they might well distrust their own judgment and take advice.

THE "AGITATION" BOGY.

The Democrats will not be frightened away from the tariff issue by the old cry about the disturbance of business by the "agitation" of tariff reduction. Four years ago the Republican Party recognized in the plainest way the need of a substantial reduction of the tariff, and promised it on the basis of the difference of cost at home and abroad—an principle that would have at least cut the tariff rates in two. This need, thus clearly admitted, not only persists but has been made incalculably greater by the treachery of the Republicans in the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich law. With an unsatisfied need, affecting the daily life of the great mass of the people, agitation is inevitable, and it is intensified by the bad faith of the Republican Party. The only way in which it can be allayed is by an honest reduction of the tariff. The plea that such a reduction would disturb business is insincere and absurd. It would give security to business, security that can never be had without such reduction.

It is hard to see how any candid and well-informed men in these days can still nurse the ancient delusion that practical tariff reduction would hurt even those who are now enjoying the unfair advantages of high protection. In the discussion, before the committees of Congress, in the Tariff Board, and in the press, that has been carried on for the past few years the testimony of the actual beneficiaries of the tariff has been conclusive that they do not need the favors lavished on them. From the time when Mr. CANNON startled the Ways and Means Committee with his lively testimony to the time that Mr. SCHWAB expressly confirmed it, and the present, when a manufacturer of the standing of Mr. REDFIELD proves the same assertion by overwhelming facts, the conviction has steadily been spreading that business would be helped, not hindered, by tariff reduction. The feeling very generally prevails that it would be immensely better for the country to enter on the process promptly and vigorously, so that business men shall know definitely what they have to expect.

We do not know whether the tariff can be made the controlling issue in the approaching campaign or not. It depends on the action of the Republican Convention and the way in which that action is met by the Democrats. We are deeply convinced that if the tariff can be made the main issue it will be settled rightly, and that would be the best possible thing for the Nation, and especially for its business and industry. So far from upsetting the calculations of business men, it would render them far more certain, and it would put the enterprise of the country upon a basis of independence, vigor, and freedom that would give it the post it merits in international commerce.

WELCOME THE GERMAN SQUADRON.

The visit of the German warships to this port, returning by the Kaiser's command a visit of American warships to German waters last Summer, will be made the occasion of an exchange of international courtesies which will clearly express the sincere friendship of the two countries. The Mayor has appointed a thoroughly representative committee of men in nearly every walk of life to welcome the German officers, and the four days of their visit will be filled with receptions and banquets. The German officers and men will be the guests of the city, and in their entertainment, naturally, a large number of citizens of German birth or parentage will take part. But, for that matter, all New York will join in the reception. Not only one hundred distinguished citizens, the officers stationed at the navy yard, the German societies, and the officers of the escorting American squadron will receive them. Five million men, women, and children of the metropolis will be their hosts.

Since the squadron has been anchored in Hampton Roads there have been noteworthy receptions for the Kaiser's sailors at Washington and Fort Monroe, but New York has been their principal objective point, and after four days in the Hudson, off Riverside Drive, the Moltke, Bremen, and Stettin will say farewell to their American hosts and depart for home. They will arrive from Norfolk to-morrow, and after the accustomed salutes at Fort Wadsworth and Governors Island will anchor in line with the Louisiana, Admiral WINSLOW'S flagship; the dreadnought South Carolina, and the battleships Kansas and New Hampshire, and the ceremonies will begin with the usual series of formal calls.

The Moltke is the German ship awaited with the most eager expectancy. A battleship cruiser of a late type, and the flagship of the German Admiral, von REBEUR-PASCHWITZ, she is called the fastest war vessel of her size afloat. The Moltke has a displacement of 22,632 tons, and is 610 feet long, with 96.9 beam. American naval officers are anxious to inspect a vessel which, though of the dreadnought size, and larger than any of our ships as yet in commission, is capable of speeding as fast as a modern torpedo boat destroyer. The Stettin and the Bremen are small cruisers. The officers of the Moltke and the accompanying ships include many specially selected by the Kaiser for the American visit. There are Princes on the list and at least two Barons. Their visit is not only an expression of international esteem; it is also a tribute to the growing naval power of the United States. This Republic is now contending with Germany for the second place among the world's navies. The contest is friendly, however, the ships of these two countries are not likely to meet in hostility at any time in the future, and their large naval armament is a guarantee of peace with other nations.

PLANS OF PARK INVASION.

There are periods when it is needful for all citizens who comprehend the utility of large open spaces with lawns, flowerbeds, and trees, in the midst of great cities, to unite in this town for the protection of their parks. The air is filled now with rumors of projected park invasion. It is said that the old Arsenal is to be removed from Central Park, as it should have been years ago. Since the city grew up on both sides of the Park, and many miles north of it, there has been no need of a police station on Park soil, or of offices there for the Park Commission. The Commissioner for Manhattan and his assistants can find convenient office room in the new Municipal Building.

But coincident with the reported plan to remove the Arsenal is a new plan to transplant the building of the Lenox Library either on that site or near it. There is a proposition to build an extensive boathouse on the east side of the lake, and there is another to put up a music pavilion in place of the present band stand. These building operations in Central Park must be checked. A new building is not essential for the people who use the rowboats in Summer or for the skaters in Winter. In some Winters lately there has been no skating in the Park because there has been no ice. Boating, skating, and open-air concerts are only small, incidental attractions of a beautiful landscape park like this.

Buildings in Central Park are undesirable. There are three or more there now which must be removed sooner or later. Every new building plan conceived by a Park Commissioner, or for him by some other person or persons, in these later years has been vigorously opposed, yet new plans are formed and published almost before the echoes of the contest have died away. The various societies which work so well for park preservation, when occasion arises, need to be particularly alert now. No enabling act of the Legislature will be required to transfer the Lenox Library Building to Central Park. If it gets there, for what purpose will it be used? But, perhaps, speculation of that sort is not worth while, as the Lenox Library Building will not be transferred to Central Park.

THE MAKER'S NAME.

The Committee on Foreign Trade and the Revenue Laws of the Chamber of Commerce is considering a remarkable bill, H. R. 16,844, now in the hands of Representative ADAMSON'S committee, requiring that the name and address of the maker shall be printed, embossed, or stenciled on every product that enters into inter-State or foreign commerce. The violator of the act would be subject to fine and imprisonment.

How would it work? A "converter" of cotton goods offers a wholesale manufacturer a piece of percale. Through a broker he has asked a milliman in Augusta, Ga., for quotations on the special weave of cloth, and this milliman gets the order for the woven product. The milliman does not spin his yarn, but buys it from a spinner. Having gotten his piece of percale, made by the spinner and the milliman, the "converter" sends it, together with designs for coloring, assortment, &c., to a firm that bleaches, prints and finishes the cloth. Now, who is responsible for the manufacture of this piece of goods—the spinner, the milliman, the bleacher and finisher, the "converter," or the wholesale manufacturer? In most of the trades that produce finished products there is a division of labor, and we know of no law that could be justly passed requiring that the name of any firm should be stamped upon it as its responsible maker.

There is another objection. A merchant in Bombay, India, finds in this country a good manufacturer of textile fabrics. He directs that his own private brand be stenciled on the textiles he receives from this maker, with the request that they have no other marking, save the number of yards and "Made in the United States of America" on the wrapper. The Bombay merchant has spent a good deal of money to find out this good source of supply. Under the law proposed, his aggressive and wide-awake competitor would see on these goods the name and address of the American manufacturer. Thus a trade secret would be disclosed.

We think that Chairman ADAMSON'S committee should consider the effect of this bill with a good deal of care before reporting upon it. THE TIMES has long favored a pure fabrics law framed after the manner of the Federal pure food law, prescribing that fabrics be stamped according to their true grade. But that is a different matter.

A PRIEST'S PICTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

It is a striking and remarkable picture of life in the Philippines that was presented in THE TIMES the other day by Father PHILIP M. FINEGAN of Manila, who has been in the islands some seven years. His work there has been educational, while at the same time he has been connected with the Bilibid Prison in Manila.

The chief point of interest in Father FINEGAN'S account of conditions in the islands is the already considerable and rapidly extending desire of the islanders for education. He reports the attendance at the schools as taxing their capacity and continually increasing. There are in the city of Manila alone more than 8,000 students and the attendance in the other cities and towns is in a corresponding ratio to the population. He says:

> English is becoming the language of the islands. It is surprising to find that in Manila, as well as in other cities, one cannot get along with only a knowledge of Spanish. It is English the people speak, and there are many now who cannot understand Spanish.

That the newly educated youth are as a rule in favor of the American connection is doubtless a correct impression, though it has been reported that the agitators for independence at a fixed date are largely recruited from this class. But there can be no doubt that in the long run education will give the islanders that degree of capacity for self-government which is the only condition precedent to independence.

It is noteworthy that Father FINEGAN is in the States on a mission connected with the education of the young Filipinos with reference to the strengthening of the priesthood in the islands. He comes to raise funds for the erection of a large dormitory to accommodate students who are under instruction by the Church, and he has the indorsement of the Government. This is another indication of the amicable relations that the Government in the Philippines sustains toward the Catholic Church, a problem that was at the outset regarded as particularly thorny, but which, thanks to the tact and fairness with which it has been handled, has not proved so.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mr. Sanderson Makes No Admissions.

What more than the loss of the Titanic it would require to change his ideas as to the management and equipment of steamships HAROLD A. SANDERSON was apparently not asked to reveal while testifying before the Wreck Commission in London. He made it very clear, however, that in what happened to the great ship and her passengers and crew he saw no reason at all for suspecting the existence of any weaknesses or faults in the system of which she was the culminating product.

Mr. ISMAY proved himself the possessor of a sufficiently sturdy soul when he declared that, in spite of warnings of icebergs ahead, Capt. SMITH was justified in pushing his vessel to the limit of her speed, as the night was clear and obstacles could be seen betimes. Even he, however, admitted that it would have been well had the Titanic been better supplied with lifeboats, and seemed to regret that she was not.

His brother Director would not make even that slight concession to public clamor. He insisted that the equipment of the Titanic was all right—that to carry enough lifeboats to hold everybody on board such a ship would be "ridiculous," besides making the ship "tender," and that the additional sailors required for handling the greater number of boats would, except in cases too infrequent to count, present the dreadful spectacle of men with nothing to do. Mr. SANDERSON does not believe in searchlights or in binoculars for men on watch. In other words, he takes the position that the loss of the Titanic was unavoidable, and he practically said that all of value in the way of safeguarding any ship was done for that one.

Fortunately, it is easy to believe that Mr. SANDERSON was giving expression to his irritation as a badgered official rather than to nautical knowledge. Other steamship men have not talked like this, and the various companies take good care widely to advertise the heed they are giving to the lesson of the Titanic. Their changed routes probably do add more of safety to ocean travel than would any number of lifeboats, but now the lifeboats are aboard as well, and it will be many a day before another Captain hurls his ship at express train speed toward an iceberg that he can see—when he hits it.

Segregation Rarely Is Popular.

Several hotels receiving only women as "guests" have proved by continuing more or less prosperously to exist that there is a demand in New York for this sort of exclusiveness. It may be, therefore, that eager, or at least willing, occupants will appear for the single floor that has been set apart for women in a new hotel that in other respects will be conducted without any confessed discrimination between the sexes.

The fact that most hotels of the better sort, whatever their managers may say for publication, do look askance at the unattended and unintroduced woman, especially if she apply for shelter after nightfall, is probably the only reason why the hotel for women only was invented, and the chances are that its patronage would be extremely limited were it not that the feminine traveler has learned by experience that, however white her conscience and respectable her appearance, she may be humiliated by exclusion from houses that profess to welcome all who are well-behaved and have "the price."

Of course it must be taken for granted that the hotel keepers know their business, and equally of course they do not refuse paying patrons without reason, but their rules, like a good many other rules, make the innocent suffer at least as often as they punish the guilty. The result has been the woman's hotel, and now the woman's floor. The one has not been, and the other will not be, really liked by the great majority of women, all of whom would be content to lose the slight conveniences and safeties of invidious segregation for the sake of gaining the larger advantages of less invidious hospitality.

The normal woman is not afraid of men, and if shrewd she has a suspicion that there is more of selfishness than of chivalry in most of the attempts to set her apart in high—and lonely—places. About the only affront that she fears in the ordinary hotel is that of being told, either plainly or by implication, that she is not wanted in it when she comes alone. She sees the amusing side of the woman's hotel, but she is always a little irritated by it, just as she was by the well-intentioned attempt to make her ride in subway cars from which men were excluded. Whether safer or not in the other cars, she was happier there and insisted on riding in them.

Realization Is Not What Lacks.

"Undoubtedly" is a word more diplomatic than accurate when added to the statement that the public has been slow in relieving the needs of the Southern flood sufferers because of failure to realize the extent and seriousness of those needs. The facts of this truly desperate case have been told again and again by all the newspapers, both in their news and in their editorial columns, and even as "stories" the facts from the inundated districts have an abstract interest that nobody could have missed. Most people must know by this time just what happened along the lower reaches of the Mississippi, and yet the relief fund remains wretchedly inadequate and grows with pathetic slowness.

Not realization has been lacking, but the disposition to give for this particular object. Why this should be so is a mystery which none of the suggested explanations does much to lighten. Louisiana is not as far away as California, so it cannot be distance, and there have been a hundred proofs that our effective sympathy is not all for aliens. And a flood in the South certainly is as exciting as a famine in China, though it may be without the special horrors of an earthquake in Sicily.

Possibly the solution of the problem lies in the peculiarity that the coming of the floods was a matter of days and weeks, and there was none of the effect produced by a sudden shock to the imagination. Be that as it may, the refusal of help is becoming something of a National disgrace. The next thing we know they will be starting Southern Flood Funds in Europe—a humiliation that this country never yet had to bear.

Raids Are Quite Unnecessary.

With the prices of meat where they now are, there would be nothing surprising in the refusal of certain poor women in Brooklyn to buy it, but by what chain of logic do they insist that the butchers of their neighborhood shall shut up shop and refrain from selling even to those who still can and are willing to pay?

Possibly the raiders think that thus will the butchers be impelled to exert a greater pressure on the big packers from whom their supplies come. But a butcher doing no business at all is likely to seek another occupation, while it is decreased and decreasing trade that will awaken him to active consideration of his immediate prospects in his familiar line of work.

It would therefore seem to be judicious as well as lawabiding for the justly aroused Brooklynites to withhold their custom and let it go at that. Abstention from meat for a few days will not hurt them or theirs, and there is no remedy for high prices like a failing demand.

DEFENSE OF ADONIS POLICE.

Insufficient City Protection Made Them Necessary, Merchant Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest and disgust an account of the arrest of the special Fifth Avenue officers, and both as a taxpayer and a merchant, paying a tremendous annual rent, I feel that I am entitled to have a word to say on this subject.

The Police Department claims that we have had ample protection, but we certainly have had very little protection for the past two or three years, and the conditions during this time have been disgraceful, and we have at various times appealed to the two precincts for additional protection against beggars and panhandlers. The writer has interviewed some of the police officers and they admitted that they did not have enough police to give us ample protection, and also that they could not clear up the avenue of these panhandlers unless they had plain-clothes men, which they were unable to furnish. We as merchants put up with this as long as possible and then appealed to the Fifth Avenue Association for help. Does the Police Department think that we are anxious to pay for this protection? I am to pay $120 annually for the support of this patrol service, and the idea seems to be inferred that the Fifth Avenue Association is paying for these men, which is erroneous. The only connection which I understand the Fifth Avenue Association has is the management. I have previously stated that we are told the city did not have enough police to give us any better protection, but can the department tell where all the police came from the first day our "specials" went on duty? The second day the men were out I counted (not including the traffic men) eleven patrolmen between Forty-second and Twenty-sixth Streets. The next day I counted thirteen over the same territory, and every day since the avenue has been alive with city patrolmen, something unknown to us before. A few days later the police began to dog the "specials" by following about ten feet behind the men, and when they went off duty for lunch the patrolmen sat on the front door until they came out, as if they were trailing a lot of criminals. When a merchant or citizen talked with the "specials," sometimes on personal affairs, the patrolmen would stand two feet away and listen to the entire conversation. When I asked one patrolman why this was done and why he was following the officers, he said it was "orders." It seems to me that the police are like "the dog in the manger." They refuse to do the work themselves and object to our paying outside "specials" to do it. I believe I am safe in saying that the merchants have been disgusted for a long time with the service on the avenue and that we are disgusted and amused at the attitude and jealousy of the Police Department. MERCHANT.

New York, June 7, 1912.

SEATS ON RIVERSIDE STAGES.

Plan of Numbered Tickets Proposed to Forestall Rushing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have occasion to use the automobile coaches running from Washington Square to Grant's Tomb. The pleasure of the trip is always marred by the struggle to get a seat, as the coaches are usually crowded in fair weather, no matter at what stage of the route one desires to board the coach. It seems to me that the following plan will avoid in a large measure the rush to get a seat if tried either at Washington Square, Grant's Tomb, or 125th Street and Broadway, where most of the passengers, especially those desiring a "pleasure trip," begin their trip:

"As soon as a prospective passenger arrives at these points the starter should give him a numbered ticket. The passenger then has to wait until his number is reached, knowing that no one will get ahead of him by push or rush or elbow power. This system is in use in Paris, and it makes it possible for women, as well as old men, to get a seat without waiting unduly or running the risk of having their clothes torn or getting a severe shaking.

The Commissioner of Parks in the Borough of the Bronx has installed a similar system in Van Cortlandt Park for golfers, and it works to the satisfaction of all concerned.

New York, June 6, 1912. L.

THE BIGGEST BARLEY GROWER.

California, and Not New York, Raises the Most, Says Dealer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in to-day's TIMES, "Meat's Rise Traced to Remote Causes," for which you are indebted to a Produce Exchange member, contains so much misinformation that I am wondering how THE TIMES, which is generally most reliable, could be imposed upon to such an extent. Your informant says that the use of corn in the manufacture of distilled and fermented liquors is only eighteen years old, when, as a matter of fact, it has been used over forty years. He also says that 60 per cent. of the corn produced in this country is used for brewing and distilling purposes, while it is less than 10 per cent.; he asserts that New York is the biggest barley raising State in this country, with 60,000,000 bushels, while the average for the last few years has been only 2,000,000 bushels; for his information I beg to say that California produces more barley than any other State. But the best joke of the whole article is the statement that the Standard Oil Company is converting corn into barley malt on a large scale. If that could be done the brewers and distillers would not use over 100,000,000 bushels of barley malt every year at double the cost of kiln dried white corn.

OSCAR VON BERNUTH.

New York, June 6, 1912.

MAURETANIA'S TWO CAPTAINS

Cunard Company Adopts New Plan for Safety on Its Big Liners.

In addition to Capt. W. T. Turner, her regular commander, the Mauretania, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, has a Staff Captain, S. G. S. McNeil, R. D. R. N. R., who is responsible, to use his own expression, for the discipline and efficiency of the ship. Capt. McNeil was in command of the Cunard liner Albania in the London-Montreal service, and for three years previously was Chief Officer of the Lusitania. He wears the same uniform as Capt. Turner, and has a table in the dining saloon, with quarters on A deck forward.

This departure, it was said yesterday, was decided upon by the Cunard Directors to insure the safety of passengers by having lifeboat drills and the general working of the ship under one responsible official who had no watch to keep on the bridge. The Staff Captain will arrange the officers' watches, order the boat drills, and enter them in the log book. He will also be responsible for the discipline and cleanliness of every department in the ship. He will also be available to relieve the Captain or the watch officers on the bridge if it is necessary.

The Chief Officer will be retained as before, with six officers under him. His salary has been increased. The Staff Captain appointed to the Lusitania is Capt. J. P. Simpson, from the Cunard Mediterranean liner Veria. The liners Carmania and Caronia will not carry Staff Captains, but will have their staff officers increased to seven, out of which one will be the relief officer to carry out any extra duties that may occur on the voyage, and relieve the Chief Officer on the bridge when necessary. The Staff Captains for the Mauretania, Lusitania and Aquitania, when she comes out, will be selected from the Captains of the smaller liners in the Cunard service.

After the Mauretania docked yesterday Capt. McNeil had all the boats lowered from A deck to the water, and to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock there will be a race between the boats' crews for the Hardwick Silver Challenge Cup, given by Col. Hardwick, and put in the care of Chief Steward Fred Jones. The Staff Captain will be the starter, and Dr. E. Sydney Jones, the ship's surgeon, will be the judge.

BIASED COLLEGE INSTRUCTORS.

Student Accuses Some of Giving Low Marks Out of Spite.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. W. is a student above the average in a history class. He finds himself unable to "knuckle down" to some of the professor's statements and does not make his aversions secret. The eruptions of Mr. W. become unmitigated nuisances to the "prof." and so on the day of final reckoning the former is awarded a radiant "F." Incidentally, Mr. W. is a scholarship man and loses his prize for the year on account of his low history grade. The same instructor (which is more exact than professor, since he has not been honored as yet) is known to favor the students who are so fortunate as to be the members of his own "frat."

In another history class we have a somewhat analogous case. Mr. L., a student, has made history a prime specialty, and is therefore ever on the alert for any historical misstatement. The instructor, a very uninspiring personage, is in the habit of blundering through his lectures in a way which openly condemns him as a misfit. Mr. L. has the audacity to correct these blunderings at every opportunity. These corrective interpolations are not very conducive to an instructor's peace of mind; and so, when we see Mr. L.'s mark considerably lower than those of his clam-like classmates, we are not at loss for conjectures. I may add that I have pretty conclusive proof that this instructor never so much as looked at the June examination papers of our class. The results of these papers determine largely a student's eligibility to go on. But the instructor does not believe in too much mental exercise, and his lectures bespeak this frame of mind.

I could give further examples of biased marking as practiced here. Every student has a little story of his own to relate. Such grievances against well-intentioned students do not exist solely in Columbia, but are the inevitable accompaniments of the modern educational system as a whole. SOPH.

Columbia University, June 7, 1912.

The Patience of New Yorkers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Too many civil engineers and chemists fail to pass their civil service examinations, whose statements, earlier training and experience make their failures inexplicable. If they are naive enough to call attention to the probable mistake they promptly receive a printed card to the effect that their appeal will be placed for consideration before the Board of Commissioners. In due time they are advised that the appeal was dismissed.

Is the interest of these candidates honestly and adequately guarded against mistakes? The Board of Commissioners seems not to care, because there are more candidates than can be conveniently handled.

The New Yorker is very patient, even if he thinks himself abused. Is it out of resignation—or confidence in the future? SPECTATOR.

New York, June 7, 1912.

"Shut-Ins" in Summer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Readers in the enjoyment of the riches of health, anticipating all the active pleasures of the out of doors during Summer, in the sojourn by the sea, "down on the farm," in the mountains, by travel in our own country or abroad, and who may in thankfulness for the opportunity take pleasure in serving "Shut-Ins," who will appreciate their unselfish kindness, should send stamped and self-addressed envelope for names and addresses of "Shut-Ins" to WILLIAM T. TOTTEN,

Secretary Yankee Christmas Club, Station S, Philadelphia, Penn.

June 6, 1912.

Fate of a Tip.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I took luncheon to-day at a popular downtown restaurant, (not high priced.) At the table opposite me sat two men. No. 1 finished his luncheon and placed a nickel on the table for the waitress. After he had gone No. 2 moved his place into the seat of No. 1, took the nickel, and put it in his pocket.

He looked small enough to me to crawl through the eye of a needle. S.

New York, June 6, 1912.

Not Record Jumpers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to an article in this month's Geographical Magazine there are negroes in Africa who can jump a height of over eight feet. If this is true, Horine has not cleared a height greater than any other human being.

FRANCIS ROGERS.

New York, June 7, 1912.

MY PERFECT WIFE.

I wish to land this wife of mine,
Who surely is a model;
She is no parasite, supine,
Nor yet a mollycoddle.

By no means homely in her looks,
Not overdressed; no slattern;
Besides she never, never cooks,
Nor seeks my ways to pattern.

She never greets me with a frown
When from my work returning;
Nor squanders on a Paris gown
The wages that I'm earning.

She's never cross, she's never sick,
She never is complaining;
And I have yet to hear her kick
Because it keeps on raining.

So she is just the kind of wife
That meets my approbation—
She lives, this treasure of my life,
In my imagination!

GEORGE B. MOREWOOD.

DIX HALTED AT PIER FOR HIS HEALTH PASS

Governor Had to Search in Every Pocket for It Before He Could Get Ashore.

SHOCKED BY REPUBLICAN ROW

John Hays Hammond Also Arrives on the Mauretania; Pleased with Results of His Mission.

The Cunard liner Mauretania arrived yesterday from Liverpool with 258 first, 200 second, and 636 third class passengers and 3,500 sacks of mail, coming over the long southern course in 5 days 4 hours and 9 minutes at an average speed of 24.95 knots. Her best day's run was from noon Tuesday to Wednesday, when she made 686 knots.

On June 6 the Maurstania was in communication with the scout cruiser Birmingham, which reported that out of sixty-eight vessels communicated with in thirteen days all but two had experienced clear weather, and only one, the Macedonia, had sighted a small iceberg in latitude 40.52 nbrth and longitude 47.13 west.

Among the passengers on the Mauretania were Gov. Dix and Mrs. Dix, who have been abroad since April 20. The Governor is sunburned and appeared to be in the best of health. He was met at Quarantine by Adjt. Gen. Verbeck and his staff in full uniform and escorted by them down the gangway to the pier.

Owing to the new regulation enforced by Commissioner Williams at Ellis Island all first-class passengers have to pass the doctor coming up the harbor and have a landing ticket such as the immigrants get, whether they are citizens or aliens.

Gov. Dix started down the gangway. Followed by his escort, who marched behind him with military precision, the Governor was halted by the query:

"Where's your landing ticket?" This from the official who was collecting them.

The Governor carefully went through all his pockets, and in the meantime Adjt. Gen. Verbeck, the gold-laced staff, and the passengers were in the line waiting impatiently. After a few minutes the Governor found the pink piece of pasteboard and stepped to the pier.

Gov. Dix told a TIMES reporter that he had taken an automobile with him and motored through France and in Germany through the Black Forest region, near Baden-Baden, crossing the Simplon Pass over the Alps into Italy. In England he motored all through the Shakespeare country with Mrs. Dix, and in all, they traveled 3,600 miles by road in the car. He was asked what he thought of the political situation.

"I feel sure that the Democrats will nominate a strong enough candidate to win the Presidency this year," he said. "Beyond that, I do not especially care to discuss politics. I have no particular candidate whom I prefer above another."

"Are you a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President?" he was asked.

"No," replied the Governor, "I am not."

"Will you accept a renomination for Governor?" was asked.

"That is some time off. We'll cross that bridge when we come to it."

Gov. Dix deplored the strenuous campaigning of President Taft and Col. Roosevelt because he thought it was making America ridiculous in the eyes of Europeans and was belittling the office of President.

"Americans I met abroad," he said, "were humiliattd by such internecine clawing between a President and a former President. I saw a French newspaper in Paris which represented Taft and Roosevelt shouting recriminations at each other, with a caption under it, 'We Don't Do Such Things in France.' It really is too bad the fight for the Republican nomination cannot be conducted in a more dignified manner."

In regard to the Brandt investigation, he said that until he had talked with Commissioner Band he would have nothing to say. He said he was going at once to Albany with Mrs. Dix, and would then go to his home in the Adirondacks. He expected to arrive in Baltimore on the Sunday before the opening of the Democratic Convention.

Before the Mauretania reached her pier yesterday morning Gov. Dix received a message by wireless from The Evening Mail, which read:

"Rumored you do not intend to press inquiry into corruption in Albany under Barnes regime. Will you designate another Justice to push work Goff was unable to undertake?"

To this the Governor replied by wireless:

"There is no intention to do otherwise than complete the investigation before a special Grand Jury and place the responsibility for wrongdoing."

John Hays Hammond, Chairman of the commission of five which left here several weeks ago to interest the powers in the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, returned on the Mauretania. His commission had been well received everywhere, he said. It had created interest in Russia, France, Germany, Austria, Spain, and England, and all those countries had promised to send exhibits.

He was asked to express himself in regard to the Republican nomination.

"President Taft and I have been friends since we left college in 1878," he said. "I have voted for him at every opportunity since that time, and I think that he will give us a sane, healthy Administration when he is re-elected, as I have no doubt he will be."

Another passenger on the Mauretania was Mrs. Elmer Black, the peace advocate, who was presented at Court in London.

"You may rest assured there is much exaggeration in the reports of the changed attitude of the British Court toward Americans," Mrs. Black said. "Every one was most kind, from the King and Queen to the officials of the palace. Only four Americans were presented at this Court, but they were treated on full equality at least with the British women presented. It was a brilliant spectacle, much more brilliant than any other function this season, for it was barely over when the news arrived of the death of the King of Denmark.

"Politics on the other side might appear lively, but for the noise of the Presidential campaign here. The Home Rule bill and the proposals to separate Church and State in Wales would, in normal times, be stirring the people to fever heat. But to-day they ruffle only the regular politicians. The outside public is every bit as much interested in the strenuous campaign for the Presidential nomination. It is a proof of the power of modern personalities. The name and characteristics of President Taft and Col. Roosevelt are as well known there as here."

Ex-Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Mrs. Aldrich, and Miss Lucy Aldrich returned on the Mauretania. Mr. Aldrich was not inclined to talk on any subject, saying that he was out of politics. The steam yacht O-We-Ra, the property of Frederick H. Stevens of Buffalo, was lying alongside the pier. It had been chartered by Mr. Aldrich and will take him and his family to Newport.

KNIGHTS CROWD CAPITAL.

100,000 There To-day for Christopher Columbus Dedication.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Thousands of Knights of Columbus and other visitors crowded Washington to-night in advance of the dedication of the National memorial to Christopher Columbus to-morrow. Special trains from all parts of the country brought big delegations. Some 100,000 visitors, it is estimated, will be here when the ceremonies begin, and probably 55,000 men will march in the parade following the dedication ceremonies.

Among to-day's arrivals were Knights from New York, Chicago, Boston, Utica, St. Louis, New Orleans, Lowell, New London, Conn.; Detroit, Mich.; Atlanta, Ga.; Jersey City; Louisville, Ky.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Rochester, N. Y., and other points. Nine special trains from Philadelphia will arrive to-morrow with 7,000 visitors.

A party of Knights, headed by Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty, visited Mount Vernon this afternoon and laid a wreath on the tomb of Washington. This evening a big parade of automobiles, gorgeously decorated, drove over miles of Washington's parkways. A formal reception to the visitors was held at the National Museum.

NALA UNPLACED AT PLAINFIELD SHOW

Champion Gig Horse Fails in Form—Women Riders in Many Classes.

SADDLE HORSES FAVORITES

Mrs. O'Donohue's Mounts in the Hunting Class Take All of the Prizes.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 7.—The unusual spectacle of the champion gig horse Nala being unplaced in a class with only two other entries was witnessed to-day at the second day's session of the Plainfield Riding and Driving Club's annual horse show on the club grounds. Joseph W. Harriman's famous harness horse probably never made a poorer showing in the ring, and the award was never questioned either by the experts or spectators.

Nala was placed in the lead of a tandem, with his stable companion, Belleville, in the wheels. On leaving the stable Nala backed into the wheeler and was thrown to the ground. The mix-up threatened serious consequences, but Driver Jack Donnelly jumped out of the cart and, with assistance, straightened out the two horses. The tandem was adjusted and, after considerable delay, entered the ring. Nala's nervousness was apparent, and the high-bred animal was unmanageable. Several times Donnelly pulled Nala up and endeavored to obtain some semblance of control, but the stallion put up a miserable exhibition, and the entry was fortunate in not getting the gate. Charles A. Baudoine, the judge, selected H. L. Pierce's Warwick Queen and Warwick Princess for the blue rosette, and placed Emil Seelig's Energy and Enterprise ahead of Nala and Belleville. The attendant attached the third ribbon to Nala's headstall, but the judge ordered its removal.

Half an hour's rest worked wonders for Nala, and when he was driven into the ring for the single-harness horse class for horses over 15.2 hands the champion was on his best behavior. Jack Donnelly showed the stallion to advantage and earned the first prize for Mr. Harriman over Emil Seelig's pair, Royal Victoria and Royal Victor, which were second and third, respectively.

The attendance showed a marked improvement over the opening day, the bright sunshine serving to bring out the Summer colony of the surrounding country. The attendance, however, was far below that of the second day in past shows, although there was no falling off among the rail experts and men and women who were attired in riding costume, as befitted the occasion, but were not seen in the saddle or vehicle. These were kept busy discussing the work of the judges, and told each other what might have been.

There is a woeful lack of carriage or harness horses in the show. In three classes there were only five entrants that put in an appearance in the ring. In one class two pairs of harness horses made their appearance, but one team was promptly disqualified, the near horse showing a decided lameness. The following class was confined to one horse, while in the class for big pairs of harness horses Emil Seelig and H. L. Pierce were alone represented.

Saddle horses ruled favorites with the spectators and, in addition, furnished lively competition. Women played an important part in the classes devoted to saddle horses. In the class for horses up to carrying 200 pounds George Gustav Rohlig's chestnut gelding was placed first in a big field. Some mild surprise was expressed when Mrs. H. O. Atterbury's brown gelding Kildare received the yellow ribbon, losing second place to Watchful, entered by L. M. Newgass.

Jack Bowman's clever riding materially contributed to the victory of My Butterfly in the novice saddle-horse class. It was a difficult class to judge, as the entrants were apparently evenly matched. There were several high-class animals in the list, but Bowman brought My Butterfly through the ordeal in a successful manner.

Outside of the Nala incident the feature of the afternoon's show was the defeat of Sonia in the ladies' saddle-horse class. On the opening day Andrew Morrison's mare defeated one of the best aggregations of saddle horses ever brought into the ring. The award met with general approval, and a repetition was looked for when the same horses entered the ring to-day. Mrs. H. L. Camp again rode Sonia, which appeared to perform in the most approved manner. The judges, however, thought fourth place good enough for the horse they placed first in the previous class. It was a complete reversal of form, and Mrs. W. A. McGibbon's Rosabel was the final choice, much to the surprise of the majority of the spectators, who cheered Sonia lustily after the ribbons had been awarded.

Mrs. J. J. O'Donohue, formerly Miss Caroline Bryce, distinguished herself by riding all four ribbon winners in the class for ladies' qualified or green hunters. The winner was S. Bryce Wing's ch. g. Embarto, with Blenheim.

Sporting tandems furnished an interesting class, in which the leader was unharnessed, after being driven around the ring several times, and saddled, then ridden by the driver and sent over the jumps four times. Another show-ring favorite, Mabel B. Brown Rolston, formerly Miss Mabel B. Hooley, was placed first with Ironton and Crusher. Mrs. Rolston was as much at home driving the tandem as she was taking her mount over the jumps.

Miss Miriam Harriman gave a splendid exhibition of driving when holding the reins over her father's, J. W. Harriman, famous pair, Lady Dilham and Elegant Dilham. She was repeatedly cheered for her clever work and deserved the applause that greeted her victory. H. L. Pierce's Warwick Queen and Warwick Princess captured the second ribbon. The summaries:

Novice Harness Horses, pairs, not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by H. L. Pierce's blk. g. Anthracite and blk. g. Beaucephalous.

Harness Horses, 14.3 and not exceeding 15.2 hands, suitable for a runabout.—Won by H. L. Pierce's blk. g. Anthracite.

Harness Ponies, local, 14.2 hands and under.—Won by Percy H. Stewart's blk. m. Leading Gift; Master Charles McWilliams's ch. m. Kathleen, second; Miss Frances Stewart Keller's ch. g. Jack, third.

Harness Horses, over 14.2 hands and not exceeding 15 hands.—Won by Avondale Farm's (Joseph W. Harriman) br. m. Lady Dilham; Avondale Farm's br. g. Elegant Dilham, second; Emil Seelig's ch. g. Energy, third.

Harness Horses, pairs, over 15.2 hands.—Won by Emil Seelig's ch. g. Royal Victoria and b. g. Royal Victor; H. L. Pierce's b. g. Prince Grayling and b. g. Lord Grayling, second.

Saddle Horses, over 15 hands, up to carrying 200 pounds.—Won by George Gustav Rohlig's ch. g. Avoca; L. M. Newgass Company's g. g. Watchful, second; Miss H. O. Atterbury's b. g. Kildare, third; Highlawn Farm's gr. m. Countess, fourth.

Tandems.—Won by H. L. Pierce's b. m. Warwick Queen and b. m. Warwick Princess; Emil Seelig's ch. g. Energy and ch. g. Enterprise, second; Avondale Farm's (Joseph W. Harriman) b. g. Nala and b. g. Belleville, third.

Novice Saddle Horses, over 15.2 hands.—Won by L. M. Newgass & Company's ch. m. My Butterfly; The Little Farm's ch. g. Disraeli, second; L. M. Newgass & Company's blk. m. Sweet Hawthorne, third; H. Stuart Hollis's ch. g. Kensington King, fourth.

Roadsters, Four-Year-Olds; Shown Before an appropriate Road Wagon.—Won by William M. V. Hoffman ch. g. Tenerife; C. W. McCutcheon's b. g. White Diesel, second; Edward Kearney, Jr.'s b. m. Princess Morrell, third; H. C. Pierce's b. m., Losano, fourth.

Harness Horses, Over 15.2 Hands.—Won by Avondale Farm's, (J. W. Harriman,) b. s. Nala; Emil Seelig's b. m., Royal Victoria, second; Emil Seelig's b. g. Royal Victor, third; H. C. Pierce's b. g., Prince Grayling, fourth.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, 15.2 Hands or Over; Ladies to Ride; Side Saddle Only Permitted.—Won by Mrs. M. A. McGibbon's b. m., Rosabel; L. M. Newgass & Co.'s b. m. Watchful, second; H. Stuart Hollis's b. s. Attention, third; Highlawn Farms's ch. m., Sonia, fourth.

Hunters and Jumpers, Ladies' to Ride.—Won by S. Bryce Wing's ch. g., Embarto; The Little Farm's b. g., Algoma, second; Donnybrook Farm's br. m., Merry Widow, third; S. Bryce Wing's br. g., Benito, fourth.

Sporting Tandems.—Won by Mrs. Brown Rolston's gr. g., Ironton and ch. g., Crusher; Graystone Farm's gr. g., All Alone and gr. g., All Around, second.

Novice Harness Horses, Over 15 and not Exceeding 15.2 Hands.—Won by Emil Seelig's b. g. Climber; H. L. Pierce's blk. g., Anthracite, second; Thomas A. Sperry's gr. g., Killarney, third.

Harness Horses, Pairs, Over 14.2 and not Exceeding 15 Hands.—Won by Avondale Farm's, (J. W. Harriman,) br. m., Lady Dilham and br. g., Elegant Dilham; H. L. Pierce's b. m., Warwick Queen and b. m., Warwick Princess, second; Emil Seelig's ch. g., Energy and ch. g., Enterprise, third.

Saddle Horses, over 15 hands, up to carrying 200 pounds.—Won by George Gustav Rohlig's ch. g. Avoca; L. M. Newgass Company's g. g. Watchful, second; Miss H. O. Atterbury's b. g. Kildare, third; Highlawn Farm's gr. m. Countess, fourth.

Tandems.—Won by H. L. Pierce's b. m. Warwick Queen and b. m. Warwick Princess; Emil Seelig's ch. g. Energy and ch. g. Enterprise, second; Avondale Farm's (Joseph W. Harriman) br. m. Lady Dilham; Avondale Farm's br. g. Elegant Dilham, second; Emil Seelig's ch. g. Energy, third.

Harness Horses, pairs, over 15.2 hands.—Won by Emil Seelig's ch. g. Royal Victoria and b. g. Royal Victor; H. L. Pierce's b. g. Prince Grayling and b. g. Lord Grayling, second

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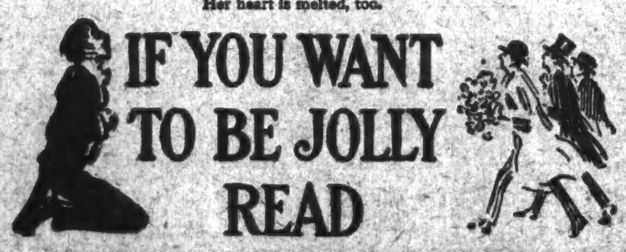

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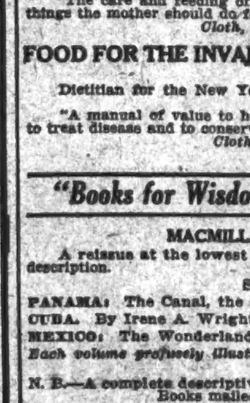

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GIANTS WIN UPHILL BATTLE FROM REDS

Suggs Stingy with Hits, but McGraw's Men Bunch Enough to Take the Game.

THE SCORE:

New York	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	2	—7
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—6

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, lf	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Doyle, 2b	4	2	1	0	0	2	3	0
Snodgrass, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	13	1	1
Murray, rf	5	2	2	1	0	2	0	0
Becker, cf	3	2	2	0	1	1	0	0
Herzog, 3b	4	1	1	0	1	0	3	0
Meyers, c	4	0	2	0	1	2	1	0
Fletcher, ss	4	0	0	0	0	5	2	2
Mathewson, p	2	0	1	1	0	0	3	0
Total	36	7	7	3	3	27	13	3

CINCINNATI.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Beecher, lf	5	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Marsans, cf	5	1	4	0	0	4	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b	5	1	1	0	0	7	0	1
Mitchell, rf	4	0	1	0	0	3	1	0
Grant, 2b	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
†Phelon, 3b	4	1	1	0	0	1	3	0
Esmond, ss	4	1	1	0	0	1	2	0
McLean, c	4	0	1	0	0	3	1	0
Suggs, p	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	1
*Bates	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†McDonald	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	6	11	0	2	24	13	3

*Batted for Suggs in the ninth inning.
†Ran for Bates in the ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Marsans, Murray, Meyers. Three-base hit—Murray. Sacrifice hits—Devore, Grant, Becker. Sacrifice fly—Suggs. Double plays—Mathewson, Fletcher, and Snodgrass; Mitchell and Esmond. Left on bases—New York, 3; Cincinnati, 6. First base on balls—Off Suggs, 3. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Struck out—By Mathewson, 2; by Suggs, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Brennan. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

Just as Cincinnati was about to get away with the game at the Polo Grounds yesterday, the Giants rose in their wrath in the eighth inning and snatched the combat out of the fire by a score of 7 to 6. All of which was perfectly legitimate, because one C. Mathewson was pitching. The Giants must not play behind Matty and lose; that wouldn't be according to schedule. So they won, thanks.

The Hank O'Days were quite gingery in the early chapters and hit the highway to victory at an encouraging gait, but it didn't seem right to let them stay in front, so Mr. McGraw's men got busy with the sabers club in the eighth and lambasted George Suggs for the slams necessary to annex the argument. Any time the Giants lose these days they will have to be laid low with fever or something like that.

As usual, the enemy outhit the New Yorkers. But that doesn't mean much when "Big Six" is steering the machine gun. They poked several hits which did not resolve themselves into decimals. That's quite a trick, and the Reds haven't become "hep" to it yet. When Reds were camped on the trail all ready to rush home the big flinger tightened like a vise and was real stingy. More power to him.

Were the Giants shaking with fear when the Reds accumulated three runs in the first stanza? Nay, brother. They tarried for a few moments and about the fourth inning they began to nick dents in Suggs's benders, gradually working up to the climax, which came in the eighth.

There was some hustle to the Reds in the opening lap. Beecher was safe on Fletcher's fumble. Marsans, the Cuban, started an upheaval by carrying the pill to left. Hoblitzel was safe on a smash through second, and when Doyle was tossing Mitchell out Beecher scored. Edward Grant laced a very timely little hit to the centre terrace and Marsans and Hobby tallied. Phelan and Esmond were out, so that will be all for Cincinnati now. Should we worry?

Skipping several minor details, the blue print now shows the Giants in the fourth inning. Devore was out, let it be known, Esmond to Hobby. This same Hobby mangled Doyle's grasser and Lawrence was high and dry. Snodgrass didn't do much, except sky to the Cuban. "Red" Murray planked a fullgrown bang to right field and there wasn't anything for Young Doyle to do except scamper homeward. Mark you, these Giants will win this game yet.

In the fifth Herzog started out with a single to left, while Mr. Meyers, the well-known aborigine, rocketed to Marsans, the foreigner. Fletcher jammed a hit through third and Matty walked. Devore forced "Big Six," and during the procedure Herzog took it upon himself to count.

And in the sixth Doyle cracked a single to left, while Snodgrass wasn't so fortunate, lifting to Mitchell. Suggs is tottering form. He walked Murray and Becker 'cause he deemed that they needed exercise. How foolish; they didn't need it at all.

Herzog hoisted a foul fly to Larry McLean for the second out. But look who's here. Guess? Meyers. Yep, he larruped a hit to centre, scoring Doyle and Murray, and when Marsans threw the ball wild to Phelon, Becker raced over the platter, and Meyers pulled up at third base.

Right at this point Cincinnati, quite indignant at the way things were going, got after Matty in the seventh and tied the score. The nearest they came to winning was tieing the count. Phelon, Esmond, and McLean singled in a row, just like regular hitters. Suggs's sacrifice fly to Fletcher, far back of short, scored Phelon, and Esmond rushed home when Marsans pummeled a two-bagger to left. Are you afraid we are going to lose, just because Hank O'Day's men tied the count? Perish that idea.

The real, substantial details came in the eighth. Murray hammered a two-bagger to left, and Becker rolled a ridiculous bumper to Suggs. The pitcher tossed wild, and Murray scored. Naturally Becker was safe. Esmond threw Herzog out at first base—and then who appears on the clouded horizon but Chief Meyers! John Tortes leaned ag'in that wall as if he was mad, and banked it to left field for a two-bagger which scored Becker and won the game.

Some of these days, mebbe, something unusual will happen and the Giants will be defeated, but just when and where that will be nobody knows, 'cause the jury is still out.

MATTY STILL IN LIMELIGHT.

"Matty" is getting older every day, poor fellow, and yet the only thing he can do is to keep right on winning.

Marquard has a turn coming, and it's about due to-day.

Likely as not he will win. He usually does.

Just for a change, poor Richard might make it twelve straight.

The Reds are going very fast, but in the wrong direction.

They had the audacity to tie the score in the seventh. Don't let that happen again.

The Giants made only nine hits, but listen, neighbor, eight of them figured in the runs getting.

Which, by the way, is hitting at the right time, in the right place.

It's a great little game, this baseball. Hardly any team wins three days except the Giants.

Every game added to what the Giants already have goes to make up a sizeable total which will look quite beneficial some time early next October.

Phillies Beat Cardinals 5 to 4.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Philadelphia hit Steele's delivery hard and was aided by St. Louis's errors to-day, the former winning, 5 to 4. S. Magee scored the winning run in the seventh inning on his double and Ellis's muff of Luderus's fly. Brennan, who went to Chalmers's rescue in the fourth inning, was very effective. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Paskert, cf	5	0	1	0	0
Titus, rf	5	0	0	0	0
S. Magee, lf	4	1	2	3	0
Luderus, 1b	4	0	1	12	1
Knabe, 2b	4	0	0	2	4
Downey, 2b	0	0	0	1	1
Dooin, c	4	0	2	7	4
Chalmers, p	1	0	0	0	0
Brennan, p	2	1	1	0	3
Total	30	2	5	25	13

ST. LOUIS.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
L. Magee, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Ellis, lf	3	0	0	3	0
Mowrey, 3b	2	1	0	0	2
K'tchy, 1b	2	1	0	7	0
Evans, rf	2	1	0	0	0
Smith, ss	3	0	1	2	2
Oakes, c	4	1	2	2	2
Wingo, c	3	0	1	3	1
Steele, p	2	0	0	0	5
†Huggins	1	0	0	0	0
‡Bliss	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	4	5	24	12

*Batted for Wingo in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Steele in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Oakes in the eighth inning.

Errors—Ellis, Oakes, Paskert.									
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Oakes, Wingo, S. Magee, (2.) Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 6. Stolen bases—Ellis, Paskert, Titus, Doolan, Dooin. Struck out—By Steele, 5; by Chalmers, 1; by Brennan, 2. Double play—Knabe, Doolan, and Luderus. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Steele, 2; off Chalmers, 6; off Brennan, 2. Wild pitch—Steele. Hit by pitcher—By Chalmers, (Kutina); (Evans.) Hits—Off Chalmers, 2, and eight times at bat in three and one-third innings; off Brennan, 3 and nineteen times at bat in five and two-thirds innings. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Finneran.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Cincinnati, 6.
Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Pittsburgh, 4; Boston, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Cleveland, 0.
Washington, 4; Chicago, 3.
Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 4.
Detroit, 4; Boston, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City, 10; Providence, 4.
Baltimore, 15; Newark, 4.
Rochester, 9; Buffalo, 8.
Montreal, 2; Toronto, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
New York	32	7	.825
Cincinnati	26	19	.578
Chicago	23	18	.561
Pittsburgh	21	19	.525
Philadelphia	17	21	.448
St. Louis	21	26	.447
Brooklyn	13	28	.3333
Boston	12	30	.286

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Chicago	30	17	.638
Boston	27	18	.600
Washington	25	21	.543
Detroit	25	22	.532
Philadelphia	21	19	.525
Cleveland	22	21	.512
New York	14	27	.341
St. Louis	13	32	.289

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Rochester	28	14	.650
Jersey City	25	16	.610
Buffalo	20	15	.571
Baltimore	19	20	.487
Toronto	18	21	.462
Newark	18	22	.450
Montreal	16	24	.400
Providence	14	24	.368

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City at Providence—2 Games.
Newark at Baltimore—2 Games.
Montreal at Toronto—2 Games.
Buffalo at Rochester—2 Games.

LEIFIELD WINS FOR CUBS.

Former Pittsburgh Pitcher Makes His Debut a Victory Over Brooklyn.

Lefty Leifield, one of the principals of the recent Chicago-Pittsburgh trade, pitched his first game in a Chicago uniform at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, and the Superbas never had a chance to win. Two clean hits in the first inning produced Brooklyn's only runs, and during the next eight sessions the Dahlenites were powerless. They made two scratch hits in the sixth, and that was all. After that first inning only three Brooklynites got as far as second base, and none of the trio saw third. The final score was 7 to 2.

Opposed to the former Pirate was another fork-arm flinger, Yingling, and his wildness did much to make the Chicago victory easy. The Brooklyn Southpaw handed Chance's boys a half-dozen passes, and four of these were later cashed in at the plate. Yingling scattered Brooklyn's seven hits over five innings, two per inning being the limit of allowance, but his own generosity made up for any lack of Chicago bingles. Manager Dahlen was banished for objecting to the umpire's decision.

Yingling walked Sheckard and Schulte in the first inning, and Tinker bunted. Yingling's throw was muffed by Smith, and Sheckard counted, Schulte reaching third and Tinker second on the error. Zimmerman's single to right scored Schulte. Tinker was held at third while Yingling threw Ward Miller out, but he registered while Hummel was throwing Saier out at first base. In the fourth inning Evers walked, Archer singled to centre, and then Yingling fanned Leifield and Sheckard. A pass to Schulte furnished the proper setting for a clean-up hit, and Joe Tinker obliged with a double to deep left field, on which Evers, Archer, and Schulte journeyed home. The other Chicago run came in the seventh inning when Schulte opened with a triple to centre and scored on Tinker's sacrifice fly to Moran.

Brooklyn's spurt arrived and passed away in the first inning. After Moran and Daley had been retired Smith walked and Daubert doubled to left. Wheat's drive past Tinker scored both runners. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Sh'kard, lf	3	1	1	3	0
Goode, lf	0	0	0	1	0
Tinker, ss	4	1	2	1	6
Z'm'rm'n, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
W.M'l'r, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Saier, 1b	4	0	0	12	1
Evers, 2b	3	1	0	2	2
Archer, c	3	1	1	2	0
Leif'd, p	4	0	1	1	5
Total	32	4	6	27	16

BROOKLYN.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Moran, rf	2	0	0	2	1
Daley, cf	3	0	0	1	0
Smith, 3b	3	1	0	0	2
D'bert, 1b	4	1	2	10	1
Wheat, lf	4	0	1	0	0
Hum'l, 2b	4	0	0	4	2
Tooley, ss	4	0	0	3	5
M'l'r, c	3	0	0	6	0
Y'ngling, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	30	2	4	27	4

Errors—Tinker, Smith, Tooley.									
Chicago	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0—7
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Tinker, Daubert. Three-base hit—Schulte. Sacrifice hits—Sheckard, Daley. Sacrifice fly—Tinker. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 5. Double play—Smith, Daubert, Tooley, and Miller. Struck out—By Leifield, 1; by Yingling, 3. Bases on balls—Off Leifield, 3; off Yingling, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Bush. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Boston's Ninth Straight Defeat.

BOSTON, June 7.—Boston dropped the ninth straight game to-day, Pittsburgh shutting out the home team, 4 to 0. It was a pitchers' battle between Hendrix and Dickson up to the ninth, when the latter was displaced by Hogg after giving way to a pinch hitter. Pittsburgh gathered three runs off Hogg on as many hits and a base on balls. A home run by Wilson was one of the hits. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Byrne, 3b	2	0	0	1	1
Carey, lf	3	1	0	0	0
Donlin, cf	3	0	2	3	0
Wagner, ss	3	1	0	1	4
Fl'ke'r, 1b	3	0	2	11	1
Wilson, rf	3	1	1	3	1
M'C'thy, 2b	4	1	2	2	1
Kelly, c	4	0	1	6	0
Hendrix, p	4	1	2	0	3
Total	30	4	9	27	10

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
M'D'd, 2b	3	0	0	2	1
C'pbell, cf	4	0	1	4	0
S'n'ey, 2b	4	0	2	5	1
R. M'l'r, rf	4	0	0	1	1
Speaker, lf	3	0	2	1	0
Houser, 1b	4	0	0	10	1
Devlin, ss	4	0	2	0	2
Kling, c	2	0	0	3	5
D'lson, p	2	0	0	0	4
Hogg, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	6	27	15

*Batted for Dickson in the ninth inning.

Error—McCarthy.									
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Hendrix, Campbell. Three-base hit—Hendrix. Home run—Wilson. Hits—Off Dickson, 3 in 8 innings; off Hogg, 3 in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—Byrne, Jackson. Stolen bases—Wilson, Carey. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on balls—Off Dickson, 5; off Hogg, 1; off Hendrix, 1. Struck out—By Dickson, 1; by Hendrix, 4. Wild pitch—Hogg. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Johnstone.

New York State League.

At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 11; Syracuse, 5.
At Elmira—Troy, 6; Elmira, 4.
At Scranton—Scranton, 5; Utica, 0.
At Binghamton—Albany, 5; Binghamton, 2; (10 innings.)

Tri-State League.

At Johnstown—Johnstown, 13; Harrisburg, 5.
At Altoona—Altoona, 12; York, 4.
At Wilmington—Allentown, 5; Wilmington, 2.
At Trenton—Trenton, 7; Lancaster, 6.

YANKEES' LONG LANE HAS A TURN AT LAST

With Excellent Pitching and Batting, They Shut Out Cleveland, 7 to 0.

THE SCORE.

New York	0	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	0—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Hartzell, rf	4	0	0	1	0	1
Martin, ss	5	0	2	1	2	0
Cree, lf	5	0	1	2	0	0
Zinn, cf	5	2	2	3	0	0
Chase, 1b	4	3	3	9	1	0
Gardner, 2b	3	1	1	3	2	0
Wolverton, 3b	4	1	1	1	2	2
Sweeney, c	4	0	1	7	3	0
Caldwell, p	2	0	0	0	2	0
Warhop, p	2	0	1	0	0	0
Total	37	7	12	27	12	3

CLEVELAND.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Graney, lf	4	0	1	1	0	1
Olson, 3b	4	0	1	2	3	0
Jackson, rf	4	0	2	2	0	0
Lajoie, 1b	4	0	1	7	1	0
Birmingham, cf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Easterly, c	4	0	0	8	4	0
Peckinpaugh, ss	1	0	0	1	4	2
Ball, 2b	2	0	0	4	3	0
Steen, p	2	0	0	0	0	0
Mitchell, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Baskette, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Ryan	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	5	27	11	3

*Batted for Mitchell in the eighth inning.

Two-base hits—Jackson, Chase, Cree, and Sweeney. Three-base hit—Chase. Home run—Zinn. Sacrifice hits—Gardner and Wolverton. Stolen bases—Wolverton, Gardner, and Cree. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Easterly, and Ball; Wolverton and Chase. Pitching record—Off Caldwell, 2 hits in 4 2-3 innings; off Warhop, 3 hits in 4 1-3 innings; off Steen, 9 hits in 5 innings, (none out in sixth); off Mitchell, 3 hits in 2 innings; off Baskette, 1 hit in 1 inning. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 1; off Baskette, 1; off Caldwell, 2; off Warhop, 1. Struck out—By Steen, 3; by Mitchell, 3; by Caldwell, 3; by Warhop, 2. Wild pitch—Mitchell. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; New York, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; New York, 7. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Westervelt.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 7.—It's a long lane that has no turning. The Yankees found the turning point of their lane of defeats to-day and walloped the Naps in royal style by the score of 7 to 0. And it was one of the worst beatings the Cleveland team has received this year.

Not only were the Naps helpless before the masterly pitching of Caldwell and Warhop, but they had to see the Yankees pound two of their pitchers all over the lot for a total of thirteen hits, six of which counted for extra bases. The stars in this clouting bee were Zinn and Chase. Zinn carved himself a niche in the baseball hit temple by sending the ball high over the right field wall for a homer. Crawford of Detroit is the only other visitor to turn the trick. Easterly of the Naps has done it twice, Jackson once, and Ryan once.

Chase drove out a triple, a double, and a single, all of which counted in the run column.

Manager Wolverton shook up his batting order, benching Daniels and Stump, putting Martin at shortstop, Hartzell in right field, and himself at third base. And the result showed that the move was a wise one.

The victory, however, may prove costly, as there is a chance that Caldwell will go on the hospital list. He was pitching wonderful ball when in the fourth inning something snapped in his elbow as he was twirling a curve to Ball and he retired to the bench. Warhop, who took his place, did equally as well, and the Naps were helpless. When they did get on bases through hits or errors they died trying to steal, as Sweeney was in fine shape, all his throws being perfect. This was the first game in seven that the Naps have been unable to work their double steal.

Warhop showed his best work in the sixth when with Graney on third base and Olson on first, and none out, Jackson was fanned and Lajoie hit into a double play. And at that Jackson and Lajoie got three of the Naps five hits.

Bill Steen, who coaxed Manager Davis to let him pitch a game, seems to have settled his own fate for this season. He had absolutely nothing, excepting his glove and ambition. Quick work of Peckinpaugh alone saved him from being scored on in the first inning, when with one out, Martin was run down near home and Zinn was doubled at second.

In the second inning singles by Chase and Wolverton with a sacrifice by Gardner counted the first run. In the fourth Peckinpaugh's first error of many days, a low throw, gave Wolverton a life and two were out and Zinn had beaten out a hit. Then Sweeney doubled, sending two men home.

Zinn led off in the sixth with his homer that cleared the forty-foot wall by ten feet. Chase followed with a triple and Gardner with a single. Then Manager Davis had enough of Steen, and he sent Mitchell to the firing line. Mitchell disposed of two of the Yankees, but little Warhop refused to be counted out and sent a two sacker to deep left, and two more runs came home.

In the seventh session with two out again Chase got his third hit, a double, took third on a short passed ball, and scored on Gardner's single. Gardner, by the way, came through with the desired play every time Chase got on base. In the second inning his sacrifice helped Chase to score. In the sixth his single followed Chase's triple, and in the seventh his single again sent his former boss across the plate. Mitchell then settled down and held the Yankees scoreless until he was taken out to let Ryan bat. Baskette, who finished, allowed only one hit.

Senators Down White Sox Again.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Washington won the third straight game from Chicago to-day, 4 to 2. It was announced that Pitcher Walsh had been suspended for five days for protesting to Umpire O'Loughlin yesterday, and that Zeider had suffered a dislocated shoulder as a result of a clash with Gandil. Fournier took Zeider's place at first to-day. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Moeller, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Foster, 3b	4	1	1	0	3
Morgan, cf	3	1	1	3	0
Gandil, 1b	4	1	1	15	0
Shanks, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Morgan, 2b	3	0	2	0	3
M'Bride, ss	4	0	0	1	5
Henry, c	3	0	1	1	0
Groome, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	32	4	6	27	16

CHICAGO.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Rath, 2b	3	0	0	3	4
Lord, 3b	3	1	0	0	1
Milan, cf	3	0	0	1	0
Bodie, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Collins, rf	4	0	2	3	0
Fr'nier, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
Weaver, ss	3	0	0	4	2
Block, c	3	0	1	2	1
Lange, p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	30	2	5	27	9

Errors—Callahan, Block.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2—4
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—2

Two-base hit—Lange. Three-base hits—Fournier, Foster, Morgan. Sacrifice hit—Rath. Stolen bases—Morgan, 2; Milan, 2; Lord. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Washington, 8. Bases on balls—Off Groome, 2; off Lange, 2. Struck out—By Lange, 3; by Groome, 7. Wild Pitch—Lange. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Sheridan.

Detroit Gets a Score in Ninth.

DETROIT, June 7.—After pitching shutout ball for eight innings, Dubuc weakened in the ninth inning, and Boston scored three runs. With men on second and first bases, and one run needed to tie, Speaker ended the game with a fly to Jones. Both pitchers were effective with men on bases. The score:

DETROIT.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Bush, ss	4	0	2	1	2
Jones, lf	5	0	2	4	0
Cobb, cf	4	1	1	2	0
C'wford, rf	4	1	1	1	0
D'anty, 2b	4	0	0	1	3
Mor'ty, 1b	5	1	1	14	2
Louden, 3b	5	0	0	0	1
Stanage, c	4	0	0	7	2
Dubuc, p	4	1	2	1	3
Total	39	4	9	27	10

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Hooper, rf	5	0	1	2	1
Yerkes, 2b	3	0	0	2	1
Speaker, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Lewis, lf	4	0	2	3	0
Gainer, 3b	3	0	0	1	0
E'dley, 1b	3	1	0	7	0
Wagner, ss	4	1	2	0	5
Carrigan, c	3	0	0	6	0
Collins, p	3	0	0	0	4
*Hksen	0	1	0	0	0
Thomas	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	6	24	10

*Batted for Carrigan in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Collins in the ninth inning.

Error—Carrigan.									
Detroit	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Left on bases—Detroit, 11; Boston, 9. Two-base hits—Bush, Moriarty, Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Louden, Bradley. Stolen bases—Cobb, (3.) Bush, Crawford, Wagner, (2.) Struck out—By Dubuc, 1; by Collins, 5. Bases on balls—Off Dubuc, 4; off Collins, 2. Hit by pitcher—Moriarty, by Collins. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Hart.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL. Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. Cincinnati. Adm. $1.00.

CHASE AND FORD TO GO?

Chicago Hears That Yankees Will Get Walsh and Zeider in a Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 7.—Big Ed Walsh, regarded by many as the most valuable pitcher in baseball, is soon to be traded to the New York Americans with Rollie Zeider, the White Sox first baseman, in a deal whereby the local club will get Pitcher Russell Ford and Hal Chase. This is the declaration made by baseball experts to-night, who refuse to make public the source of their information.

It is known that President Comiskey has been after the New York stars for some time, but he denied that the deal was under way. Neither Walsh nor Zeider was in uniform this afternoon. It was announced that the former had drawn a five days suspension following an argument with Umpire O'Loughlin in yesterday's game, while Zeider was said to be suffering from a bruised shoulder as a result of a collision with Gandil on Thursday.

According to those who tell of the deal the only reason for the passing of Walsh is that he and Callahan are at outs. It is said that Big Ed has resented the manager's policy of calling upon him so frequently, claiming that the increased work is hurting him. The star has fared badly in his last several appearances on the mound, and many fans have noticed the wordy spats which followed when the manager took him out of the game.

The reason for the denial of the trade by Comiskey is said to be because the latter feared the anger of the Chicago fans. Commy himself would be averse to releasing the man who did such wonderful work for his club, but he is thought to believe that Walsh will not give the Sox his best efforts as long as Callahan is at the helm.

World's Champions Win Easily.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Erratic fielding and slow thinking by Krichell at critical stages, combined with heavy hitting by the visitors gave Philadelphia this afternoon's game with St. Louis, 9 to 4. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Lord, rf	4	0	2	2	0	0
Oldring, cf	5	2	2	1	0	0
Collins, 2b	5	1	1	2	5	0
Baker, 3b	3	1	3	1	2	0
Strunk, lf	2	1	0	1	0	0
M'k'ki'n, 1b	4	1	2	11	1	0
Barry, ss	5	0	0	1	4	0
Plank, p	4	0	0	0	2	0
Total	37	9	12	27	16	0

ST. LOUIS.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Shotten, cf	5	1	2	2	0	0
Hogan, lf	5	0	0	4	1	0
Stovall, 1b	5	0	1	9	2	0
Laporte, 2b	4	1	1	1	2	0
Pratt, rf	5	1	0	1	0	0
Austin, 3b	4	0	1	2	2	0
Wal'ce, ss	3	0	0	0	5	0
Krichell, c	2	0	2	6	0	0
Stephens, c	1	0	0	2	0	0
Ham'ton, p	0	0	0	0	3	0
Allison, p	2	0	1	0	0	0
E. Brown, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Kutina	1	0	1	0	0	0
†Hallman	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total	38	4	9	27	17	0

*Batted for Hamilton in the second inning.
†Batted for E. Brown in the ninth inning.

Errors—Stovall, Krichell, (4.) Baker, (2.) Barry, (2.)									
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0

SUGAR TRUST'S FIGHT ON ARBUCKLES TOLD

Paid $1,050 a Share for Control of a Coffee Company That Failed to Crush Rival.

LOST MONEY FOR 13 YEARS

Then Sold Out for $500 a Share to Herman Sieicken—Bishop of Mormon Church Called as a Witness.

Herman Sieicken of the coffee firm of Crossman & Sieicken, who has been lately made a defendant in the suit brought by the Government to put a stop to the scheme for the valorization of Brazilian coffee, was on the stand yesterday in the hearing of the Government action against the Sugar Trust in the Federal Building before Special Examiner Wilson B. Brice. He was called to tell of the attempt made by Henry O. Havemeyer to retaliate on John Arbuckle for his invasion of the sugar field by competing with him in his own private preserve, the coffee business. The plan failed.

In spite of the objections of the counsel for the defense, Assistant United States District Attorney Knapp began to question Mr. Sieicken about the condition of the coffee business in 1896. At that time coffee was imported from Rio and Santos in Brazil, he said, and there was a sufficient difference between the kinds produced by each port to warrant their being classed as separate brands. Arbuckle Brothers then had a roasting plant in Brooklyn with a capacity of 3,000 bags a day, and the Woolson Spice Company had a plant in Toledo with a capacity of from 2,000 to 2,500 bags a day. The Arbuckles had a special brand known as the Arions and the Woolson Company one called the Lion brand.

Mr. Sieicken told how Mr. Havemeyer became interested in coffee. In the beginning of 1896, he said, there were rumors of the Arbuckles going into sugar. Havemeyer met Sieicken in his office in New York in November of that year.

"He asked me," said Mr. Sieicken, "how he could do a large business in roasted coffee, and said he was prepared to build the largest plant in the United States. He asked me if I supposed he could succeed.

"I told him he could not by merely doing a large business. The sale of roasted coffee depended on the brand being known. I told him that the brand had to be known principally by the women, who are usually the buyers of coffee, and that without being known he would find it very difficult to start a roasting business in coffee.

Bought Coffee Company to Start War.

"Mr. Havemeyer asked for a brand that would hold a position with the consumers, and I told him that the Lion brand would and that it was manufactured by the Woolson Spice Company of Toledo.

"Then I went out there and obtained 1,100 shares, if my memory is correct, at about $1,050 or $1,100 a share, with a guaranteed value of $900 cash book value for each share. In the end I bought the entire issue except sixty-one shares that fell into the hands of the Arbuckles. When I got back Mr. Havemeyer asked why I did not get those sixty-one shares away."

Mr. Sieicken went on to say that Mr. Havemeyer pronounced the profit made by the roasters as too great and said that he would lower the price. When he told Mr. Havemeyer that the Arbuckles were the largest roasters in the business, he replied that if they were so successful they should be satisfied with it.

"Did he say anything about the Arbuckles going into the sugar business?" asked Mr. Knapp.

"He told me it was rumored, but that he would not wait for that, as it was immaterial whether the firm went into sugar or not."

The witness explained the desire of Mr. Havemeyer to obtain the entire stock of the Woolson Company by saying:

"If he had ownership, he wanted it as complete as possible. He wanted to be the owner himself, and he did not like to divide it with others."

The fact that Arbuckle was a minority stockholder in the Woolson concern was not known to Mr. Sieicken till they began to sue for an injunction against the reduction of the price of coffee. Then ensued a great fight for the coffee trade. About $200,000 was spent in advertising, and green coffee was reduced in price in 1898 from 16 to 8 cents, but a few months later there was a gradual rise to 11 or 12 cents. The Woolson Spice Company could not make money at these quotations. It began to lose money in 1898, and did so more or less till 1908. No dividends were paid, and in 1904 Mr. Havemeyer complained and wanted expenses reduced. Mr. Sieicken explained to him there had been a revolution in the coffee drinking habits of the country from Rio to Santos coffees, and he advised a change.

Sold Out to Sieicken at Half Cost.

The result was that in 1909 Mr. Havemeyer gave up the struggle and sold the Woolson Spice Company to Mr. Sieicken at $500 a share.

"Too much attention," said the witness, "was paid to quantity and not enough to price. In the beginning we forced the business through the prices, but we could not do it afterward."

"Can you state approximately," asked Mr. Knapp, "the time when you and Mr. Havemeyer came to the conclusion that it was a lost cause? That you could not make your sales largest in the United States through this brand of coffee?"

"Oh, I suppose from 1903 forward we felt it," replied Mr. Sieicken.

Charles W. Nibley, a Bishop of the Mormon Church and a prominent lumberman and Director in the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, took the stand to tell about the Lewiston Sugar Company, which was organized in 1903. He said that he subscribed about one-half of the capital of $1,000,000, but only a tenth of that was in cash. The company purchased 160 acres of land near Lewiston, Utah, with the intention of putting up a 500-ton factory and going into business as an independent concern.

"Did you intend at the time to act with any other sugar concerns?" asked Mr. Knapp.

"We wished to get along without friction, but had no arrangement with the local people or Mr. Havemeyer. We expected to get most of the money at home, but some in the East."

"When did you first meet Mr. Havemeyer?"

"On June 20, 1903, in his Wall Street office. Some of my associates opposed operating alone, and at their earnest solicitation and to promote peace and goodwill I offered one-half the stock to Mr. Havemeyer, and he agreed to take it."

This plan was, however, upset by David Eccles, but later Mr. Eccles bought three-quarters of the stock, and the witness said that the American Sugar Refining Company obtained some of it from him.

Mr. Knapp suggested that Mormon President Smith might have had something to do with the action of Mr. Havemeyer in drawing back from his first bargain, but Mr. Nibley declared that President Smith wanted to keep out of the entire controversy, and he did not know that he ever mentioned Mr. Havemeyer's position to him.

"Was it at any time your purpose," asked Mr. Knapp, "in building the Lewiston factory to force any one to buy it?"

"No, my intention was to run it," said Mr. Nibley; "but, as I said, if a good offance to sell were offered I was always ready to sell."

The hearing will be continued on Monday, when Chester S. Morey, President of the Great Western Sugar Company, will be enrolled.

BONDS FOR MEXICAN REBELS.

Chihuahua Authorizes $1,000,000 Issue—To Offer Them Here.

CHIHUAHUA, June 7.—Bonds in the sum of $1,000,000 and for any additional amount that may be found necessary for the successful prosecution of the revolution against the Mexican Government were authorized to-day by the Legislature of Chihuahua. Two agents have left here for New York to negotiate the sale of the bonds, which are guaranteed both by the State of Chihuahua and by Gen. Pascual Orozco. Just where the bonds are expected to be sold was not made known, but it was said that American money would not be sought. It is said that agents of American banking houses in the United States, presumably a Canadian firm, had agreed to take the bonds.

The rebels appear to be supplying themselves not only with money, but with much needed ammunition. This is being brought into the rebel lines at the rate of 25,000 to 50,000 rounds a day. Ammunition is being transported rapidly to Bachimba, forty miles south of here, where the main engagement with Gen. Huerta's forces is expected within a week. The work of fortifying the almost impregnable pass at Bachimba continues.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 7.—Giuseppi Garibaldi has been relieved of his command as the head of the volunteer forces in the State of Sonora, and his place taken by Vice Gov. Eugenio Gayou, who is now in the field with 500 picked volunteers, the greater number of whom are Yaqui Indian sharpshooters. They arrived in Agua Prieta to-day, on their way to join the Federal forces now near Casa Grandes.

Garibaldi continues in the employment of the Mexican Government, but his commission as the head of the volunteer troops has been withdrawn. Gen. Jose De La Luz Blanco, former Maderista commander, will probably take command of the troops in the field, as Gayou is not an experienced military commander. He was placed at the head of the troops after the volunteers refused to serve under the Italian.

WINS $37,000,000 BATTLE.

Joseph Ramsay, Jr., Tells How He Took Over W. & L. E. Road.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 7.—Joseph Ramsay, Jr., former President of the Wabash Railroad stopped in Pittsburgh to-night on route to New York from Toledo, where, on Tuesday he wrested control of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad from the Goulds. In telling of the battle for this $37,000,000 corporation Mr. Ramsay said:

"I went to the meeting with no intention of taking control of the road. It was not apparent until the meeting had been called that such a thing was possible. My purpose in attending the stockholders' meeting was to protest against the proposed assessment of $25 a share on the stock of the Wheeling & Lake Erie for the purpose of finishing the Wabash Terminal in Pittsburgh. If this plan had gone through the shareholders in the Wheeling & Lake Erie would have contributed $9,000,000 toward saving a property in which most of them have no interest. The Wabash controls 51 per cent. of the Wheeling stock.

"We went into the meeting ready to vote 41,000 shares belonging to the minority stockholders. We found the Goulds had delegated J. A. Watson of Cleveland to represent their interests. He had voting proxies for 191,400 shares. He proposed himself for Chairman of the meeting, seconded his own motion, and declared himself Chairman. I had with me George A. Rust and Judge F. A. Henry of Cleveland, C. M. Spitzer of Toledo, and Henry McGraw of Cleveland. Mr. Rust proposed me for Chairman, and I was elected. Watson for some reason refused to vote his stock. He wired to Cleveland for R. M. Johnson. The polls closed at 3 o'clock, and at 3:15 Mr. Johnson arrived.

"He was not a stockholder and did not hold a proxy, so that the motion he put to reopen the polls and let Watson vote his stock was not legal. Up to this time Watson had declined to recognize me as Chairman, but when Johnson arrived Watson was willing to recognize me, which he did by seconding Johnson's motion to reopen the polls. In the meantime, however, we had proceeded and elected a full Board of Directors, all of them in sympathy with the minority stockholders.

"The minority stockholders are opposed to contributing $9,000,000 to take the Pittsburgh Terminal of the Wabash out of a receivership. We contend, too, that the Wheeling & Lake Erie under the management of B. A. Worthington, is solvent and should be released from receivership. The stockholders instructed the Directors to sell bonds and adopt any other means possible to take the road out of the receivership, as it is making money and should not be thrown into bankruptcy again by being tied up with the Wabash in all its troubles. We expect court proceedings, of course, but we are confident of winning."

The new Board of Directors of the Wheeling & Lake Erie are F. A. Henry, Cleveland; Joseph Ramsay, Jr., New York; R. M. Slavens, New York; John S. Taussig, St Louis; Ralph E. Cohen, Steubenville, Ohio; W. D. Holliday, Altoona, Penn.; Frederick Reynolds, Toledo, Ohio; George T. Rust and Henry McGraw, Cleveland; C. M. Spitzer, Toledo, Ohio; B. A. Worthington, Cleveland, Ohio.

MEAGHER PORTRAIT SOLD

Striking Painting of Irish Patriot Brings $105 at Richmond's.

A striking oil portrait of Gen. Thomas F. Meagher, the Irish patriot, who rendered distinguished services in the Federal Army during the civil war, was sold by the George H. Richmond Company, 19 East Forty-fifth Street, at auction yesterday to M. Kennedy for $105. The painting is three-quarter length standing and in uniform. The artist is unknown, but the likeness is spirited. Gen. Meagher, while Governor of Montana, was drowned in the Missouri River, near Fort Benton, on July 1, 1867.

An interesting series of letters and papers relating to the Alden family of Massachusetts was obtained by the Library of Congress for $185. It contains two autographs of Capt. Seth Allen, who took part in the French and Indian war. One of them is a letter, Bridgwater, Mass., June 6, 1756, to Corporal Abisha Washburn, ordering him to impress John Miller, Husha Thomas, and Jedidiah Lyon "to go in the Crown Point expedition." The other is a document dated Bridgwater, June 14, 1754, and signed Seth Allen. It reads:

These may certefi all Persones to Houme It may Concern that I Have Inlested Thomas Wales in To my Troop under my Command.

There is also a document, dated Bridgwater, Nov. 25, 1782, and signed by Nathan Mitchell and Hesekiah Hooper, Library Committee. It reads:

These are to give Notis to the proprietors of the First Library in Bridgwater that all the proprietors are Desierd to meete at the Dwelling House of Mr. Jonathan Woods, Inholden in Bridgewater, on Monday, the Ninth day of December next, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, in order to chuse a Library-Keeper, or make sale of said Library and act and Doe anything Respecting Said Library that shall then be thought proper.

The items at the sale brought good prices generally.

CONSPIRACY IS DENIED.

Japanese Ambassador Says There Was No Plot Against High Official.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Viscount Chinda, the Ambassador from Japan, declared to-day there was no foundation for the charge that 6,000 Korean Christians had been imprisoned last year on charges that they had conspired against the life of Count Terauchi, the Governor General at Seoul. The Ambassador to-day said in substance:

"The persons arrested are charged with a grave criminal offense, and their complicity or innocence can only be determined by the courts in strict conformity with the provisions of the law."

STATE WINS CLAIM ON CARNEGIE TRUST

Appellate Division Holds It Is a Preferred Creditor to the Amount of Its Deposits.

SUM OF $135,843 INVOLVED

Justice Scott, In Writing the Decision, Traces State's Sovereignty Back to Old English Kings.

State funds, according to a decision handed down yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, revert back to the State as the preferential creditor in case the depository fails and is liquidated. The case involved the claim of the State Banking Department to the right to distribute $135,843 of the assets of the failed Carnegie Trust Company among its creditors, which amount the State had on deposit when the Trust Company failed.

The money deposited in the Carnegie Trust Company was practically the whole of the State Barge Canal Fund. When the State Superintendent of Banks took over the Carnegie Trust Company early in 1911 the State Treasurer immediately claimed a preference as creditor. The claim was referred to a referee, who denied the State's claim. Supreme Court Justice Newburger later confirmed the referee's report. Then Attorney General Carmody took the case to the Appellate Division. The decision reversing Justice Newburger was unanimous, Justice Scott writing the opinion.

In tracing the sovereignty of the State Justice Scott goes back to the preferential sovereign rights of the Kings of England, and says in his decision:

There is no doubt that at common law the sovereign was entitled to a preference in the payment of debt due to him by an insolvent. It is perfectly clear that at common law the King has very peculiar prerogatives, much beyond the common right of a subject for the collection of his debts. Of these (not to mention others which are not to the present purpose) one was that where one was indebted to the King and likewise to other persons, the King's debt was to be preferred in payment—that is, the King was to be paid before any other creditor of the party, and consequently to be preferred in an execution (Mad. Exch. 153 Chap 23 s 7.) The general rule is, and this has been acknowledged in all cases, that when the right of the King and that of his subject concurred that of the King shall prevail (Giles vs. Grover 9 Bingham, 128-153.)

That this prerogative preferential right of payment existed at common law on April 19, 1775, is indisputable and undisputed. By the first Constitution of this State, adopted in 1777, it was provided "that such parts of the common law of England and of the statute law of England and Great Britain, and of the acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New York, as together did form the law of said colony on the 19th day of April in the year of our Lord 1775, shall be and continue the law of this State, subject to such alterations and provisions as the Legislature of this State shall from time to time make." (Section 35.) The same provision has been continued in each succeeding Constitution. * * *

He says further, in part:

Among other consequences of this adoption of the common law of England as the fundamental basis of our jurisprudence was the devolution upon the people of the State of the prerogatives of the English Sovereign, held and enjoyed by him for the public benefit. The preferential right of the State to be paid taxes due it has been frequently recognized and enforced, and is traceable directly to the devolution upon the State of the prerogative of the English Sovereign. * * *

If the right of the State to a priority of payment over unsecured creditors is acknowledged as to taxes, as it must be in this State it is not easy to see how, upon any logical ground, that right can be denied as to indebtedness arising out of the loss of the State funds after they have been collected. They both rest upon the same footing. The claim of the State in either case rests upon no private right, but upon the right of all the people. The money is necessary and vital to the existence of the Government and the carrying on of the governmental functions, and as the right of the public is always paramount to that of the individual, so its right to collect and to recover public funds must be held to be paramount. The fund on deposit in the trust company was one created and maintained by unequivocal acts of sovereignty. It was established by the act of the people, and is emphatically a fund belonging to the people in their sovereign capacity.

When he heard of the decision Frank M. Patterson, representing the State Banking Department, said that an appeal would be taken in order to finally decide the question involved. He added:

"The Appellate Division followed the rule laid down in Georgia and Maryland. The State of New Jersey holds flatly to the contrary. We are presented, therefore, with a novel situation, and the final decision will be anxiously awaited. It will be far-reaching, because it will settle the law with reference to the deposits of the State of New York in all the financial institutions within its borders. If the Appellate Division is reversed it will mean a saving to the depositors of the Carnegie Trust Company of over $135,000."

One lawyer pointed out the significance with which the Appellate Division's decision bears on those banking institutions who make a specialty of heralding that they are depositories of the State funds. All such banks, if the decision holds, it was pointed out, would be of less attraction to would-be depositors by virtue of the fact that in case of failure the State comes first and the regular depositors second.

WANTS $200,000 FOR SLANDER

Tielenius Alleges Hollender Caused His Wife to Leave Him.

Carl Tielenius, a wealthy brewer and proprietor of the Hollender Company, importers of beer at 123 Lafayette Street, Manhattan, has begun suit for $200,000 damages against Frederick Hollender for alleged slander. Papers in the suit were filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office in Brooklyn.

With the filing of the papers it became known that Mr. Tielenius and his wife have separated. They and their two daughters lived for three years at 861 Carroll Street, on the Park Slope in Brooklyn. Mrs. Tielenius and her daughters moved recently from that address to 420 Eighth Avenue Brooklyn. Mr. Tielenius accused Mr. Hollender of uttering malicious and false statements about him to Mrs. Tielenius and his two daughters, which he says caused his wife to believe him unfaithful to her.

At the Eighth Avenue address it was said last night that Mrs. Tielenius was indisposed and unable to see reporters, but her daughter, Miss Elsa Tielenius, admitted that her mother and father had separated about a year ago, following an investigation of allegations made by Mr. Hollender about her father's conduct.

Mr. Hollender entered a general denial of the charges made by Mr. Tielenius in an answer filed with the papers in the suit. He said he sold his business a few years ago to Tielenius, and that in March, 1911, he returned from Europe. He said that soon afterward Mrs. Tielenius and her daughter Elsa sent for him and told him they were worried about Mr. Tielenius. Mr. Hollender says he only advised Mrs. Tielenius in her business affairs.

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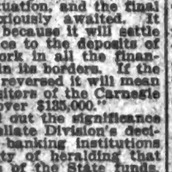

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MEALS DEAR IN BOSTON.

Beans, Sandwiches, Hash, and Shortcake Rise in Price.

BOSTON, June 7.—Luncheon is costing the business men and women of Boston several thousand dollars more a day owing to the increased cost of living.

Boston's staple diet of baked beans has been advanced from 20 cents a plate to 25 cents. Chopped chicken sandwiches, which for years have been sold at 10 cents, are now 15 cents. The popular corned beef hash has jumped from 20 cents to 25 cents. Hot roast beef sandwiches have advanced 20 cents, to 30 cents per order.

The mug of cold coffee has been reduced one-third in size. An extra charge is made in many places for any style of potatoes, and many places are charging extra for bread, but one of the hardest blows to the restaurant patron at this time of year is the advance of strawberry shortcake from 20 to 25 cents.

BOOKS REVIEWED

IN COTTON WOOL. By W. B. Maxwell. Appleton & Co. $1.30 net.

THE VIEWS OF "VANOC." An Englishman's Outlook. By Arnold White. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

OSCAR WILDE. By Arthur Ransome. Mitchell Kennerley.

CHANGING AMERICA. Studies in Contemporary Society. By Edward Aisworth Ross, Ph. D., LL. D. The Century Company.

THE BOOK OF LOVE. By Elsa Barker. Duffield & Co.

ESSAYS IN RADICAL EMPIRICISM. William James. Longmans Green & Co.

MODERN SCIENCE AND THE ILLUSIONS OF PROF. BERGSON. By Hugh Elliot. Longmans, Green & Co.

TO-MORROW'S BOOK REVIEW.

Contents of the Review of Books Published with The New York Times June 9th.

The Failure of Omar Khayyam.
The Influence of the "Rubaiyat" on English Literature, Its Shrinking Popularity, and a Plea for Optimism in Writing.

How I Wrote "Carnival."
Compton Mackenzie Tells How He Came to Write His Novel, and Replies to Some of the Criticisms of His Reviewers.

The Failure of Wilde.
The Inefficaciousness of a Decadent and the Foolishness of Art for Art's Sake.

Poems of Love.
Elsa Barker Writes Well But Overmuch About the God.

Lenzy's Failure.
He Could Not Pass Through the Eye of the Needle.

Arnold Bennett.
An Appreciation by Wilfred Whitten of the English Novelist.

Vance's Views.
He Writes About England and Germany, Flowers and Socialism.

Prof. Dewey on William James.
Reviews of Great Philosopher's Last Volume on Radical Empiricism and Comments on Pragmatism.

The Tendency of Summer Books and Reading.
The Change from Winter to Summer as the Time for Devotion at Literary Shrines and the Increased Reading of Serious Tomes to the Exclusion of Fiction.

An Attack on Bergson.
An Attempted Refutation of the French Philosopher.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Following were the Supreme Court of the United States proceedings to-day:

512—Thomas H. Pickford and John H. Walter, appellants, vs. Henry M. Talbott. Decree affirmed, with costs.

179—Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, petitioner, vs. The Wagner Electric and Manufacturing Company. Decree reversed, with costs.

201—J. L. Murphy, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of California. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

219—D. L. Henderson, Trustee, &c., petitioner, vs. Sam Mayer. Decree affirmed, with costs.

716—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States. Judgment affirmed.

156—Albert W. Shultis, appellant, vs. D. A. McDougal et al., and

157—George Franklin Berryhill, appellant, vs. Albert W. Shultis et al. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

234—The Eastern Cherokees, appellants, vs. The United States. Judgment affirmed.

157—David Lupton's Sons Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Automobile Club of America. Judgment reversed, with costs.

68—Marion W. Savage, appellant, vs. William J. Jones, Jr., State Chemist, &c. Decree affirmed, with costs.

139—Louis Zeckendorf, appellant, vs. Albert Steinfeld et al. Decree reversed, with costs.

140—Albert Steinfeld et al., appellants, vs. Louis Zeckendorf et al. Decree affirmed, with costs.

662—Low Wah Suey and Li A. Sim, (Mrs. Low Wah Suey,) appellants, vs. S. W. Backus. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

150—Roswell H. Messinger, petitioner, vs. Peter Anderson. Judgment reversed, with costs.

761—City of Louisville, appellant, vs. Cumberland Telegraph and Telephone Company. Decree reversed, with costs.

719—The Inter-State Commerce Commission and the United States, appellants, vs. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company et al. Decree reversed.

1,075—Arthur Johnson, petitioner, vs. The United States. Judgment affirmed.

1,122—J. Wesley Glasgow, appellant, vs. William H. Moyer, Warden, &c. Final order affirmed, with costs.

963—The Railroad Commission of the State of Mississippi, appellant, vs. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. Decree affirmed, with costs.

887—S. J. Darnell, Inc., plaintiff in error, vs. The Illinois Central Railroad Company et al. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

780—The Procter & Gamble Company, appellant, vs. The United States of America et al. Decree reversed.

772—James J. Hooker et al., &c., appellants, vs. Martin A. Knapp et al. Decree reversed.

774—The Eagle White Lead Company et al., appellants, vs. The L. C. C. et al. Decree reversed.

870—Evans B. Rosenkrans, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Rhode Island. Judgment affirmed.

888—United Railroads of San Francisco, petitioner, vs. City and County of San Francisco et al. Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

1,143—The Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, petitioner, vs. The United States. Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

1,144—W. R. Quaintance, petitioner, vs. The United States. Certiorari denied.

1,106—James A. Murray, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Pocatello. Ordered placed on the summary docket.

1,169—William McCoach, Collector of Internal Revenue, petitioner, vs. Minnehill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company. Certiorari submitted.

1,170—Kate C. Archer, petitioner, vs. The Greenville Sand and Gravel Company et al. Certiorari submitted.

890—Henry F. Samstag et al., petitioners, vs. George Frost Company et al. Certiorari submitted.

1,156—Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., petitioner, vs. Benjamin Lucas Outlaw. Certiorari submitted.

1,141—The Fred W. Wolf Company, petitioner, vs. The Mount Vernon Refrigerating Company. Certiorari submitted.

1,107—The Order of St. Benedict of New Jersey, petitioner, vs. Albert Steinhauser, Individually, &c. Certiorari submitted.

1,163—Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. Annie May Rogers et al. Certiorari submitted.

1,164—Dagnaese Paper Company, petitioner, vs. American Sulphite Pulp Company. Certiorari submitted.

469—John C. Mackay, vs. Uintah Development Company. Certiorari submitted.

1,194—The steamship Good Hope, J. Harding, claimant, petitioner, vs. Chelsea Fibre Mills; 1,165—The steamship Good Hope, Edward N. Norton et al., claimants, petitioners, vs. Robert Balfour et al., composing the firm of Balfour, Williamson & Co., and 1,166—The steamship Good Hope, Edward N. Norton et al., claimants, petitioners, vs. Henry E. Winter et al. Certiorari submitted.

1,168—Giuseppe Morello, petitioner, vs. The United States. Certiorari submitted.

1,152—The Williams Soap Company, et al., petitioners, vs. The J. B. Williams Company. Certiorari submitted.

1,146—Central Park, North & East River Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, et al. Certiorari submitted.

1,127—The City and County of Denver et al., petitioners, vs. The New York Trust Company et al., and 1,128—The City and County of Denver et al., petitioners, vs. The Denver Union Water Company et al. Motion to advance submitted.

966—Levi S. Gritts et al., appellants, vs. Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior, et al. Motion for extension of time in which to present a petition for rehearing submitted.

1,182—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. Harry A. Gawaiske. Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

970—The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Mrs. Cordie McWhirter, administratrix, &c. Motion to dismiss submitted.

STATE.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, announce the following decisions yesterday:

Berton Sewall, respondent, vs. Frederic J. Swift, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce the judgment by deducting $8,000 and interest from the amount of the verdict; in which event, judgment as so modified affirmed without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J. (Laughlin, J., dissenting and voting for unconditional reversal.) Settle order on notice.

Robert Reis & Co., appellant, vs. John E. Volck, respondent.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Scott and Dowling, JJ. (Dowling, J., dissenting.)

In the matter of Carnegie Trust Company.—Order reversed and order entered as stated in opinion. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Hector Griswold, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Western Electric Company, respondent, vs. William H. Harrison, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Philip F. Donohue and another, respondents, vs. Lawyers' Advertising Company, appellant.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The same vs. the same.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs, on Kerschin vs. Harris, (148 App. Div. 283.). Order filed.

British Aluminium Company, respondent, vs. U. S. McAdamite Metal Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Robert A. Peterson, respondent, vs. Harry Renskorf and others, appellants.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion per curiam. (Clarke, J., dissenting, and voting for reversal.) Settle order on notice.

Julius Kaufman, respondent, vs. Lorenz Reich, appellant.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Lewis Adelson re Edward H. Hawke.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified, affirmed without costs. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

James S. Herrman, respondent, vs. Francis L. Leland, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Omar Powell.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John B. Malatesta, respondent, vs. Charles W. Macdonald and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Thomas Silverstein and others, respondents, vs. Menzo Brown, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Hermann Kopp, respondent, vs. Elizabeth M. Donnelly, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Carnegie Safe Deposit Company.—Order modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to respondent. Memorandum per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Walter J. Selcmon, appellant, vs. Miss F. Mosel, impleaded, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph Silverman and another, appellants, vs. Rachel Hamburger, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Katherine V. Hallahan, respondent, vs. Edward F. Hallahan, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People vs. Philip Retemose.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Conrad M. Braker vs. New York Finance Company.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Benjamin Scher vs. Soloman P. Wesky.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

E. R. Thomas Motor Company vs. United States Fidelity, &c., Co.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Antonio L. Tierio vs. Henry Stuers.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Fiske & Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matter of David O'Keefe and another.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Walnut Hill Bank vs. National Reserve Bank.—Application granted. Order signed.

Joseph E. Schloss vs. Frank Wilson; John Cheimadi vs. Interboro Rapid Transit Company; same vs. same; Andrea Jasinski vs. same; same vs. same; Charles C. Taft vs. Smith, Gray & Co.; A. Victor Gardner vs. New York Transportation Company; same vs. same; Bernard Lustgarten vs. Sol Hecht; Edward N. Dickerson vs. Mosher Engineering Company; Herbert H. Chute vs. Herbert H. Talmage; John Feltz vs. Louis M. Josephthal.—Applications denied, with $10 costs in each case. Order signed and filed.

Murray & Hill Co. vs. Dorcas Realty Co.; Agnes K. M. Mulligan vs. David B. Cocks; Moss F. Moses vs. Walter J. Salomon; John Driscoll vs. Hamburg-American Line; Jacob Lenz v. Modern Woodmen, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

William J. Schiffelin vs. Gabriel Held.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

People vs. Wolf Brank and another.—Motion granted. Time extended to June 24, 1912. Settle order on notice.

Walter C. Carr vs. Horatius Kimball.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Matter of Joseph E. Greenberg.—Referred to official referee. Settle order on notice.

Matter of Horace Barnard.—Respondent censured. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Settle order on notice.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gerard, J. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Green, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gerard, J. Sinclair v. Lederer—Theodosius F. Stevens, Farmers' L. & T. Co. v. Single Realty Co—Alfred Steckler, Jr. Foster v. Walt—Lewis A. Abrams. In re City of N. Y. (unnamed St)—Solon B. Lilienstein.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J. In re Pinelawn Cemetery v. Adam Wiener.

SUPREME COURT—Gaveran, J. Lang v. Lebanon Nat Bank et al.—Hon. John J. Freedman.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J. Block v. Kessler—Julius J. Frank.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gerard, J. Ella D. Southmayd v. Max Bernow—Thos D. McCarthy. Ellen Campbell v. Jennie Mancovits—Henry Brady, Edward Michtels v. Irwin Realty Co—Thos D. McCarthy.

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The evil influence of the "Rubaiyat" on literature.
An article by Compton Mackenzie, the author of "Carnival," on how he came to write that novel.
An article on Oscar Wilde and Aestheticism
A review of the latest volume on Henri Bergson by Prof. Fox—with a criticism of that philosopher's philosophy.
A symposium entered into by all the prominent publishers of the country on the question of Summer books and Summer publishing.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices React—Trading Lighter—Reports of General Trade Are Favorable.

Price movements on the Stock Exchange yesterday were in keeping with the reactionary tendency which developed during the late trading on Thursday, following the further improvement in prices which occurred earlier in that session. Nearly all the active stocks yielded enough to show net losses for the day, and this was true as well of those directly concerned in the news of the day as of the general body of stocks, which moved under the influence of the technical position on the Stock Exchange rather than in response to any more definite incentive. Thus Amalgamated Copper declined a full point, although the copper trade news of the day, including as it did an unexpectedly large reduction in the stocks of the metal, was entirely satisfactory from the point of view of the holders of the copper shares. If the Stock Exchange were seriously concerning itself with the contest for the Republican nomination, as indications might be afforded of the ascendency of conservative or radical candidate, the news from Chicago yesterday might well be included among the items of favorable import. As it was, the financial community seemed to be interested without, however, concerning itself to the extent of translating the proceedings before the National Committee into a market influence one way or the other.

The dispatches from Washington were watched closely for a decision in the anthracite case, or in the Union Pacific case, which is also looked for before adjournment of the Supreme Court for the Summer, but neither was handed down. There remains now the chance that the court will announce them on Monday, the last decision day before the Summer recess of the court. One item in the day's news bearing on the affairs of the Union Pacific was principally interesting as recalling the excursion of the Union Pacific in 1906 into the field of investment following the realization of the large profits which accrued to it from its unsuccessful effort to secure control of the Northern Pacific. The Union Pacific, it is now understood, has consented to invest a considerable sum in the bonds of the Chicago & Alton, which was one of the roads in which funds of the Union Pacific were invested during the time in which the late E. H. Harriman was engaged in his ambitious plans for the extension of the Union Pacific's influence over other railroads. This present investment, there is reason to believe, does not mark any departure from the policy tacitly agreed upon under the present management of the Union Pacific not to carry further the programme of acquisition which was so closely connected with the name of the upbuilder of the Union Pacific system. All that the present transaction implies is a step on the part of the Union Pacific to foster a railroad in which it has already a large investment and which it has hopes of restoring to a dividend paying basis.

A cheerful feature of the information which the day brought was the news of expanding retail trade found in the weekly summary of the commercial agencies. More propitious weather helped final distribution of merchandise. Bank clearings, which in the previous week had shown a slowing down, possibly because of the approach of the Summer, and of the uncertainties of the political campaign, were considerably larger this week than during the corresponding week of last year or the year before. The specific news of the day regarding the position of the copper trade certainly bore out a belief in the continuance of underlying conditions making for activity in industry and commerce. There was a decrease of over 15,000,000 pounds in the stocks of copper in the hands of producers on June 1 as compared with May 1, notwithstanding that the month's output was somewhat larger than in April. Deliveries for domestic consumption increased measurably, although the larger share of the decrease in stocks of the metal was due to increased exports. There was published yesterday a summary of building operations during May, which showed that in ninety-six cities from which reports were received by Bradstreet's there was an increase in the expenditures on buildings of 6.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. This is one source of the increased demand for copper as well as for steel products. The activity of the latter trade is likely to be emphasized in the forthcoming statement of the unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation, which it is generally understood will show a fair increase in orders, although the output of the mills during May probably established a new high record. Since the beginning of the month there has been some let-up in the volume of new business which is being placed with the Steel Corporation, but this is not regarded as significant of a decline in activity. It frequently happens that orders during the early days of the month are relatively light. It is an important consideration from the profit view of the shareholders of the United States Steel Corporation that the very heavy output of recent weeks has been filling many low-priced orders and has brought the Steel Corporation much nearer to the point at which it will benefit by the realization of the larger profits on orders taken at higher prices.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@2¾ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Many large lenders on call are holding their money at 3 per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty and ninety days, 3½@3½ per cent. for four months, 3½@3¾ per cent. for five and six months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for over the year.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3½@3¾ per cent. for prime four to six months' maturity.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $336,877,741; balances, $18,221,087; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $515,535.

The local banks lost $3,317,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 2 18-16 per cent. for short bills and 2 18-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 2¾ per cent., and Berlin, 4½ per cent. The money rates were 2¾@2½ per cent. in London and 3¼@4 per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 23 centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London 20 marks 43½ pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8740; demand, $4.8710.

Paris—Cable, 5.17½ less 1-32; check, 5.18⅛ plus 1-64.

Berlin—Cable, 95⅜; check, 95 5-16 less 1-64.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.18⅛; check, 5.10⅜ less 3-32.

Holland—Cable, 40.37; check, 40.33.

Belgium—Cable, 5.20⅝ plus 1-16; check, 5.20⅜.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.84⅞; 90 days, $4.8353.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.84½; 90 days, $4.83¼.

Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.21¼ less 1-16, 90 days, 5.22⅛ less 1-16.

Paris—Commercial, 90 days, 5.21¼ plus 1-32; 90 days, 5.22⅛ plus 1-32.

Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94¼ less 1-32; 90 days, 94⅛ less 1-16.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94 7-16 plus 1-32; 90 days, 94 5-16.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston par; Chicago, 15c premium; St. Louis, 25c premium; St. Paul, 40c premium; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted unchanged in London, at 28d per ounce, and ⅛c lower in New York, at 60¾c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47c.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

More National Banks.

In the past month twenty-nine applications for permission to organize National banks were made to the Controller of the Currency. He approved fourteen of the applications pending with the department and rejected two. Most of the new institutions are in small towns and begin business on a modest scale. Thus, of twenty-two banks which were authorized to open their doors in May, thirteen had individual capital of less than $50,000, while the combined capital of the other nine amounted to but $775,000. At the opening of this month there were 7,987 National banks in business, 2,818 of those organized having discontinued business. The total amount of National bank circulation outstanding is $745,492,000.

***

Advance in Tobacco Stocks.

With the declaration of the first quarterly dividends on the former subsidiaries of the American Tobacco Company the market has had an opportunity to revise its estimate of the value of these stocks, of which little was known before. The P. Lorillard, George W. Helme Company, and Weyman-Bruton Company common stocks were all put upon a 10 per cent. basis this week. The first-named opened this week at 180½ and has advanced to 196½. The Helme shares gained 6 points yesterday, reaching 177. Last week this issue dropped 16 points on one sale, and recovered its loss on the next. There were no sales of Weyman-Bruton, for which 190 was the bid price yesterday. This issue has sold recently at 200. Liggett & Myers sold at 201 yesterday, having moved up from 192½ in a few days, while American Tobacco, which opened this week at 275, has sold at 297, and American Snuff, which opened at 131, sold yesterday at 168.

***

The Tonic of the West.

There appears to be nothing so good for the tired financier as a trip through the West. Worn in mind and body by the harassment of Government investigators, the wearisome routine of board meetings, and the crush of street crowds, he needs only to pass through Chicago to undergo a complete rejuvenation. It is such a wonderful experience that it is strange that so few of Wall Street's business men avail themselves of it. A trip to Europe is a commonplace, everyday affair, from which the financier comes back as though seeking this side as the less tiresome. A journey through the corn fields of Iowa, the wheat fields of Kansas, perhaps even to the home of the California orange or the Oregon apple—that is the medicine for the man who sees no future for the United States of America. It must be so for all of the capitalists who have made the trip this Spring have returned bubbling with optimism. "Out there," said James J. Hill the other day, "the air you breathe tastes as though you were the first one who had used it."

***

Allied With the Colonel.

The appearance of the name of T. Coleman du Pont of Wilmington, Del., among the supporters at Chicago of Col. Roosevelt was a cause of comment in the Street yesterday. That a member of the "Powder Trust" family should come out against the Administration under which the industry that made the family fortune has been ordered to split up in much the same way as the Oil and Tobacco "Trusts" recalled the important part that certain of the Steel men have borne so far in the campaign. The practical quality of George W. Perkins's alliance with the Colonel has been unmistakable since early in the campaign. Judge Gary's denial that the Steel Corporation or himself had contributed to the Roosevelt campaign fund followed promptly on Senator La Follette's charge of such support, but those who attended the dinner of the Iron and Steel Institute at the time took the Judge's plea for progressiveness and his definition of a Progressive as neither a demagogue nor an anarchist to be a sufficient index of the direction in which he was leaning sentimentally at least.

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Far Eastern Panics.

It is not long since the "Tin Panic" in the Strait Settlements had a reflex effect on the world's market in that commodity in London. The Oriental is a heavy speculator in commodities ranging as widely as between silver and hemp. Yesterday there was another reminder of the extent to which such operations may run in dispatches from Shanghai, which told of a "panic in opium" as a result of a $10,000,000 depreciation since May 1 in the value of stocks in the merchants' hands.

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Bank Clearings Show Up Well.

Although stock market operations here during the week were only a little, if any, in excess of those in the same week in 1911 and were far less than 1910, the volume of bank clearings here, as reported by Dun's Review, shows a gain of 6.8 and 0.9 per cent. respectively over the two past periods. Dun's comments on this as indicating that the large volume of payments through the banks, as reflected in the increased bank clearings, is mainly due to activity in regular commercial lines. The outside cities also report increases over the two previous years, and the clearings totalling $3,337,473, for the country at large represent a gain of 6.4 per cent. and of 5.2 per cent. over 1911 and 1910.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	—Maturity.—	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Copper...5	Apr. 1,'13	100¼	100⅜	3.97
Balt. & Ohio...4½	June 1,'13	100¼	100⅜	3.98
Ches. & Ohio...4½	June 1,'14	99⅝	99¾	4.63
C. H. & D., purchase money.4	July 1,'13	98¾	99⅜	4.12
Chi. & Alton...5	Mar. 15,'13	99	99⅜	5.56
Chi. Et. Rys...5	July 1,'14	98¼	98⅝	5.77
Erie.....6	Apr. 5,'14	101	101⅛	5.28
Erie.....5	Oct. 1,'14	99¼	99⅝	5.12
Erie.....5	Apr. 1,'15	99	99⅜	5.33
Gen. Motors...8	Oct. 1,'15	99½	100	8.00
Gen. Rubber...4½	July 1,'15	97⅞	98	5.28
Hudson Co.....6	Feb. 1,'13	99¾	...	...
Int. & Gt. N...5	Aug. 1,'14	98	98⅛	5.87
Int. Harv. Co...5	Feb. 15,'13	100¼	100⅜	4.66
Minn. & St. L...5	Feb. 1,'13	90	95	...
Mo., K. & T...5	May 1,'13	99½	99⅝	5.30
No. Pacific...5	June 1,'14	95	95⅛	7.40
M. C. of Mex...4½	Sep. 1,'13	96	98½	5.80
N. Rys. of M...4½	June 1,'15	93	95½	6.00
N. Y. Central...4½	Mar. 1,'14	100⅜	100⅝	4.27
N. Y. Central...4½	May 1,'15	99⅞	100⅛	4.60
Pat. T. & T...5	Jan. 2,'13	100⅜	100⅝	2.86
S. Ia. & S. F...5	June 1,'13	99⅞	100	5.00
Southern Ry...5	Feb. 1,'13	100⅜	100⅝	3.73
U. S. Rubber...6	Dec. 1,'13	104⅛	104⅜	5.11
Westinghouse...6	Aug. 1,'13	101¼	101⅜	4.59

FINANCIAL NOTES.

James M. Kallatagn of Alabama has been elected a member of the Cotton Exchange. The Board of Managers have appointed Nathaniel H. Morrison Secretary of the Exchange.

W. B. Cornwell of J. S. Bache & Co. will deliver an address on the "Control of the National Reserve Association by Country Banks and the Benefits They Derive," at the nineteenth annual convention of the Virginia Bankers' Association, at Old Point Comfort, on June 20.

Harris, Forbes & Co., who, in January, 1911, succeeded the old banking house of N. W. Harris & Co., will increase their office space at Pine and William Streets. In addition to the ground floor on the corner, a long lease has been taken of the second and third floors together with the entire building, consisting of four floors, immediately adjoining on William Street.

Hallowell & Henry of 52 Beaver Street have issued a pamphlet of forty-odd pages on Standard Oil, which gives information as far as obtainable of the financial position of the former subsidiaries of the New Jersey Company.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Advance in Some of the Tobacco Shares Feature of Otherwise Narrow Market.

Except in scattered issues, trading on the Curb was in diminished volume yesterday, and prices were irregular. United Cigar Stores was one of the active issues reporting transactions of 2,200. After opening at 243½, the price advanced to 246 and sold as low as 237, the close being at 243. The tobacco shares were also active, and were notably strong. Havana Tobacco rose from 5⅜ to 7¾ on sales of 3,050 shares, and MacAndrews & Forbes from 175 to 185 on sales of 400. British American sold 7,000 between 27 and 27⅛, closing even with the opening at 27⅛. Standard Oil of New York moved widely, rising from the opening at 429 to 437, and closing at 427. F. W. Woolworth common sold 2,100 from 84 up to 87. The coppers were sluggish. In the bond list, the new State 4s were the feature, and $150,000 were reported sold from 100¾ up to 100⅞.

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Transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. W. W. G. Co. pf.....	90	90	90	90
7,000	‡Brit.-Am. Tob.	27⅛	27⅛	27	27⅛
100	Con. Rub. Tire...	16	16	16	16
100	B. F. Good. Co.	82½	82½	82½	82½
620	B. F. Good Co., new.....	82	82¼	82	82¼
650	B. F. Good Co. pf. and div....	106¾	107	106¾	107
1,050	Havana Tob....	5⅜	7¾	5⅜	7¾
100	S. S. Kresge....	52	52	52	52
250	L. W. Bls. Co.	37½	37½	37	37½
400	L. W. Bls. Co. pf.....	103	103	102¾	103
400	MacA. & F.....	175	185	175	185
2,700	Manhattan Tr..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2 1-16
700	Marconi of Am., new.....	9	9	8⅞	8⅞
800	*Mays Oil.....	32	33	32	32
125	P. R.-Am. Tob.	275	283	275	283
70	R. J. Reynolds.	232	237	‡232	237
150	Standard Oil of N. J.....	380	384	380	382
125	Stand. Oil N.Y.	429	437	427	427
2,000	Un. Cig. Stores.	243½	246	237	243
150	U. S. L. & H. pf., new.....	19	19½	19¾	19¾
2,100	F. W. Woolworth	84	87	84	87
160	F. W. Woolworth pf. fist a.....	116	116	116	115

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	*Beaver Con....	45	46	45	45
1,000	Big Four.....	49	49	48	49
50	Braden Copper.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
1,500	Brit. Col. Cop..	6	6	6	6
2,000	*C. O. D. Con.	11	11	11	11
1,600	Con. Ariz. S....	⅝	11-16	⅝	11-16
100	Davis-D. Cop....	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
45,600	*El. Paso Con.	97	100	95	100
500	Florence.....	95	100	95	100
100	Giroux Mining.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,000	Gold Hill.....	⅝	5-16	⅝	5-16
1500	Greene-Can....	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
4,120	Mason Valley..	12⅝	13¼	12⅝	13¼
1,800	McKin.-Dar	1⅜	1 13-16	1⅜	1 13-16
100	Mother's Gold.	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16
1,500	Nevada Hills..	2⅛	2 3-16	2⅛	2 3-16
100	Ohio Copper..	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
200	Silver Q. Con.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
350	South L. Oak..	3½	3½	3½	3½
150	Stewart.....	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16
500	Tonopah Ext..	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	1 15-16
1,800	Tri-Bullion....	⅝	9-16	⅝	⅝
750	Tuolumne Cop.	3 11-16	3⅞	3 11-16	3 11-16
300	Tukon G. M..	2 9-16	2 9-16	2 9-16	2 9-16

BONDS.

$5,000	Braden Cop. 6s.	145½	145½	145½	145½
150,000	N. Y. S. 4s, n.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾

*Sell cents per share. ‡Odd lots. †Ex-dividend.

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The bid and asked prices of listed stocks and bonds, of which there were no sales on the Curb yesterday, make these comparisons with those of Thursday:

INDUSTRIALS.

	June 7. Bid.	Asked.	June 6. Bid.	Asked.
Allied Securities Co....	88	89	88	89
Am. Coal Products pf..	109¾	110	109¾	110
Am. Writing Paper....	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
Atl., Gulf & W. I.....	7	8	7	8
Atl. Gulf & W. I. pf...	13	15	13	15
Baldwin Locomotive....	53⅜	54½	53⅜	54½
Bay State Gas.....	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
Borden's Con. Milk....	128	129	128	129
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	128	129	128	129
Con. Rubber Tire pf...	55	56	55	56
B. F. Good. Co., new...	82⅜	82¾	82⅜	82¾
B. F. Good. Co. pf., stat.	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾
Havana Tobacco pf....	10	12	10	15
Houston Oil	13	14	13	14
Houston Oil pf.....	65	67	66	67
Inter. Rubber Trust cts.	15½	16	15½	16
International Salt.....	2	3	2	3
J. I. Case pf.....	102	103	102	103
Kayser	83	90	83	90
Kayser pf	107	109	107	109
Kolb Bakery pf.....	96¼	98¾	96¼	98¾
Lehigh V. C. Sales Co..	245	250	244	248
Standard Oil old.....	800	900	860	880
Standard Oil subsid....	470	490	470	490
Studebaker Co.....	36½	38	36½	38
Studebaker Co. pf....	95½	96	95½	96
Sulzberger pf	99¾	101	99¼	101
U. S. L. & H. pf., new.	87	90	87	90

RAILROADS.

Am. Light & Traction.	310	315	304	308
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	108	110	108	110

MINING STOCKS.

Butte & New York....	11-16	⅝	11-16	⅝
Caledonia Mining.....	70	75	70	75
Diamond Black Butte..	8½	9	7	9
Diamond Field Daisy..	10	12	11	14
First National	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Greenwater	6	7	6	7
Guggenheim Exp.....	210	220	210	220
Inter. Smelting & Ref.	120	123½	120	123½
Kerr Lake	2⅞	3¼	3	3¼
Keystone	2⅝	3	2⅞	3
La Rose Consolidated..	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾
Mines of America.....	3	3¼	3	3¼
Nevada-Utah M. & S....	6	7	6	7
Nipissing Mines Co....	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Pacific Smelters.....	⅛	3-16	3-16	¼
Preston East Dome....	4	5	4	5
South Utah M. & S....	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Tonopah Mining.....	7	7 1-16	7	7 1-16
Union Mines	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
United Copper	¾	1	¾	1
United Copper pf.....	8	20	8	20
West End Extension....	22	25	22	25
Wettlaufer Silver M...	57	59	57	59

BONDS.

Braden Copper 7s.....	142	148	142	148
Inspir. Con. Con'v't 6s.	104	104¾	104	104¾
Mason Valley 6s.....	125	127	125	127
Miami Copper 5s.....	150	158	150	158
N. Y. City 4½s (old)..	101	101¼	101	101¼
So. Bell Tel. & T. 5s..	100¾	100¾	100	100¾
Western Pacific 5s....	83½	84½	83½	84¼

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Refining.....	360	370	358	368
Borne-Scrymser.....	100	175	100	175
Buckeye Pipe Line....	137	145	136	142
Chesebrough Mfg.....	675	725	675	725
Colonial Oil	125	160	125	160
Continental Oil.....	800	900	800	900
Crescent Pipe Line....	53	60	53	60
Cumberland Pipe Line..	70	80	70	80
Eureka Pipe Line.....	290	305	290	305
Galena Signal Oil.....	225	255	225	255
Galena Signal Oil pfd..	135	143	135	143
Indiana Pipe Line.....	85	95	88	95
National Transit.....	37	40	38	40
New York Transit.....	290	300	290	300
Northern Pipe Line....	105	115	105	115
Ohio Oil	93	96	90	95
Prairie Oil & Gas.....	260	270	258	265
Solar Refining	450	525	450	525
Southern Pipe Line....	190	198	190	200
South Penn. Oil.....	573	600	575	600
Standard Oil (Cal.)....	160	170	155	165
Standard Oil (Ind.)....	225	235	215	225
Standard Oil (Kan.)....	195	215	195	215
Standard Oil (Ken.)....	375	400	375	400
Standard Oil (Neb.)....	200	225	200	225
Standard Oil (N. Y.)....	423	440	425	440
Standard Oil (Ohio)....	170	180	168	180
Swan & Finch.....	175	225	175	225
Swan & Finch pref.....	70	75	125	75
Union Tank Line.....	50	53	50	53
Vacuum Oil	158	162	158	168
Washington Oil.....	20	30	20	30
Waters-Pierce Oil....	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,300
Anglo-American Oil....	23½	23¾	23¾	23¾
Standard Oil, N. J....	380	385	377	383
Standard Oil subsid., "on bloc"	470	500	475	495
Standard Oil old stock, "all on"	875	885	847	872

Standard Oil subsidiaries "on bloc" and old stock "all on" quotations include all stock dividends and Swan & Finch warrants, but not the new Vacuum Oil stock.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

	June 7. Bid.	Asked.	June 6. Bid.	Asked.
British-American.....	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	27⅜
Conley Foil.....	290	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	185	200	185	200
P. S. Young.....	173	176	170	173
MacAndrews & Forbes.	187	189	175	180
Porto Rico-American..	280	290	271	275
R. J. Reynolds.....	232	234	230	240
United Cigar Stores..	243	244	243	245

News for stockholders. Latest quotations of every bond and stock dealt in on the Exchanges and the Curb. Financial information from all great centres. Guide to the business of the country. The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Every Monday. Mailed anywhere in the United States for One Dollar a year.—Adv.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, reactionary in the early dealings, experienced a further setback in the afternoon following the decision of the United States Supreme Court reversing the Commerce Court as to coal rates. In the closing trading, however, prices rallied very generally from the low level. The undertone, in fact, was at no time a weak one. Offerings appeared to be well absorbed. After midday the market became dull, with a waiting tendency displayed for a time, owing to the possibility that the United States Supreme Court might hand down its decision in the anthracite trust case before the session ended. The exhibit of the Copper Producers' Association's monthly statement of a decrease in stocks of 15,450,000 pounds was favorably received.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,050	Amal. Copper..	87½	87⅝	86⅝	87
2,120	Am. Beet Sugar	71⅝	74½	71⅝	74½
740	Am. Can	37½	37⅞	36½	36½
10	Am. C. & F....	59½	59½	59½	59½
10	Am. Cot. Oil...	54	54	54	54
50	Am. Ice	38¾	38¾	38¾	39¾
250	Am. Linseed ..	14½	14½	14½	14½
10	Am. Loco	42½	42½	42½	42½
1,100	Am. Smelting..	86½	86½	85¾	86¾
940	Am. Sugar	129¾	131	129¾	130¾
490	Anaconda Cop.	44¾	44¾	44	44¼
100	Atc. T. & S. F.	107½	107½	107½	107⅝
20	Balt. & Ohio..	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
10	Beth. Steel	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
1,610	Brook. R. T...	88⅝	90	88⅝	89¾
180	Can. Pacific ..	264½	265½	263¾	263¾
50	Ches. & Ohio...	78	78	77½	77½
70	C., M. & St. P.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
110	Chino Copper..	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33½
50	Col. Fuel & I..	20½	20⅞	20	20½
10	Consol. Gas ...	142¾	142½	142¾	142½
60	Dist. Securities	32	33	32	33
840	Erie	25	25	24½	24½
20	Erie 1st pf....	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
120	Gt. North. pf..	134½	136½	134	134
10	Gt. North. Ore.	42½	42½	42½	42¾
430	Inter.-Met	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
440	Inter.-Met. pf..	58½	59	56	58½
30	Int. Paper	16¾	16¾	16¾	16⅝
900	Lehigh Valley..	176	176½	174½	175
10	Louis. & Nash.	159	159	159	159
380	Mo. Pacific	37¾	38	37½	37¾
10	Nat. Lead	57½	57½	57½	57½
100	Nevada Con	22¾	23	22¾	22¾
60	N. Y. Central..	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
200	N.Y. Pacific ..	120¾	120¾	119¾	120
40	Pacific Mail ..	33½	33½	33½	33½
100	Pennsylvania..	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
10	People's Gas ..	113½	113½	113¾	113¾
30	Ray Con. Cop ..	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
10,300	Reading	171¾	172¾	170¾	171¾
220	Rock Island	24½	26	25⅜	25⅜
30	Southern Pac..	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
50	Tenn. Copper ..	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
10	Union Bag & P.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
4,810	Union Pac.	170¾	170¾	169¾	170¾
7,820	U. S. Steel	70⅝	70⅝	69¾	70
54	U. S. Steel pf..	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
200	Utah Copper ..	64⅝	64⅞	64¼	64⅝
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
80	Wabash pf.....	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18¼

29,334

MINING STOCKS.

300	Atlanta	27½	27½	27½	27½
1,000	Diamond. B. B.	.09	.09	.09	.09
300	Elkton	.05	.05	.05	.05
40	Goldfield Con.	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½
200	Jim Butler	.51	.51	.51	.51
500	Jumbo Ext	.37	.37	.37	.37
1,000	Midway	.48	.48	.48	.48
100	Montana	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
500	Nevada Hills..	2.05	2.03	2.05	2.05
200	Ophir	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
300	Portland	.80	.80	.80	.80
100	Tonopah Ext ..	1.87½	1.87½	1.87½	1.87½
300	West End	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05

4,740

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—	1912	1911	Increase.
4th week

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, June 7, 1912.

Total sales June 7, 1912 885,138
From Jan. 1, 1912 64,671,930
Same period last year 47,304,382

Closing Bid.	Asc.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
86¾	86¾	24,800	Amalgamated Copper	87¼	87¾	86½	86¾	—1
74	74½	21,100	Am. Beet Sugar	74½	74½	71½	74	+2¾
100¾	101	271	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	100⅞	100⅞	100¼	100¼	—⅝
36¾	36¼	4,600	Am. Can	37	37	36¾	36½	—1¼
118	118¼	700	Am. Can pf	118	118½	118	118½	+1
50¾	50¾	900	Am. Car & Foundry	50⅞	50⅞	50½	50⅝	—⅛
53¾	54½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	54½	54½	54	54	—⅝
219	220	50	Am. Express	218	218	218	218	—1
26⅝	26¼	700	Am. Ice Securities	26½	26⅝	26½	26½	—⅛
14	14¼	200	Am. Linseed	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	—⅛
42¼	42⅝	400	Am. Locomotive	42⅝	42⅝	42⅜	42½	—⅛
58	59	200	Am. Malt pf	56½	58⅝	56½	58⅞	+⅝
86	86¾	3,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	86⅞	86⅞	85⅝	86	—¾
107⅛	108	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	107¼	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	—⅛
162¼	163	9,500	Am. Snuff	148	168	147	163	+16½
102½	105	200	Am. Snuff pf. new	103	103	103	103	+½
36	37	400	Am. Steel Foundries	35¼	36¼	35¼	36¼	+¼
129¼	130	4,000	Am. Sugar Refining	129⅝	130⅝	129¾	130½	+1
121	122	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	—1⅝
145⅝	145¾	900	Am. Teleph. & Teleg	145⅜	145⅝	145⅜	145⅝	—⅛
292½	294	2,800	Am. Tobacco	291	295¾	291	294¾	+2¾
104½	105¼	450	Am. Tobacco pf. new	105¼	105⅝	104⅝	105	...
91¾	92	100	Am. Woolen pf	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	...
36¾	36⅝	800	Am. Writing Paper pf	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+⅜
44⅝	44½	10,600	Anaconda Copper Co	44½	44⅝	44⅛	44⅜	—⅛
107¼	107½	3,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	107½	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝	—⅛
103⅜	103½	100	Atch., Top. & S. F pf	103¼	103¼	106¼	106¼	—⅛
140¾	141	164	Atlantic Coast Line	141	141	141	141	—⅞
107⅝	107⅞	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅞	+⅜
168⅝	169¼	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	168⅝	169¼	168⅝	168⅞	—⅛
1½	1⅝	100	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
37¼	37¾	400	Bethlehem Steel	37½	37⅞	37	37	—¼
70½	72	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	73⅜	72	73⅜	72	...
143	143	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	144	144	144	144	+1½
89⅝	89⅞	24,550	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	89	90	88⅝	89⅝	+⅝
263	263¼	7,200	Canadian Pacific	263¼	263¾	263½	263½	—1⅜
77½	77⅝	650	Chesapeake & O. x d	78	78	77⅝	77⅝	—⅜
17⅞	18⅜	200	Chicago Gt. Western	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	...
106¼	106¾	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	106⅛	106¾	106⅛	106¾	—⅛
136⅝	136¾	100	Chi. & Northwestern	137	137	137	137	—⅜
130	130	400	Chi., St. P., M. & O	130	133	130	133	+3
2¾	3¼	200	Chi. Un. Tr. t. r. sta	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
33⅝	33⅝	5,900	Chino Copper	33⅝	34	33⅜	33⅝	—⅛
28⅝	29¼	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	29⅜	29	28⅝	28⅝	—¼
27	27	100	Comstock Tunnel	*10	10	10	10	—2
141½	142¼	200	Consolidated Gas	142	142	142	142	—⅝
20¾	21	100	Denver & Rio Grande	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	—⅛
36⅝	37	300	Den. & Rio Grande pf	36½	36½	36½	36½	—⅛
32¾	33	1,000	Distillers' Securities	32	32⅞	32	32⅞	+⅛
34⅜	34⅝	5,100	Erie	33	35	34½	34½	—⅛
52⅝	53¼	400	Erie 1st pf	52½	52¾	52½	52¾	—⅛
160¾	170½	300	General Electric	163¼	169¾	160	169¼	—⅝
74	75⅝	533	General Motors pf	74	74	74	74	...
135	136	400	Geo. W. Helme Co	137	137	137	137	+6
4⅜	4¼	1,200	Goldfield Consol	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
134	134½	2,600	Great Northern pf	134¼	134¾	134	134½	—⅛
42	42⅜	300	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	42⅜	42⅝	42	42⅝	+⅜
19⅝	19⅞	5,800	Inspiration Con. Cop	19½	20⅛	19½	19⅞	+⅜
20½	20⅝	3,000	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	20¼	20⅝	20	20⅜	...
58¾	58⅞	2,900	Inter.-Met. pf	58¼	59	58	58⅝	...
16⅜	16⅝	1,200	Int. Paper	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	—⅛
26	26½	300	Int. Steam Pump	26¼	26½	26	26	—¼
79	80	110	Int. Steam Pump pf	80	80	80	80	...
24	25⅝	100	Kansas City Southern	24¾	24¾	24½	24⅝	...
175	175¼	18,000	Lehigh Valley	175	176¼	174½	175	—½
202¾	203	6,300	Liggett & Myers	195	204	193	203	+8
158⅝	159	1,500	Louisville & Nash	159½	159½	158⅝	159	...
86	88	500	Mackay Cos., ex div	86	86	86	86	...
79	80	100	May Dept. Stores	79	79	79	79	...
18⅝	20⅜	100	Mercantile Marine pf	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
68½	68¾	2,000	Mexican Petroleum	69	69	68¼	68¼	—⅛
27⅝	28	11,750	Miami Copper	27¾	28	27¾	28	...
19¼	20	200	Minn. & St. Louis	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19¼	—⅛
140½	141	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	140¼	140½	140¼	140⅝	—⅛
28	28⅛	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	—⅛
60	60½	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	—⅛
37½	37⅝	1,290	Missouri Pacific	37⅜	38¼	37⅜	37⅞	—⅛
156	156¾	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	156	158	156	158	—1
57½	57¾	700	Nat. Lead Co., ex div	58¼	58½	57⅜	57⅝	—⅛
22⅜	22⅝	1,800	Nev. Con. Cop., ex d	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22½	—⅛
74	75	600	New York Air Brake	74⅜	75	74⅜	75	+⅛
119⅝	120	2,000	New York Central	119⅝	120	119½	119¾	—⅛
57	60	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	—⅝
124	125¼	125	N. Y., N. H. & H., ex d	135	135	133	135	—⅞
107¼	107⅝	300	N. Y. State Railways	88	88⅝	88	88⅝	—⅛
111	111⅝	700	Norfolk & Western	111⅜	111⅝	111⅜	111⅝	—⅛
83	83¼	200	North American	83	83¼	83	83¼	—⅛
120	120¾	6,125	Northern Pacific	120⅜	120⅝	120	120	—⅛
33	33⅞	300	Pacific Mail	33⅝	33½	33½	33½	—⅛
123⅝	123⅞	2,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	124	124	123¾	123⅞	—⅛
115	116	1,200	People's Gas, Chi	115⅝	116⅝	115	115¾	—⅛
194½	193½	6,300	P. Lorillard Co	188	196½	188	195	+7
112¾	113½	50	P. Lorillard Co. pf	113½	113½	113¼	113¾	...
107¼	108	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis	108	108	108	108	—1
90	90¾	600	Pittsburgh Coal pf	90¾	90¾	90	90	...
150	150½	30	Pullman Company	150½	150½	150½	150½	—⅝
6½	9	100	Quicksilver pf	8	8	8	8	+1
85	89	20	R. R. Sec. 1st stk. ctfs	86	86	86	86	...
20¼	20⅝	15,750	Ray Consol. Copper	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20¼	—⅛
171¾	171⅞	54,400	Reading	171¾	171⅞	170⅞	171⅝	—⅛
24¼	24¾	400	Rep. Iron & Steel	24	24¾	24	24½	—⅛
79½	80	10	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	80	80	80	80	...
25¼	25⅝	700	Rock Island Co	25⅜	26	25⅜	25⅝	—⅛
51	51⅜	100	Rock Island Co. pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	—⅛
101¼	101¼	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	—⅛
33	33¼	200	St. Louis Southwest'n	33	33	33	33	—⅛
75	76	455	St. L. Southwest'n pf	75	76	75	76	+⅜
102	102½	500	Seaboard Air Line	26	26	26	26	—⅛
35½	36	8,500	Seaboard Air Line pf	35⅝	36½	35⅝	36	+⅛
188½	189¼	400	Sears, Roebuck & Co	188½	189½	188½	189	...
110¾	110⅝	700	Southern Pacific	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	—⅜
28⅝	29¼	1,500	Southern R'way ext	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	—⅛
74⅛	74⅞	100	South. R'way pf., ext	74⅛	74⅞	74⅛	74⅞	—⅛
26⅞	27	300	Standard Milling	26½	26½	26½	26½	—⅛
44⅛	44⅝	200	Tennessee Copper	44⅛	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	—⅛
110	110¼	455	Texas Pacific	110	110½	110	110½	—⅛
33¾	33⅝	500	Third Avenue, new	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33½	—⅛
12⅜	13⅛	100	Tol., St. L. & West	13	13	13	13	—⅛
27½	28¼	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	28	28	28	28	—1
142	145	10	Twin City R. T. pf	142½	142½	142½	142½	...
108¾	108¾	350	Underw'd Typewriter	108½	108½	108½	108½	—3
12⅝	13¼	300	Union Bag & Paper	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	—⅛
170¾	170¾	16,200	Union Pacific	170¾	170¾	160⅝	170¾	—⅛
63	64	5,200	United Cigar Mfrs	62	64½	62	63½	+2¾
20⅝	20⅝	100	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	...
57¼	58	100	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	...
38½	38⅝	1,400	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	37⅝	39⅜	37⅝	39⅜	+1¾
102	102⅜	310	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	102	102	102	102¾	...
76½	77	100	U. S. Realty & Imp	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	—⅜
2½	3	200	U. S. Red. & Ref	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
111¼	111½	580	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	111⅛	111⅝	111⅛	111⅝	—⅛
70	70¾	42,200	U. S. Steel	70¾	70⅝	69¾	70¾	...
110⅜	111	600	U. S. Steel pf	111⅛	111⅝	111	111⅝	—⅛
64⅜	64½	4,300	Utah Copper, ex div	64⅜	64⅝	64⅛	64½	—⅛
50¾	51	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	51¼	51¼	51	51	—¼
118	120	60	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	119	119	119	119	...
57	60	150	Va. Iron, Coal & C	58	58	58	58	...
7⅜	7¾	500	Wabash	7⅜	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
18½	19	500	Wabash pf	18½	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
58¾	58½	700	Western Maryland	58½	58⅝	58	58½	—⅛
83	83¼	800	Western Union Tel	83	83¾	83	83¼	+⅛
72	73½	100	Westinghouse E. & M	73	75	73	73	—⅞
117	120	20	Westinghouse 1st pf	117	117	117	117	...

*Cents per share.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales June 7, 1912 ..... $2,133,000
From Jan. 1, 1912 370,049,000
Same period last year 409,417,000

Argentine Gov 5s 4,000	99	2,000	96⅛
Jap Gov 4½s, str in 5,000	92⅝	14,000	96⅛
2d Series 2,000	91½	10,000	99⅛
N Y C City 4s, 1958 8,000	90⅝	Ill Div 3½s 2,000	87
4s, 1959 7,000	90⅛	4,000	95⅝
7,000	90⅛	Denver Div 4s 1,000	100
1,000	90⅛	Chi. R. & I. gen. 5½s, Ser B 1,000	85¼
N Y C 4½s 5,000	101½	gen 4s, Ser A 4,000	98
4½s, 1962, temp rcts 25,000	100⅝	conv 4½s sub rcts, full paid 40,000	102⅜
Alb & Susq 3½s 5,000	90½	500	102½
Allis-Chalmers 5s 1,000	62¼	10,000	102⅜
4,000	62	25,000	102½
Tr Co ctfs of dep 7,000	60⅝	50,000	102⅝
7,000	61	100,000	102⅝
Am Hide & L 6s 1,000	100	120,000	102⅛
Am Smelt Secur 6s 8,000	105	C & N W gen 3½s 4,000	83¼
2,000	104⅜	1,000	85
Am T & T conv 4s 10,000	114⅝	Mil. Sp & N W 1st 4s 5,000	97⅜
Am Wr Paper 5s 2,000	80⅜	1st 4s 1,000	96
Armour & Co 4½s 36,000	92	Chi. Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s 1,000	85⅝
A. T. & S. F gen 4s 7,000	93⅝	C. R. I. & P. R. R 4s 2,000	93¼
5,000	93⅝	Chino Copper 6s 8,000	140
conv 4s, 1955 16,000	107¼	Col Fuel Co gen gold 6s 1,000	95
conv 4s, 1960 23,000	103¼	Col Gas & Elec 5s 1,000	107¾
10,000	103⅝	Col & So 1st 4s 1,000	95
Atl Coast Line 4s 1,000	95	Colo & So 4s 7,000	98
Balt & O gold 4s 12,000	98¼	1st & ref 4s 2,000	99
P. L. & W. V 4s 1,000	91	Den & R G con 4s 20,000	85
S W Div 3½s 4,000	91¾	10,000	84⅝
1,000	91¾	10,000	84⅝
Beth. Steel 5s 1,000	97⅛	15,000	85
B R T gold 4s 4,000	105¼	1st & ref 5s 10,000	88
ref conv 4s 10,000	86⅞	5,000	88⅜
10,000	86⅝	2,000	85⅜
11,000	90¼	10,000	86
17,000	90⅜	Erie 1st con 4s 1,000	89⅝
33,000	90¾	1,000	89½
2,000	90⅜	conv 4s, Ser A 15,000	78⅝
62,000	90¼	1,000	89½
22,000	90⅜	conv 4s, Ser B 1,000	78⅝
5,000	90	Fla Cent & Pen 1st con 5s 5,000	107
10,000	90¼	Ft Worth ref 4½s 8,000	100⅝
Buffalo Gas 5s 3,000	100⅞	Ill Cent ref 4s 1,000	95⅝
Cent Leather 5s 5,000	99⅜	Ind Steel 5s, J P M & Co tr rcts 14,000	102
6,000	99⅝	Inter-Met 4½s 7,000	81⅝
5,000	99⅝	10,000	81⅞
Cent of N J gen 5s 1,000	124⅝	Int & Gt Nor 6s 5,000	109
Ches & O gen 4½s 4,000	103⅝	Int Paper 6s 1,000	104½
1,000	104½	Int Steel 5s 4,000	103¾
Chi & Alton 3½s 11,000	62	K C Ft S & M 4s 1,000	79⅝
10,000	63¼	28,000	79½
C. B. & Q. deb 5s 2,000	100⅜	Kan City Term 4s 10,000	90⅜
gen 4s 1,000	94	Lake S & Mich So 4s, 1931 1,000	93¼
Joint 4s 2,000	90¾	1,000	93⅝
1,000	90⅝	Lack Steel 5s, 1913 7,000	98⅛
Liggett & Myers 5s 11,000	94⅝	8,000	94⅛
Lou & Nash unfd 4s 11,000	94¼	Pac Tel & Tel 5s 12,000	100
7,000	94⅝	2,000	100⅛
Atl. K & Cin 4s 5,000	92¼	8,000	100
Penn conv 3½s, 1915 84,000	97⅛	P Lorillard Co 5s, temp bonds 1,000	121½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 8,000	95	1,000	121⅝
Mo Pac conv 5s 1,000	83⅜	P Lorillard Co 5s 7,000	95
22,000	85½	Pub Serv Cor s f 5s 5,000	94
1st con 6s 1,000	100⅝	Ray Consol 1st 6s 4,500	118
5s, 1920 5,000	97⅝	Reading gen 4s 1,000	97⅞
Nat Starch deb 5s 23,000	89¼	3,000	98
Natl Tube 5s, J P M & Co tr rcts 2,000	100⅜	1,000	97⅝
N Y Cent deb 3½s 5,000	90⅝	Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940 20,000	82¼
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 5s 10,000	101⅛	Rio Gr Wn 1st 4s 1,000	85¼
5,000	101	1st trust 4s 4,000	78¾
N Y Cent gen 3½s 1,000	87	St L & S F con 4s 5,000	75⅛
deb 4s, 1934 6,000	93	St L & S W con 4s 5,000	81⅝
Lake S Col 3½s registered 1,000	81⅝	St P, M & M 4½s 1,000	104⅝
N Y, C & St L 1st 4s 1,000	100	Mont ext 4s 1,000	97⅞
N Y G, El L. H & P gen mon 4s 7,000	88⅝	San An & A P 4s 2,000	87
N Y, N H & H conv deb 3½s 1,000	88½	Seab Air L ref 4s 2,000	81½
1,000	88½	gold 4s, stpd 1,000	85¼
1,000	125⅛	adjustment 5s 19,000	81
7,000	128⅛	So Pac col 4s 2,000	91⅝
18,000	129	conv 4s 11,000	94⅜
non-cv deb 3½s, 1954 1,000	81⅛	15,000	95
N Y Rys temp ref 4s 7,000	75⅛	1st ref 4s 16,000	94⅞
33,000	76⅝	Southn Ry 1st 6s 4,000	107⅛
25,000	75⅝	5,000	107⅜
1,000	76⅝	gen 4s 1,000	78⅝
temp adj 5s 15,000	92	7,000	78⅛
conv 4s 11,000	94⅛	Third Av ref 4s 1,000	82
1st ref 4s 16,000	94⅞	8,000	82⅝
Southn Ry 1st 6s 4,000	107⅛	4,000	82¾
5,000	107⅜	1,000	82⅝
gen 4s 1,000	78⅝	1,000	82¾
7,000	78⅛	1,000	82¾
Third Av ref 4s 1,000	82	1,000	82¾
8,000	82⅝	1,000	82¾
4,000	82¾	1,000	82¾
1,000	82⅝	1,000	82¾
1,000	82¾	1,000	82¾
10,000	73⅝	2,000	98⅜
Union Pac 1st 4s 1,000	100⅝	20,000	100⅛
conv 4s 17,000	101⅝	7,000	95⅜
U S Rubber 5s 1,000	104⅜	4,000	79½
U S Steel 5s of '63 4,000	79½	4,000	79¼
S-S & L 5s 1,000	102	St L & San Fran R R ref 4s 5,000	75⅛
Un Pac pf. 4s 15,000	92½	St L & S W con 4s 5,000	51⅝
U C M pf. 107 19,000	110	St P, M & M 4½s 1,000	104⅝
Un Dry G. 6s 2,000	100⅛	Texas Pac. 1st 5,000	74⅝
2,000	100⅝	Tex & Pac 1st gold 5s 4,000	72⅝
U S Rys Inv. 5s 1,000	80⅝	2,000	72⅝
U S Rys, 4s, stpd 1,000	80¼	Third Ave 4s 1,000	75⅝
U S Exp. 5s 1,000	95	Tol & Ohio Cen 5s 1,000	102⅜
U S R & R 5s 1,000	7	4,000	102⅛
U S Rub. 5s 2,000	64¾	3,000	102⅛
Do 2d pf. 5s 1,000	51¼	2,000	102⅛
Va & A. P. 4½s 1,000	50	1,000	102⅛
Do pf. 5s 1,000	89	4,000	102⅛
Vulcan Det. 5s 2,000	87	2,000	102⅛
Do pf. 5s 1,000	89¼	1,000	102⅛
W U Tel. 5s 1,000	92	Ore Short Line 1st con 5s 2,000	110¼
Wyman-B. 1st stmpd. 5s 1,000	76	std ref 4s 1,000	89⅝
Do pf. 5s 1,000	114	West Electric 5s 1,000	101⅝
Ohio ctfs. 82	85	Wn Maryland 4s 2,000	86⅝
Texas Pac 1st 5s 1,000	21¼	West Shore 4s 2,000	90⅝
Do 2d pf. 5s 1,000	9	Wheel & Lake Er 1st con 4s 3,000	84
Wis Central 4s 1,000	92⅜	Westingh El & M 1st conv s f 5s 1,000	94⅝
Wis Cent gen 4s 1,000	92⅜	Wilk & Easton 5s 1,000	99⅞
Wis Cent 50-yr 4s 2,000	32½	Wis Cent gen 4s 2,000	92⅝
2,000	92⅝		

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¼	101	Pan 2s, r., 1938	100⅝	..
2s, c., 1930	100¼	101⅜	Pan 3s, r., 1961	101⅜	101⅝
3s, r., 1918	102½	102⅝	Pan 3s, c., 1961	101⅜	102
3s, c., 1918	102½	102⅝			
4s, r., 1925	114½	114⅝			
4s, c., 1925	114¼	114⅝			
Pan 2s, r., 1936	100¼	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	205	220	Mackay Cos pf, ex d.	68⅛	69
Alb & Susq.	265½	..	Mahoning R.	600	1,000
Allis-Chalm.	1¼	1½	Man Beach., 4	5	
Dp 1st pd.	2½	2¾	Man Elev., 138	187	
Allis-Ch pf.	2½	5	M. D St pf.	105	108
Dp 1st pd.	4½	5½	Mer Marine.	4¼	4⅝
Am Ag Ch.	61½	62	Mich Cent.	160	190
Dp pf.	100	101½	M. & St. L. pf.	45	49
A B S & F.	85½	90¼	M. St. P. & S. S. M pf.	152	154
Do pf.	138	..	Do 1 l.	85½	87
A C & F pf.	118½	120¼	Mor. & Es. ex div.	170	180
Am Coal.	70	95	N. C. & St. L.	160	170
A C O pf.	94⅝	97¼	Nat Bs pf.	125	131
A H & L.	5¼	6	Nat Enam.	15¼	17¼
Do pf.	24	27	Do pf.	95½	98
Am Lin pf.	30½	33	Nat L. pf.	107½	109¾
Am Loc pf.	106½	108	Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	65	70
Am Malt.	14	15	Do 2d pf.	61	61½
A S pf.	88½	90	N. Y. & R.	90	110
Am Sm pf.	100	103	N. Y. Dock.	20½	..
A T & C.	77¼	..	Do pf.	40	49
Am Tob pf.	107½	108	N. Y. L. & W.	122	128
Do new.	106¾	110	N. Y. O. & W.	37⅝	38
Am Woolen.	28	29½	N. Y. & P.	60	61½
Ann Arbor.	15	35	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	108	112
Do pf.	30	90	Do 2d pf.	85	90
Assets Real.	120⅜	122	Nor. Dock.	20½	..
Assoc Oil.	52	..	Do pf.	40	49
B R T.	87½	88	Nor. Ry. Cal.	90	..
Bruns Term.	9	10	N. Y. L. & W. pf.	122	128
E R & P.	111	114	N. Y. O. & W.	37⅝	38
Do pf.	126	150	N. Y. S. & W.	60⅞	61½
Butte Co.	22½	23¼	Nor. Pac.	42	42¼
Canada So.	67½	69	Nor. South.	46	50¼
Cent Leath.	25	28½	N. & W. pf.	86	91
Do pf.	93¾	96	Ont Mining.	2¼	2¾
C R I & P. 1st pf.	77	80	Pabst B pf.	110	112
C. & A.	117½	119¾	Pac Coast.	80	105
Chi & Alt.	187	200	Do 1st pf.	80	105
Do pf.	120	140	Do 2d pf.	90	100
C. B. & Q.	207	217	P. T. & Tel.	59	61
C. M. & St. P.	103	105	Do pf.	99¾	..
C. I. & L. pf.	50	60	Peo & E.	14	18
C. M. & St. Paul pf.	141¼	143	Pere Marq.	..	95
C. & P. W.	180	195	Do 2d pf.	..	85
C. St. P. M. & Om pf.	102	161	Phelps-D. pf.	120	..
Chi Un Tr pf.	7	7¾	Phila Co.	108½	106
C. & M. & St. L.	50	57	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	112½	117
Do pf.	100¾	105	Pitts Coal.	21½	22¾
Cleve & P.	169	..	Pitts Coal pf.	102½	104
C. F. & I. pf.	112	42	P. Ft. W. & C.	170½	..
C. Gas.	89	90	Pitts Ser. pf.	87	88
Do 1st pf.	74½	75	Pitts Steel pf.	102¾	103½
Do 2d pf.	66½	68	Pub Serv Corp.	109	112
Cons Coal.	102	..	Quicksilver.	4½	6¼
Corn P R.	15¾	15⅞	Ry St Spr.	85	85¼
Do pf.	82	83	Do pf.	99¾	102
Crex Carpet.	82	85	Rdg 1st pf.	85¾	90
Cub-Am S.	45	50	Rdg 2d pf.	97	99¼
Do pf.	93	100	Rens & Sar.	185⅞	..
Del & Hud.	167¾	169¼	R. W. & Og.	125	..
D. L. & W.	540	550	R G M Co pf.	105	110
D M & Pt.	5	9	St L & S F.	22	25
Det & M.	115	..	Do 1st pf.	61½	65
Do

GERMAN SAVINGS CUTS RATE TO 31-2

Emigrant Bank Will Maintain Old Rate of 4 Per Cent. Till Surplus Is Overbalanced.

DEPOSITS INCREASING FAST

Dividend Reduction to Let Percentage of Surplus Catch Up—12 Banks Paying 4, and 19 3½ Now.

Two of the leading savings banks of the city, prominent among those which have continued to pay their depositors 4 per cent. in the face of the agitation for a uniform reduction to 3½ per cent. for the sake of the prestige of the institutions with smaller surpluses have taken opposite positions on the question at this season of announcements of the midsummer interest rates on deposits. The German Savings Bank, at Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, has announced a reduction to 3¾ per cent. per annum, and the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of 51 Chambers Street, the largest savings institution in this country, sticks to the 4 per cent. rate. The Emigrant Bank's Trustees have not yet met to declare the semi-annual rate of interest, but it is known that the majority of the Trustees favor the continuance, for the present at least, of the highest rate the bank can safely afford, and it is considered certain that they will act favorably on the recommendation of the Committee on Semi-Annual Dividend, which favors the 4 per cent. rate.

The German Savings Bank is the fourth largest in the city, and had on Jan. 1 deposits of $86,645,676. Its decision to cut the rate to 3¾ per cent. on July 1 brings the number of savings banks in New York County which continue the 4 per cent. rate down to twelve, and up to nineteen those banks which have reduced their interest to 3½ per cent.

The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank has deposits now of about $116,000,000. This is a growth from $114,794,146 at the first of the year, and it is expected that the figure will be further swelled to $117,000,000 by July 1, the normal growth during June being about $1,000,000. The next largest bank after the Emigrants is the Bowery Savings Bank, which had deposits of $101,355,437 on Jan. 1. It was one of the first important institutions to reduce its rate to 3½ per cent. in response to the agitation for a general curtailment of dividends, until all of the savings banks of the State should have brought their surpluses, figured at market value of securities, up to more substantial sums. The Emigrant has continued to earn more than 4 per cent., and this is the chief reason why the majority of the Trustees are in favor of continuing the rate at 4 per cent., in the face of the fact that the percentage of surplus, because of the rapid increase in deposits, has shrunk below the 10 per cent. figure which the leading Trustees were at first inclined to make the minimum, below which they would not go without cutting the rate.

Since Jan. 1, 1909, or during the period in which more than half of the savings banks of the city have reduced their rate to 3½ per cent., the Emigrant's deposits have increased by $20,796,571, or about 22 per cent. of the total deposits on Jan. 1, 1909. This is the largest growth in deposits shown by any New York County institution, though the German Savings Bank, with a growth in the same period of $17,611,000, shows a percentage gain of nearly 26 per cent. These large increases in deposits with their corresponding requirements of surplus, naturally reduce the percentage of surplus to total deposits, though the actual figures of the surplus show an increase. There are still one or two banks in Queens and Brooklyn which have surpluses substantially above 10 per cent.

Although the Emigrant Trustees are in favor of a continuance of the 4 per cent. rate for the present, deposits cannot keep on growing at the present rate without making essential a reduction in dividend to allow surplus to catch up. The bank, which has the greater part of its investments in mortgages, earns more than 4 per cent. annually, and the Trustees are disinclined to cut the income of their depositors until the proportion of surplus to deposits is cut to a point which demands that it be built up again. It is understood that President Mulry was for a time this Spring in favor of the 3½ per cent. rate. One of the considerations which has influenced the Trustees in their present agreement with the committee on the 4 per cent. rate is that times are not any too prosperous with the class who are their chief depositors, and they are anxious to postpone the cut until their patrons can better afford to do without the extra one-half of 1 per cent.

It is expected that two of the Bronx savings banks now paying 4 per cent. will cut to 3½ per cent. at the Trustees' meetings to be held this month. This will bring to ten the institutions paying 4 per cent. in New York County.

COPPER STOCK DECREASE

Much Larger Than Expected Even by Producing Interests.

Stocks of copper in the United States on June 1, as reported by the Copper Producers' Association yesterday, showed a much larger decrease than had been generally expected even among the producing interests who were most confident in the stability of the price advances in copper metal early in the week. It had been predicted that the shrinkage in stocks might run from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds. The actual showing of 49,615,648 pounds in stock on the first of the month was a decrease of 15,450,886 pounds. This leaves the stocks at considerably less than the average deliveries in one month either for domestic consumption or export. On the basis of May's consumption of 72,702,277 pounds, stocks are now in round numbers equal to some two-thirds of a month's supply for domestic needs alone.

One effect of the large decrease in stocks was a further stiffening of prices. The United Metals Selling Company had advanced its price on Thursday to 17¾ cents, but yesterday the prevailing price was 17¾ cents, with some dealers asking 17⅝.

From the consumers side of the market there was some disposition to discount the figures as too much in favor of the seller. It was pointed out that refinery strikes in May had materially reduced the output and that some of the heavy export movement had properly belonged in April. Production was 126,787,336 pounds in the thirty-one day month against 104,684,440 pounds in April, a month of thirty days. Domestic deliveries were 62,702,277 pounds against 69,613,845 pounds in April, and exports increased from 58,252,328 to 66,485,945 pounds.

OBJECT TO 59TH ST. CARS.

Paulist Fathers Protest Against Noisy Operation.

The Paulist Fathers, through their counsel, James P. McGovern, have filed a protest with the Public Service Commission and the Board of Health against the noise made by the crosstown cars of the Central Park, North & East River Railway Company, which run along Fifty-ninth Street. They say that the cars are in bad condition, are flat wheeled, and of such antiquated and faulty construction that the noise they make in stopping and starting amounts to a violation of the law.

The block on which is the house of the Paulist Fathers is remarkable as a great hospital center. The Roosevelt and the Sloane Maternity Hospitals are there, as well as the Sims Operating Theatre, the Vanderbilt Clinic, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. It is believed that those institutions will co-operate with the Paulist Fathers.

ROW OVER HARLEM TUNNELS.

Experts Differ on Type of Construction for Subway Tubes.

A sharp contest of engineering experts has arisen over the plans for the construction of the Lexington Avenue Subway under the Harlem River. The Public Service Commission asked for bids on three different types of construction. Type K was for four steel tracks laid side by side in one solid mass of concrete; Type H was for two pairs of cast-iron tubes, each laid in its own concrete, and Type L was for four cast-iron tubes laid in one concrete mass.

Arthur McMullen was the lowest bidder, with $3,889,775, for Type K. The John F. Stevens Construction Company bid $4,207,198 for Type H, and the O'Rourke Construction Company $3,976,943 for Type L. The contract was given to Arthur McMullen.

It was sent over to the Board of Estimate for approval, and has been in the Controller's office since May 15. He has not yet reported it to the board, and strong pressure is being brought by the lowest bidders on Types H and L to get the decision of the Public Service Commission set aside. Some doubt has been expressed as to whether or not the Board of Estimate has any right to interfere with the commission on a matter of engineering detail.

The Interborough, which, in all probability, will operate the Lexington Avenue Subway through the Harlem River tunnel, is, however, it is understood, in favor of the substitution of Type H for Type K. One of the chief reasons assigned for this is that Type H provides twice as many "benches" as Type K. A "bench" is the elevated walk along the side of the tunnel, which is constructed to give passengers, in case of an accident, a safe place which to get out. Since all the four tubes of Type K are connected, there are only two benches, and passengers from the two centre tracks would have to cross the outer ones to reach one of them.

Then it is contended that, though there is no reason to fear an accident, if one occurred in Type H only two lines of rails would be obstructed, whereas in Type K, with the four tracks side by side, it would be quite possible for a derailed car to be thrown across all four lines.

The advocates of Type L rely in the main on technical reasons for the superiority of their method, and yesterday Deputy Controller Mathewson held a hearing in his office, in which the engineers expounded their theories. Controller Prendergast will be back at his office next week, and it is believed that he will render the decision of his office then. The Public Service Commission is certain that its own choice is best, and points out that by acting as it did it saved the city more than $300,000.

TO CUT 34TH STREET GRADE.

Public Hearing Ordered on Plan for Improvement at Park Avenue.

The plans for the improvement of the corner of Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, which have been put forward by the Fourth Avenue Improvement Association, have been sent to the Public Service Commission by Lloyd Collis, their consulting engineer. It is believed that they will interest the Commissioners, as the alteration in the grade of the streets and avenue at this point provides a space for a moving platform, which has been under consideration by the commission from time to time for years.

The plan suggests that the mouth of the street railway tunnel, which is now on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street, shall be carried back to about Thirty-fifth Street. This would provide for the elimination of the steps in front of the Seventy-first Armory, on the east side of the avenue, and would allow the roadway to be carried without obstruction at an easy grade from Thirty-third Street, straight through to Thirty-fifth Street. The level of Thirty-fourth Street would be cut down approximately seven feet, and this would permit the present grade of 5.5 per cent., between Lexington and Park Avenues, to be reduced to the much easier one of 2.9 per cent.

It is calculated that the improvement need not cost more than $300,000, and that this sum would clear off an awkward obstruction in an avenue which should be one of the great automobile thoroughfares to the Grand Central Station. The Board of Estimate will have a public hearing on the plan next Thursday.

STEPLESS CAR FOR B. R. T.

It Much Resembles the One Now Being Tested in Broadway.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company tested a "stepless" car on the Gates Avenue line yesterday. It has a centre side door, and passengers are only required to take one step, fourteen inches high, in order to enter it. It is built with a steel body, and has pressed steel shapes for underframing.

It will carry fifty-eight passengers, and the conductor sits beside a fare-recording device. Both cross and longitudinal seats will be used, the former accommodating thirty-two passengers and the latter eighteen, while another eight will find seats on a semi-circular bench in the rear.

In order to reduce the risk of accident there are to be distinct signals for starting and stopping the car. Not till every door is closed will the motorman receive the signal to go ahead by the lighting up of a row of electric lights in front of him. The brakes have been greatly improved, and by a special device their full power can be thrown on at once. The sides are almost completely taken up by windows and artificial light is to be provided by Tungsten lamps. The temperature will be regulated by the installation of twenty separate heaters as well as the heater for the cab. These will be regulated automatically by a thermostat. In many respects the car resembles the experimental one now in use in Broadway.

OPPOSED TO SMALL COINS.

Banks Give Long List of Objections to Fractional Pieces.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Banks have raised a storm of protest to Congress and the Treasury Department against the proposed coinage of three cent and one-half cent pieces. The new coins, it is contended, would revolutionize commercial mechanical devices. Cash drawers and registers, adding machines and counting machines would have to be changed and it would be necessary to rule another column on ledgers to accommodate the fractional piece.

The Treasury Department has abandoned the idea of a fantastic half-cent piece with a scalloped edge in case Congress should order the new coins. Financial institutions protested that the coin should have an even diameter. The three-cent piece, however, would have a hole in the centre, if the coin is authorized.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The following is the forecast for Saturday and Sunday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Cloudy, probably in eastern portion and somewhat warmer Saturday. Sunday; rising temperature; moderate to brisk northeasterly winds.

South Carolina—Rain Saturday. Sunday fair; moderate to brisk northeasterly winds.

Georgia—Cloudy in northern, rain in southern portion Saturday. Sunday fair; rising temperature; moderate to brisk northerly winds.

Florida—Rain Saturday. Sunday unsettled; showers in Peninsula; moderate northeasterly winds, except variable over southern portion.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Fair Saturday and Sunday; slowly rising temperature; moderate northerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; moderate northerly winds, becoming variable.

Western Texas—Unsettled, probably showers in western portion Saturday. Sunday fair.

Utah—Local rains Saturday. Sunday fair.

Iowa—Local rains Saturday. Sunday probably fair.

Oklahoma—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky—Fair Saturday and Sunday; slowly rising temperature.

Ohio, Lower Michigan, Indiana, and Upper Michigan—Fair Saturday and Sunday; slowly rising temperature; light variable winds.

Illinois—Fair and somewhat warmer Saturday. Sunday fair in Southern, unsettled in northern portion; warmer; light variable winds.

Wisconsin and Minnesota—Cloudy Saturday and Sunday; light variable winds.

Missouri—Fair in eastern, cloudy in western portion Saturday; warmer. Sunday probably fair.

South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—Local rains and warmer Saturday. Sunday probably fair.

North Dakota—Fair and warmer Saturday. Sunday fair.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duty Reduced on Mesh Bags and Vanity Boxes—Other Decisions.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers that gun metal meshbags and vanity cases made of gilded brass are not the articles of personal adornment specified in the Tariff act of 1909. The importations were made by Cohn & Rosenberger, duty being taken by Collector Loeb under Paragraph 448 at the rate of 85 per cent. ad valorem. The importers set up the contention that the articles should be classified as manufactures of metal not specially provided for under Paragraph 199. After a consideration of the evidence, Judge Sharretts sustains the claim, and directs the Collector to reliquidate the entries on the basis of the lower duty.

The board denied claims filed by the American Express Company, the Jordan-Marsh Company, and Clapp & Tilford regarding the classification of ramie braids. Several claims for duty lower than that assessed were advanced by the protestants, but they are deemed by Judge Howell to be without merit. No evidence was submitted except the official record. Collector Loeb exacted duty at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of Paragraph 349 of the present tariff law. The classification is affirmed.

P. Lorillard and other importers succeeded in securing a reversal of the Collector's action in assessing duty on an excessive amount of Almeria grapes. It was shown to the satisfaction of Judge Somerville that the average capacity of the whole barrels containing the grapes was 1.93 cubic feet, while the half-barrels had a capacity of 0.965 cubic feet. The Collector was under the impression that the barrels exceeded the capacity claimed by the importers, and exacted duty accordingly. Reliquidation of the entries will follow.

The Holland-American Trading Company and C. H. Wyman & Co. filed protests objecting to the Government's assessment of duty on various kinds of merchandise. The protests were overruled as being unsupported.

IRISH LINENS GOING UP.

Prices Higher in Belfast and Further Advances Are Expected.

A well-credited report was current yesterday in the dry goods market to the effect that one of the leading New York linen importers had substantially advanced several lines of Irish linens. Such an advance was not entirely unexpected, for with merchandise in the Belfast market from 7½ to 10 per cent. higher than last year, an increase in prices as available stocks were depleted in the local market was believed to be inevitable.

Linen prices generally quoted in New York at the present time are said to be about 5 per cent. higher than those of a year ago, the advance having been gradual, but steady, since January. Judging from the discrepancy shown in the advances in the local market, if Belfast quotations hold to current levels, further increase in prices on this side of the Atlantic will be imperative.

The majority of the foreign mills supplying this market are behind on their orders, and shipments have not yet recovered from the interruption caused by the English coal strike. Stocks of the most wanted linens are low here, and certain lines of crashes and damasks are said to be unobtainable. Consequently, most of the buyers have accepted the advances gracefully, and the best-posted men are apparently trying to fully cover their needs before another increase is declared.

CROCKERY MARKET QUIET.

Few Big Sales Are Expected Before the Early Part of July.

The New York crockery and glassware market experienced another quiet week. The current season is now practically ended, and little heavy buying is expected before the early part of July. Local warerooms were almost deserted as far as buyers were concerned, their visits, as a rule, having been few and far between.

The retail trade of the city was also slow, this condition being largely responsible for the inactivity of New York buyers. Country retail trade showed improvement under the stimulus of the opening of various Summer resorts, and a fair demand, which was filled from stock, came from these centres.

Reports from the pottery districts received by the Pottery and Glass Journal say that while little new business was received in the week all the potteries are working on back orders. Glass factories are also busy on back orders, and some new ones, due to the approaching annual shut down. Cut glass, which has been active all season, is now very quiet. Lamps were also inactive. It was generally expected that a good number of buyers would appear in the market before this, but few have come in so far.

Prospects for good Fall business are excellent. Stocks are light, import orders were light, and supplies of wholesalers throughout the country are said to be at a low ebb. Stock houses and domestic manufacturers expect a good business after the vacation season closes.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market ruled steady, but quiet, yesterday. Prices showed no change. The following quotations are net, less discount of 2 per cent. for cash: Crystal dominoes in cases of 60 two-pound cartons, $5.20; in cases of 24 five-pound cartons, $7.70; Eagle tablets, $6.50; cut loaf, $6; crushed, $5.90; Mold A, $5.85; cubes, Eagle five-pound bags, powdered, and Eagle confectioners' granulated, $5.45; extra fine granulated, $5.35; coarse, coarse powdered, and Eagle coarse granulated, $5.30; fruit powdered and Eagle extra fine granulated, $5.50; Eagle, two, three and one-half, and five pound cartons of fine granulated, $5.40; Eagle, two-pound bags, fine granulated, $5.50; three and one-half pound bags, $5.45; five-pound bags, $5.40; ten-pound bags, $5.35; twenty-five and fifty pound bags and standard granulated, $5.25; fine granulated and Diamond A, $5.20; confectioners' A and No. 1, $5.05@5.10; 2, 4.90@4.95; 3, 4.80@4.85; 4, 4.70@4.75; 5, 4.60@4.65; 6, 4.50@4.55; 7, 4.40@4.45; 8, 4.30@4.35; 9, 4.20@4.25; 10, 4.10@4.15; 11, 4.00@4.05; 12, 3.90@3.95; 13 to 16 inclusive, 3.80@3.85; confectioners' A and No. 1, $5.05@5.10; 2, 4.90@4.95; 3, 4.80@4.85; 4, 4.70@4.75; 5, 4.60@4.65; 6, 4.50@4.55; 7, 4.40@4.45; 8, 4.30@4.35; 9, 4.20@4.25; 10, 4.10@4.15; 11, 4.00@4.05; 12, 3.90@3.95; 13 to 16 inclusive, 3.80@3.85; confectioners' powdered, 4.90@4.95; soft grades, 4.80@4.85; yellows, 4.30@4.35; off grades, 4.20@4.25; Mould A, $5.55; cubes, Eagle five-pound bags, powdered, and Eagle confectioners granulated, $5.45; extra fine granulated, $5.35; coarse, coarse powdered, and Eagle coarse granulated, $5.30; fruit powdered and Eagle extra fine granulated, $5.50; Eagle, two, three and one-half, and five pound cartons of fine granulated, $5.40; Eagle, two-pound bags, fine granulated, $5.50; three and one-half pound bags, $5.45; five-pound bags, $5.40; ten-pound bags, $5.35; twenty-five and fifty pound bags and standard granulated, $5.25; fine granulated and Diamond A, $5.20

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of FEARLESS FINISHING COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.

Upon reading and filing the annexed petition of Morris B. Arnold, the receiver in bankruptcy herein, and upon motion of James N. Rosenberg of counsel for the receiver, it is

Ordered, That a hearing be held before the undersigned Judge of this court on the 20th day of June, 1912, at 2:30 o'clock in the forenoon in Room 70 of the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the courtroom where the undersigned shall then be sitting; and it is further

Ordered, That at such hearing all and any persons may submit any or all offers for the purchase or other acquisition of any or all of the assets of this estate, including all of the real estate, personal property, located at Nyack, N. Y., or elsewhere, including lands, buildings, machinery, copper rolls, contracts, if any, processes, good-will, the exclusive right to use the corporate name of Fearless Finishing Company, trade names and trade marks, and including all and any other assets of this estate of whatsoever nature and wheresoever located. Such bidders, if any, are authorized and permitted to present any such offers either for cash or on credit, in whole or in part, as they may be advised, and this court will, at said time, or at any or all adjournments of said hearing, take such action and make such orders upon any or all of said bids as may be deemed proper, including the acceptance or rejection of any or all of such bids, in whole or in part, whether such bids are for the property free and clear of all liens or subject to any or all incumbrances, in whole or in part, but no bid will be accepted or considered unless accompanied by certified check to order of receiver for $17,500, which will be returned if sale not made to such bidder.

Due, timely, sufficient, and complete notice of said hearing for all purposes shall be given in the following manner: A copy of this petition and order shall be mailed to all creditors known to said receiver or whose claims appear on the books of the alleged bankrupt to such addresses as may appear on said books, or as may be known to said receiver, such mailing to be at least ten days before the time of said hearing. And like notice shall be given to the alleged bankrupt by mailing a copy of said petition and order addressed to the said alleged bankrupt at Nyack, N. Y., and to its stockholders of record, such mailing to be at least ten days prior to the time of the said hearing. Notice given as herein provided shall be complete for all purposes.

A copy of this order shall be published in The New York Times, The Daily Trade Record, and in The Nyack Journal at least ten days before the said hearing, and a further publication of the said notice shall be made in the said newspapers on the date of the said hearing. And it is further

Ordered, That James Kibbe, Hiram M. Quick, and Henry Melville be and they are hereby appointed appraisers to appraise the said assets, and the said appraisers are directed to file their appraisal in the office of the Clerk of this court at least two days prior to the date of said hearing, so that the same shall be subject to the inspection of all parties in interest.

At such hearing or the adjournments thereof this court will make such orders, if any, for the sale or other disposition of the assets of this estate upon such terms as to the court may seem just and proper, and it is further

Ordered, That in the event that any sale is decreed by the court that the alleged bankrupt and its officers, agents, and Directors shall make, execute, and deliver such confirmatory deeds, bills of sale, and other documents of title, if any, as may be ordered by this court, and as may be requisite to give such purchaser a good and marketable title; and it is further

Ordered, That in the event of any such sale any trustee who may hereinafter be appointed herein shall be directed to make, execute, and deliver such confirmatory deeds, bills of sale, or other documents of title as may be requisite to give any such purchaser good and marketable title to the property as may be so purchased with the approval of this court.

Dated New York, June 7, 1912.

C. M. HOUGH, U. S. D. J.

NO. 16,418.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES M. ANDERSON, individually and as a member of the firm of WHEATLEY ANDERSON & CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of James M. Anderson, individually and as a member of the firm of Wheatley Anderson & Co., of the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of June, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1912, the said James M. Anderson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room 1,875, Hudson Terminal Buildings, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 6th, 1912.

NO. 16,287.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWIN B. ALLEN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Edwin B. Allen of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1912, the said Edwin B. Allen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathanial A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, No. 2 Rector Street, City and County of New York, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1912, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 7, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SCULL, ADOLPH J. TAUB, and HENRY SIGMAN, Individually and as members of the firm of JOSEPH SCULL & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 16,705.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Scull, Adolph J. Taub, and Henry Sigman, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 1st, 1912, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 15th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 7th, 1912.

NO. 16,612.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL WHITE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Michael White of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1912, the said Michael White was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room 1,875, Hudson Terminal Buildings, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 6th, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MYER S. HASSERATH, Bankrupt.—No. 16,284.

Notice is hereby given that Myer S. Hasserath, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 9th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 15th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 7, 1912.

NO. 16,397.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR MAMOK, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Arthur Mamok of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1912, the said Arthur Mamok was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathanial A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 2 Rector Street, City and County of New York, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1912, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 7, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SCULL, ADOLPH J. TAUB, and HENRY SIGMAN, Individually and as members of the firm of JOSEPH SCULL & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 16,705.

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STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 7th, 1912.

NO. 16,612.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL WHITE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Michael White of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1912, the said Michael White was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room 1,875, Hudson Terminal Buildings, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 6th, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MYER S. HASSERATH, Bankrupt.—No. 16,284.

Notice is hereby given that Myer S. Hasserath, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 9th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 15th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 7, 1912.

NO. 16,580.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR MAMOK, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Arthur Mamok of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1912, the said Arthur Mamok was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathanial A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 2 Rector Street, City and County of New York, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1912, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 7, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SCULL, ADOLPH J. TAUB, and HENRY SIGMAN, Individually and as members of the firm of JOSEPH SCULL & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 16,705.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Scull, Adolph J. Taub, and Henry Sigman, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 1st, 1912, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 15th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 7th, 1912.

NO. 16,612.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL WHITE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Michael White of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1912, the said Michael White was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room 1,875, Hudson Terminal Buildings, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 6th, 1912.

A rare book is a treasure frequently found in The Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books. Every Sunday.—Adv.

STEAMBOATS. STEAMBOATS.

Resumption of Passenger Service Monday, June 10, 1912

ALL-the-WAY-by-WATER

DIRECT BETWEEN **NEW YORK and BOSTON**

Metropolitan Steamship Line

The Great Twin Screw Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL.

Metropolitan Steamship Line

Fare, New York to Boston, $4.00
Two-Berth Outside Rooms, $2.00
Inside Rooms, $1.00
Electric Fans in Inside Rooms.

THE EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION is pleased to announce that its Metropolitan Steamship Line direct All-the-Way-by-Water Service between New York and Boston will be inaugurated for the Summer Season of 1912 on Monday, June 10th.

SCHEDULE. (Beginning Monday, June 10th.) Leave New York Week Days and Sundays from Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton Street, at 5 P.M. Running time between the Cities about 15 hours. THE MASSACHUSETTS AND BUNKER HILL are notable examples of marine architecture; they are equipped with Wireless Telegraphy, Submarine Signal Service, and all facilities to insure the Security and Comfort of passengers. During the past Winter nearly Half a Million Dollars has been invested in providing additional equipment for and general improvement of these vessels. These changes provide for the Burning of Oil as Fuel; the addition of many attractive staterooms; the installation of Electric Fans in inside rooms; an outside Dining-room on the Main Deck; a Hurricane Deck Cafe, etc.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE Direct All-the-Way-by-Water between **NEW YORK and PORTLAND, ME.**

A DELIGHTFUL LONG ISLAND SOUND & ATLANTIC OCEAN TRIP OF 280 MILES. SCHEDULE. Leave New York from Pier 18, North River, foot of Vesey St., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M.; leave Portland same days at 5:30 P. M. Time between New York and Portland about 33 hours. DAY TRIPS, leaving New York and Portland 10:30 A. M., Mondays, June 24th to Sept. 9th, inclusive.

THE COAST AND INTERIOR OF MAINE AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES are the Greatest Summer Vacation Lands in the World. Thousands of miles of picturesque Sea Coast, Lofty Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, and the Great Pine Woods lure one to this wondrous Outing Land for health and pleasure.

Tickets and all information at Wharf Offices, at 290 Broadway, also at N. Y. Transfer Co. and Tourist Offices generally throughout the city. Address Passenger Traffic Dept., Pier 14, N. R., New York, for Literature and Hotel List.

The Ideal routes are those provided by the All-the-Way-by-Water Service of the

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

SUNDAY ON THE HUDSON

The all day Sunday sail recently inaugurated by the Hudson Navigation Company combines luxury with comfort and quiet enjoyment. It is in keeping with the character of the service of the popular night trips of the Searchlight Route.

Palatial Steamers
TROJAN and RENSSELAER

Arrive (Read Up)		Leave (Read Down)
6:00 P.M.	New York	9:00 A.M.
5:00 P.M.	Yonkers	10:00 A.M.
2:00 P.M.	Poughkeepsie	1:30 P.M.
1:00 P.M.	Kingston Point	2:30 P.M.
9:00 A.M.	Albany	6:30 P.M.
8:00 A.M.	Troy	7:30 P.M.

To Poughkeepsie and return same day $1.50

To Albany by day and return by night boat (or vice versa) $3.50

Excellent Dining Service and Music.

Hudson Navigation Company,
Pier 32, N. R. 'Phone Spring 9400

Iron Steamboat Co
CONEY ISLAND

LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET, 6:30, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.

LEAVE PIER (NEW) 1, NORTH RIVER, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.

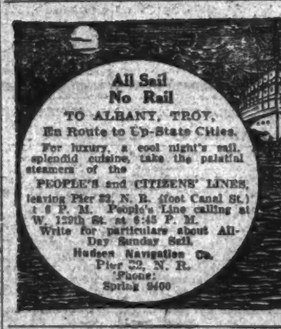
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK, 10:55, 11:40 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:25, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.

Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.

Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents. From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cents.

Fishing Banks, Str. "Taurus"
Lv. W. 129th St., 7:20; Pier 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M.
Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

Steamer "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Special Up Hudson Trips
Sundays, June 9, 16, and 23.
2½ HOURS at HIGHLAND FALLS
1 HOUR at NEWBURGH
Lv. Pier 1, N. R., 9:30; W. 129th St., 10:30; Yonkers, 11:00 A. M. FARE, fr. N. Y., 75 cts.; fr. Yonkers, 50 cts. Steamer's licensed capacity, 3,700. Tickets limited to 2,000. No Staterooms.



All Sail
No Rail
TO ALBANY, TROY,
En Route to Up-State Cities.
For luxury, a cool night's sail, splendid cuisine, take the palatial steamers of the
PEOPLE'S and CITIZENS' LINES,
leaving Pier 32, N. R. (foot Canal St.) at 6 P. M. People's Line calling at W. 129th St. at 6:45 P. M.
Write for particulars about All-Day Sunday Sail.
Hudson Navigation Co.
Pier 32, N. R.
'Phone: Spring 9400

Hudson River Day Line

Steamer HENDRICK HUDSON, ROBERT FULTON or ALBANY leaves Desbrosses St. 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily except Sunday. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant.

Steamer Mary Powell

Afternoon boat for Rondout and way landings leaves Desb. St. 3:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by boat or rail.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, and Way Landings, steel steamers Clermont (new) and Onteora leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M. Daily except Sunday. For full information see time tables at hotels and railway offices, or mailed on request. 'Phone 1081 Spring.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

CONTINUATION SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SHERWOOD'S, INC., Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, June 8th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10 A. M., at 144 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a vast quantity of bound books, including all the standard and standard works of fiction, history, science, &c., on the market; also sets of encyclopedia, a circulating library, and many works not found in the ordinary book store, together with showcases, counters, shelvings, time register, Burroughs adding machine, typewriters, desks, chairs, tables, office fixtures, &c., and a large printing press with electric motor, plates, dies, &c.; also a large and valuable mailing list.

CHARLES E. CARPENTER, Receiver.
SULLIVAN & BROMWELL, Attorneys for Receiver, 49 Wall Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS HOFFMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 17th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 14 West 17th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piece goods, linings, trimmings, safe, fixtures, &c. DAVID J. FOX, Trustee.
BLUMENSTEIL & BLUMENSTEIL, Attorneys for Trustee, 27 Pine St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH HOFFMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, June 14th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 132 West 21st St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piece goods, linings, trimmings, safe, fixtures, &c. DAVID J. FOX, Trustee.
BLUMENSTEIL & BLUMENSTEIL, Attorneys for Trustee, 27 Pine St., New York.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

(Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service)

Take time to go a-fishing—

Maine's the place—ask the ticket man at 171 Broadway.

Lve. New York, Pier 19, N. R., ft. of Warren St., 5:30 P. M. Arrive Boston 7 A. M. or 8 A. M.

Fare to Boston, $4

City Ticket Office, 171 B'way, Phone 5121 Cort.

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50 ¢

The most economical way to via Steamers { FRANK JONES / KAATERSKILL } of the CAPITAL CITY LINE. 'Phone 507-508 Spring. which leave Pier 40, North River, at 5:30 P. M.; W. 129th Street, at 6 P. M. daily, including Sunday. Fare 50 cents. For particulars apply to CAPITAL CITY LINE. Pier 40, N. R. 'Phone 507-508 Spring.

$1 MANHATTAN LINE To ALBANY

COSY DINING ROOMS, STATEROOMS, EXCELLENT SERVICE
STRS. "IROQUOIS" & "MOHAWK"
LV. FT. OF W. HOUSTON ST. 5.30 P.M.
FT. OF W. 129TH ST. 6 P.M. TEL. SPRING 9226

JOY LINE 2.40 TO BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL

Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, East River.
New Management. Improved Service.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."

COLONIAL LINE BOSTON $2.65

Via Boat and Rail.

PROVIDENCE Direct $1.75
WORCESTER, Boat and Rail $2.65
WEEK DAYS AND SUNDAYS AT 5:30 P. M. FROM PIER 29, N. R., foot West Houston St.
Phones Spring 9491 and 9492.
Uptown Offices: Broadway & 23d St.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

GLEN ISLAND BOATS

ROUND TRIP 50 ¢

SATURDAY & SUNDAY TRIPS
Lv. Battery Sat., 10:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 6:30 P. M.; Sun., 9, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4, 6, 8 P. M. Fare, 50c. Daily trips begin June 23. Music. Refreshments. McAllister Steamboat Co.

Delightful Afternoon Excursion to West Point, Steamer Mary Powell.

Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:15 P. M., W. 42d St. 1:30 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Return to New York by boat or rail $1.10. Orchestra. See Parade, Public Buildings, etc.

EXCURSIONS
LAKE HOPATCONG, $1.00
EVERY SUNDAY and HOLIDAY
Lv. West 23rd St. 8.30, Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.
Via New Jersey Central
HARD COAL! NO SMOKE! COMFORT!

CALIFORNIA

Great Lakes, Yellowstone Park, Yosemite Valley, Grand Canyon, California, Alaska, etc. 24-Day Tour, $147.50 up. 42-Day Tour, $197.50 up. FRANK L. TOURIST CO., Tel. 1040 Franklin. 396 Broadway, New York.

PACIFIC COAST 30-day Tour, June 28. Itineraries ready. MASTERS, 31 W. 30th St., N. Y.

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN

Largest S. S. Co. Over 400 SHIPS. In the World 1,210,000 TONS

ATLANTIC SERVICE
LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG

Amerika ..... June 12, 9 AM
¶Pretoria ..... June 15, 9 AM
Cleveland ..... June 29, 10 AM
Hamburg ..... June 22, 12 noon
¶Second Cabin only. §Will call at Bpulogne.

MEDITERRANEAN
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa.
S. S. MOLTKE
July 6, 10 A. M.
S. S. Moltke August 20, 11 A. M.

TWO IDEAL CRUISES
AROUND THE WORLD
Nov. 9, 1912. | Feb. 27, 1913,
(From New York) | (From San Fran.)
S. S. CLEVELAND (17,000 tons Displ.)
DURATION, EACH CRUISE, 114 DAYS. COST $650 UP
including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore, railway, hotel, shore excursions, carriages, guides' fees, etc.

VACATION CRUISES
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO
JAMAICA and the PANAMA CANAL
Cuba, Hayti, Columbia, Costa Rica
JUNE TO OCTOBER
WEEKLY SAILINGS by "PRINZ" and other steamers of our
— ATLAS SERVICE —
11 to 18 Days $75
25-Day Cruises $110 and $115
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Colon and Port Limon, round trip $115.00
—NEXT SAILING—
S. S. PRINZ AUGUST WILHELM, JUNE 15, 2 P. M.

Write for booklet of any cruise.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway, N. Y.
'Phone 1900 Rector.
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EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

EXCURSION TO NEW HAVEN

ON SUNDAYS steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 70, E. R., ONLY, foot East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.50. Children, 75 cents.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS

Steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., 10:00 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, 75 cents; children, 40 cents.

These excursions under management of FALL RIVER LINE.

Tickets at Piers only on day of excursions.

Tours Under Personal Escort to

CALIFORNIA, Yellowstone Park and Alaska

including Canadian Rockies, Mt. Rainier Park, Washington, Oregon. All of California, Grand Canyon of Arizona. Three delightful tours of 17, 52, and 73 days' duration. Best of hotels and all other accommodations. High-grade tours, $162 and up. Liberal stop-over privileges. Private to Limited Train De Luxe leaving July 1 for Day Light trip through Canadian Rockies, with frequent stops.

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FRANK C. CLARK'S
Fifteenth Annual Cruise
TO THE ORIENT
February 15 to April 27, 1913
Seventy-one Glorious Days of Cruising by the
NEW CUNARDER "LACONIA" 18,000 Tons
Cost $400 up, including hotels, drives, guides, etc.
VISITING: Madeira, Spain, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Riviera, etc. Stopover in Europe and return by swift S. S. "Mauretania" and "Lusitania." Send for program.
Tours to Europe, So. America, Round World.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Building NEW YORK

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND
SEA CLIFF and GLENWOOD

Steamer "Sagamore" will leave Pier 8, E. R., N. Y. (near Hanover St.), 9:30; New Pier foot 34th St., E. R., 9:50 A. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

TOURS CALIFORNIA, ALASKA AND YELLOWSTONE.
Personally Conducted, July and August, $162 and up. Write for Booklet.
Gillespie-Kinports Co., 1 Madison Av., City.

Sight-Seeing Yacht

FOOT WEST 23D ST. ALL CARS TRANSFER.
10:30 A.M. Sailing around Manhattan Island. 2:30 P.M. Lecturer aboard. Phone 4182 Gracley.

"THE ORIGINAL"
Sight-Seeing Yacht Clifton
Around Manhattan Island. Lecture aboard. Daily, 10:30 A. M. & 2:30 P. M. Foot West 42d St. Office, Flatiron Building. Tel. 8441 Gram.

STEAMSHIPS. STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD

Express Steamers' Temporary Change of Sailing Date

For the convenience and comfort of its passengers to London and beyond, The Cunard Line has decided to sail its Express Steamers (Wednesday Service) at 5 P. M. Tuesday so long as they continue on the present extreme southerly track. The change of sailing hour becomes effective with the sailing of the Mauretania on June 11th.

The Fastest Steamers in the World

Mauretania June 11, 5 P.M. July 23
July 2, 5 P.M.

Lusitania June 18, 5 P.M. Aug. 6
July 9, 5 P.M. Aug. 27

CAMPANIA CARONIA CARMANIA

June 25, 5 P. M. Aug. 13 | June 29, 10 A. M. Aug. 24 | Sept. 7, 10 A. M.
July 16, 5 P. M. Sept. 3 | July 31 10 A. M. Sept. 21 | Oct. 5, 10 A. M.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD
Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown, eastbound.

New York-Mediterranean-Adriatic Service
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume.
Write for Itinerary. Sailing hour noon.

SAXONIA	PANNONIA	IVERNIA	CARPATHIA
June 12	a b June 20	July 3	a July 18
Aug. 1	a b Aug. 8	Aug. 22	a Sept. 5

a Omits Madeira. b Omits Genoa. Quotations furnished for any Tours.

Round the World Trips $600. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America.
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The Largest Steamer in the World
New 45,324 Ton **OLYMPIC** Sails from NEW YORK **JUNE 15** 10:00 A.M.
JULY 6 AUG. 17
JULY 27 SEPT. 7

NEARBY SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA ..... June 8, 9:30 A. M.
OCEANIC ..... June 8, 12 noon
MINNEAPOLIS ..... June 8, 11 A. M.

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia..June 8 | New York....June 22
St. Louis.....June 15 | St. Paul.....June 29

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N.R.
Minneapolis, June 8, 11 AM | Minneapolis, July 6
Minnetonka, June 20, 9 AM | Minnewaska, Jy. 13

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Vaderland....June 8 | Kroonland....June 22
Lapland.....June 15 | Zeeland.....June 29
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

VADERLAND ..... June 8, 10 A. M.
CEDRIC ..... June 15, 12 noon
ST. LOUIS ..... June 15, 9:30 A. M.

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Oceanic.....June 8, noon | Majestic..June 22
Olympic(new).June15,10AM | Oceanic...June 29
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Cedric..June 13, noon | Adriatic .....June 27
Celtic...June 20, noon | Baltic.....July 4

BOSTON-MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
Cretic...June 29, 10 AM | Canopic.....July 13

CANADIAN SERVICE
LARGEST STEAMERS from CANADA
Montreal via Quebec to Liverpool.
*Teutonic ....June 15 | *Canada .....June 29
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*Only One Class of Cabin (II) Passengers.

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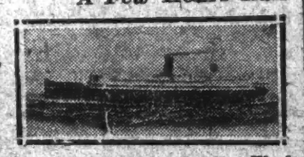

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All points South and Southeast, via
Clyde Steamship Company
Ticket Offices { 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St. / 953 Broadway, cor. 23d St. / Pier 36, North River, New York.

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EXPRESS SAILINGS TUESDAYS
FAST MAIL Sailings THURSDAYS
FOR
LONDON-PARIS-BREMEN
Sailings on SATURDAYS for
THE MEDITERRANEAN
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Tours, Incl. Hotels, Shore Excursions, Lowest Rates. Twin Screw S. S. "BERMUDIAN," 10,516 tons displacement. Electric fans; wireless (biography). Fastest, newest, and only Steamer landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda without transfer. Sailings every five days in connection with R. M. S. P. Co. Tickets interchangeable.

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To Quebec
via Halifax, N. S., most delightful cruise of 1500 miles. Magnificent scenery: Gut of Canso, Northumberland Strait, Gulf and River St. Lawrence, and far-famed Saguenay River. S. S. "Trinidad" from New York July 9th and 30th, August 3d and 17th. From Quebec July 12th and 26th, August 9th and 23d.

For full information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 2389 Broadway, 264 and 553 5th Ave., N. Y., or any Ticket Agent, or QUEBEC S. S. CO., Ltd., Quebec.

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ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES
New York—New Orleans
From Pier 48 N. R., Foot West 11th St.
Wednesdays—Saturdays at Noon.
$40.00 One Way $70.00 Round Trip
Creole.....June 5 | Proteus.....June 19
Comus.....June 12 | Antilles.....June 22
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Through Tickets to Points in Louisiana, Texas, Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, California, Oregon, Washington.
L. H. NUTTING, G. P. A., 366 or 1,153 or 1 Broadway.

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To Rotterdam, 3 days. Rail Connections
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Summer Sailings
Czar ..... June 15
Russia ..... June 29
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First Cabin $65 up
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LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Ancient Row of Landmarks Sold on Stuyvesant Street—Important Harlem Deals Involving 125th Street Corner and Fifth Avenue Apartment—Motor Company Buys in Long Island City.

An interesting deal involving several quaint landmarks on the middle east side which have been owned by the selling estate for over half a century has been made by the Folsom Corporation, which has sold to an investor for Ronald K. Brown, as Trustee of the George Chesterman estate, the eight old brick and frame buildings at 29 Third Avenue and 2 to 14 Stuyvesant Street, being the southeast corner of those thoroughfares. The Stuyvesant Street plots from the block front of the diagonal thoroughfare at that point, between Third Avenue and East Ninth Street, being 179.1 feet, while the Third Avenue parcel has a frontage of 81.1 by 74 deep. The property runs back irregularly in the form of a triangle. It is directly opposite the Bible House and Cooper Union is just below.

The property was purchased by James Chesterman, father of George Chesterman, who died in 1882, during the war times, and since the death of George Chesterman has been held in trust for various heirs, and the sale is due to the fact that the trust terms have expired. James Chesterman was a well-known tailor in John Street, who amassed a fortune by real estate speculation. He owned a great deal of property in Harlem, the old family homestead being on the northwest corner of Second Avenue and 124th Street. It was torn down several years ago.

The Stuyvesant Street plot formerly was a portion of the big Stuyvesant farm. The plot sold has been held for $140,000, and the buildings are leased to May, 1913. No immediate change is contemplated by the new owner.

Three Harlem Deals Aggregating $1,000,000.

Harlem property figured in two trades yesterday, the transactions aggregating about $680,000. On the west side Edwin S. and Allen J. Townsend sold to Gustavus L. Lawrence the southwest corner of 125th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, a plot, 100 by 117, covered with a two-story store and office structure.

In part payment the buyer gave the block front containing five lots on the south side of 215th Street, from Broadway to Tenth Avenue, fronting 99.11 feet on Tenth Avenue and 125 feet on 215th Street, and $1.7 feet on Broadway; also the northeast corner of Tenth Avenue and 206th Street, a plot 124.11 by 100 feet.

The latter properties are located at Subway stations, and were bought by Mr. Lawrence two years ago, the former from Daniel B. Freedman and the latter from the Chelsea Realty Company. The Townsends purchased the St. Nicholas Avenue corner in December, 1907, from William H. Hicken, who erected the building at that time. The exchange involves close to $500,000. Arnold, Byrne & Baumann negotiated the transaction.

In the Fifth Avenue section there was considerable activity. The Mount Morris apartment house at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and 126th Street was reported sold by the Security Mortgage Company to a client of Henry B. Culver. The property consists of a six-story elevator apartment covering a plot 99.11 by 120.

Several blocks further north the D. A. Cushman Real Estate Corporation sold the Beatrice, a six-story elevator apartment at 35 West 131st Street on a plot 80 by 100.

The buyers, Martinsen & Nibur, gave in part payment 203 and 205 Wooster Street, a six-story loft building on a plot 36.7½ by 100, located between Bleecker and West Third Streets.

The three-story private residence at 110 West 131st Street, on lot 17.6 by 100, has been sold by A. Mantinband & H. T. Pfeifer for Margaret Weill to a client for occupancy.

Hospital Purchase on Water Street.

The Volunteers of America have purchased from Charles Lane the vacant plot on the northwest corner of Water and Beekman Streets, 56.6 on Water and 78.8 on Beekman Street, for the purpose of erecting a new downtown hospital. Ex-Mayor Charles A. Shieren of Brooklyn and Col. B. B. McAlpin are among those who have aided the projected enterprise by financial assistance.

$100,000 Deal in Long Island City.

The Harold Motor Company, New York distributors of Pierce-Arrow cars, have purchased from Mrs. Annie S. Anable a plot 200 by 300 on the north side of Breedman Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, Long Island City.

The buyers will improve the site, which is in the heart of the new automobile section, with a large service building.

The seller has been holding the entire block at $180,000, and the parcel sold for over $100,000.

Other automobile companies that have located in Long Island City are the Packard Motor Company, Lozier Motor Company, Ford Motor Company, Palmer-Singer Company, Benz Motor Car Company, Brewster Auto Body Company, and the General Vehicle Equipment Company. L. Eduse, Washburn & Co., in conjunction with Nichols-Ritter Goodnow Realty Company, negotiated the transaction.

Group of Dwellings Sold.

Three more private dwellings on the upper west side were disposed of yesterday, and will soon be torn down to make way for a tall apartment house.

The buildings 27, 29, and 31 West 104th Street, covering a plot 50 by 100.11, were sold by Elisabeth Wright to Lowenfeld & Prager.

Bronx Borough Sales.

William Peters and Company have sold Lot 92 on the Benson estate, on Mayflower Avenue, to George Huy; also the southwest corner of Mapes Avenue and 190th Street, a lot 20 by 95, to Julius Glese.

J. S. Bussini has purchased from S. K. Fuller 2,288 Loring Place, a private dwelling on a plot 50 by 110. The contract price was $17,200. M. J. McCarthy, an attorney, negotiated the transaction.

A. Mantinband & H. T. Pfeifer have sold the five-story double plot at 484 East 141st Street, on plot 37.6 by 100, for Herman Feld to Philip Levey.

The three-story dwelling at 481 East 139th Street, on plot 16.8 by 100, has been sold by S. H. Frankenheim for M. C. Mahony to N. De Lucela.

Brooklyn.

Burrill Brothers have sold the three-story and basement brownstone private house 231 Berkeley Place, 22 by 100, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, for Mrs. A. E. Williston to a buyer, for occupancy.

B. J. Sforza has sold for the City Real Estate Company 4,019 Tenth Avenue, a three-and-one-half-story frame flat, with store, on lot 20 by 76.

Flushing Property at Auction.

In a partition sale yesterday at Flushing, conducted by Joseph P. Day, several tracts were sold, the amount realized being $126,575. It was noted that residential property brought prices lower than the assessed valuation, while farming property was sold at a higher price than listed by the city. The property was owned by the estate of the late Thomas Miller.

A farm midway between Flushing and Jamaica, comprising 115 acres, was bought by Thomas Miller, son of the late owner, for $76,500. It is assessed for $55,900. The premises at 122 Bowne Avenue, assessed at $52,000, was sold to Benjamin Cockran for $24,200. The plot and dwelling at 251 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, assessed for $7,200, were sold to Mrs. William Shannon for $6,025. Miss Marietta I. Van de Verg of Hoboken, N. J., purchased the residence at 180 Barclay Street for $6,100. Gustave P. Prahn of Long Island City paid $4,525 for the three-story frame dwelling at 180 Barclay Street. Joseph Hemmerich bought three plots in Forest Avenue, at Ridgewood, for $8,175

MORTGAGE LOANS.

SECOND mortgage money in small amounts to loan on Farms and Country Seats; private; apply only. Joseph Immerman, 7 East 42d St.

and Herman Rings of Newtown purchased one plot in the same section for $1,950.

Long Island Sales.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company has sold at Hempstead to T. B. Cotter and J. & S. Shea, each a plot 40 by 112 in Rosedale Avenue; to M. Murphy, a plot 40 by 109 in Booth Street; to A. Blum, a plot 60 by 100 in Botsford Street; to M. Cunningham, a plot 60 by 116 in Ocean Avenue, and to J. J. Lynch, a plot 40 by 100 in Hampton Road.

M. Carcoran has purchased a plot 40 by 100 in Euclid Avenue, Massapequa.

The Regal Land and Improvement Company has sold at Hollis Terrace to Frederick Recksiek, in Atlantic Avenue, a plot 40 by 109, and to John Muller, in Atlantic Avenue, a plot 40 by 100.

The McKnight Realty Company has sold at Bayside the Herman Anderson house, 40 by 100, facing Lawrence Boulevard.

The T. B. Ackerson Company has sold at Brightwaters a seven-room stucco house in the Oak section, on the north side of Hiawatha Drive, on a plot 88 feet front, extending 200 feet through the block to Wyshesepee Drive, to Thomas M. Reynolds; also, a semi-bungalow in the Lake section, on the easterly side of Lake View Avenue East, south of Laurance Drive, on plot 75 by 150, to Edward C. Betzig.

Big Van Cortlandt Auction To-day.

Comment on the great auction sale today of the 719 lots comprising the remainder of the big Van Cortlandt estate was one of the prime topics of conversation in real estate circles yesterday. The sale will be started promptly by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, on the property, the selling booth being near Broadway and 238th Street, just below the Subway station at Van Cortlandt Park. Many inquiries for information and maps of the property were made yesterday at Mr. Day's office, the number of these being greater, said Mr. Day, than in the case of any other sale he has conducted.

The excellent location of the property, with a large Broadway frontage between Van Cortlandt Park and the Jerome Park reservoir, commanding admirable transit facilities, insures the attendance of a small army of bidders. Operators and capitalists investing in the Bronx have been particularly interested in this exceptionally large offering, and active competition for the choicer parcels is looked for. Savings bank books will be taken, on proper assignment, as deposits on the purchase price.

The property will be sold free and clear of all incumbrances, except certain restrictions, encroachments, and leases on a few lots, which will be explained at the sale. The sale is due to partition proceedings brought by the heirs of the Van Cortlandt estate, all the lots to be sold without reserve or protection to the highest bidders.

Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have rented the large country seat belonging to Paul Gotthelf situated on the corner of Broadway and the Causeway Road at Lawrence, L. I., to D. E. Van Emburgh.

The Briarcliff Realty Company has leased the Dysart House at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., to Mrs. Charles P. Palmer of New York City for the Summer season.

Henry Hotchner, General Manager of the Woodmere Realty Company, has rented to George B. Herzig the Brownlee Villa on Elm Street, near Central Avenue, Woodmere, L. I.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., in conjunction with J. P. Whiton Stuart Company, have leased for a term of years for Mrs. Cornelius Fellowes her house at 4 East Eighty-first Street, a modern brick front four-story house, on a lot 20 by 100, to Franklin D. Williams.

Commercial Leases.

The William M. Benjamin Company has leased the entire building at 94 Vesey Street to Nicola Satriant.

William Sittenham reports the leasing of the basement store at 1 East Forty-seventh Street to Geraldine Lonua. This completes the renting of the entire building.

The Hartford Carpet Corporation, one of the largest carpet manufacturers in the country, now located on Union Square, has leased the entire ninth floor in the proposed Madison Avenue building, which is being erected at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

F. & G. Pflomm have leased for Thomas Morgan to Morris Bass the fourth loft in the new building at 494 and 496 Sixth Avenue.

Hotel Marlborough Alterations.

Plans have been filed for remodeling the interior of the Hotel Marlborough on the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street. Stores will be installed on the ground floor on the Broadway side, changing the entrance from Broadway to Thirty-sixth Street. Three fireproof staircases, three new elevators, new plumbing throughout, and new fire escapes will be added at an estimated cost of $100,000. Rouse & Goldstone are the architects.

Notes.

The Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the matter of the application of the city to acquire title to the property necessary for the opening of Lincoln Avenue from Jamaica Avenue to Ridgewood Avenue, will present their final reports for confirmation before the Supreme Court, Second Department, at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 11.

Nast & Springsteen have been appointed by the L. & M. Holding Company, John Lovell President, to prepare plans for the erection of a high-class twelve-story apartment house, at the northeast corner of Ninety-eighth Street and West End Avenue, plot 50.5 by 100.

John N. Golding has procured for Margaret M. Lynch a loan of $20,000 on 717 and 719 Third Avenue; also for the Wilmore Realty Company a loan of $24,000 on 190 Lexington Avenue.

The adjourned sale of water front and adjoining plots at Freeport, L. I., will be held to-day by Bryan L. Kennelly on the premises at 2 P. M. All the remainder of the 508 lots not offered on Decoration Day on account of inclement weather will be sold.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By J. H. Mayers.

Bathgate Av, 2,378 to 2,386, s e corner of 187th St, 164.2x90, four four-story tenements; foreclosure, to the plaintiff. Ver Planck estate.. $100,000

By Joseph P. Day.

Findlay Av, 1,000, s e corner of 165th St, 94.7x35.1x96.11x35, five-story flat and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Louise Ebling..$10,000
207TH ST, 301 East, 117.9 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 25.5x62.9x32x100, three-story dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Alice B. Keller.. $5,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

124th St, e s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, for a two-story store and warehouse, 20.11x36.1; S. R. Gentles, 178 East 124th St, owner; J. P. Walther, 147 East 125th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

Willett Av, w s, 500 ft n of 216th St, for a 2½-story frame dwelling, 21x30; Patrick Doris, 3,720 Willett Av, owner; George F. Crozier, 2236 St and White Plains Av, architect; cost, $7,000.

Sussex St, n s, 50 ft e of Fieldstone Av, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20x36; Robert Thompson, 289 East 21st St, owner; C. A. Jackson, 25 East 28th St, architect; cost, $2,800.

Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, e s, 200 ft s of 230th St, for a one-story frame garage, 12x22; Isabel and Elizabeth Cox, Spuyten Duyvil, owners; E. E. Rositer, 15 West 28th St, architect; cost, $300.

Washington Av, w s, 125 ft n of 172d St, for six open-air theatre, 80x128; E. Bartolicius, 40 Fort Park Av, owner; George Warrack, 1,440 Crotona Park East, architect; cost, $600.

Minford Place, n e corner of 173d St, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x82.2 and 50x78.10; Trask Building Co., August F. Schwarting, 1,715 Southern Boulevard, President, owners; Charles Schaefer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $85,000.

Crotona Av, n w corner of Fordham Road, for a one-story frame shed, 16.6x39.6; Spera Farlana, on premises lessee; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $250.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Lexington Av, 67, to a three-story and basement dwelling; M. Haas, 67 Grand St, owner; Chas. C. Thiele, 4 East 42d St, architect; cost, $6,000.

Broadway, n w corner of 30th St, to a six-story hotel; Crosstown Realty Co., 45 Wall St, owner; Rouse & Goldstone, 33 West 42d St, architects; cost, $100,000.

Crotona Av, w s, 218½ ft n of Pelham Av, to a five-story brick hospital, 205x40; City of New York, owner; Raymond F. A. Almirall, 105 Madison Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, w s, 84.9 ft s of 68th St, 28.1x130.2x25x117.4; Broadway, w s, 28.7 ft n of 67th St, 56.2x83x50x118; Broadway, n w corner of 67th St, 28.7x118.8x25.8x131.8; Oliver M. Arkenburgh and Susie H., his wife, to Joseph Haisenching, 28 West 80th St, (mtg. $50,000.) 1-6 part, subject to life mtg. of Ellen J. Arkenburgh, all liens. June 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway..$100
BROADWAY, n e corner of 142d St, 99.11x100; Caroline Bookman and others, trustees, to Harcourt Realty Company, 9 East 62d St, all liens, May 15; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St....$100
BROADWAY, s e corner of 142d St, 99.11x100; same to same, May 16, all liens; attorneys, same.....$1
BROADWAY, e s corner of 215th St, 81.7x77.3x74.11x65; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 215th St, 99.11x80; Gustavus L. Lawrence to J. Alien Townsend and Edward S. Townsend, Irvington, N. Y., (mtg. $48,000.) May 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....Exchange
CENTRE ST, 62 and 64, e s, 44.8 ft s of Worth St, 35.8x91.10x35.4x88.3; John Wendt to Henry Wendt, 1,535 Madison Av, (mtg. $7,000) and all liens, June 6; attorney, Edward Herrmann.....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Leon Fiser to Salo Leichtentritt, 557 2d Av, (mtg $7,000) and all liens, June 6; attorney same.....$100
2D AV, 2,047, n w corner of 105th St, 24.5x94; Mathilde Schiemann to Paul Gross, 146 East 92d St, (mtg $36,000.) June 6; address, 302 Broadway.....$100
2D AV, 1,981, n w corner of 97th St, 24.11x100; Minnie Rubinstein to Selara Holding Co, 5 Beekman St, (mtg $26,000 and all liens,) May 15; attorney, A. L. Gellich, 5 Beekman St.....$100
2D AV, w s, 98.7 ft s of 45th St, 24.4x100x irregular; Clara Levin to Selara Holding Co., 5 Beekman St, (mtg $25,000,) all liens, May 15; attorney, A. L. Gellich, 5 Beekman St.$100
47TH ST, 309 East, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av; Henry Schraeder to Hy. Keim, 122 East 65th St, (mtg $15,000,) June 7; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance Co, 160 Broadway.....$100
9TH ST, Part 3 East, n s, a strip 0.6x92.3; John H. Beatty and anothers to William G. Beatty, Westfield, N. J., Robert C. Beatty, 43 Cedar St, and Alfred C. Beatty, Denver, Col., March 26, 1908; attorney, R. C. Beatty, 43 Cedar St.....$1
107TH ST, s e s, at n e s of 206th St, 124.11x100; Gustavus L. Lawrence to J. A. and E. S. Townsend, Irvington, N. Y., attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
18TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 20x50.4; Gault Realty Co. to Fennlane Realty Co, 165 Broadway, (mtg $12,000,) Feb. 16, 1911; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co, 160 Broadway.....$100
39TH ST, 526 East, s s, 25x98.9, (foreclosure June 4, 1912;) Louis B. Hasbrouck referee, to Andrew J. Tolland, 2,526 South Broad St, Philadelphia, Penn, and William F. Clare, 317 West 108th St, N. Y, as executors, &c, of Neal O'Donnell, June 6; attorney, William F. Clare, 153 Broadway.....$15,000
57TH ST, 545 and 547 West, n s, 50x100.5; Minnie Rubinstein to Selara Holding Co., 5 Beekman St, (mtg $33,500,) May 29; attorney, A. L. Gellich, 5 Beekman St.....$100
72D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 23.4x102.2, (foreclosure May 16;) Max S. Levine, referee, to Julian A. Benjamin, Garrisons, N. Y., June 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$41,000
76TH ST, 421 East, n s, 25x102.2; Giacomo Croce to Frank Croce, (mtg $14,700,) May 10, 1906; attorney, C. Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....$1
97TH ST, s s, 385 ft e of 3d Av, 23x100.11; Assured Real Estate Co. to Alice Bullowa, (mtg $11,000,) May 29, 1903; attorney, F. M. Bullowa, 32 Nassau St.....$100
97TH ST, 228 East, ; Alice Bullowa to Alfred L. M. Bullowa, 127 East 72d St, quitclaim, Dec. 31, 1909; address, 31 Nassau St.....$1
111TH ST, 110 West, s s, 25.8x100.11; Bertha Ritter to John Schluter, 163 Greenwich St, (mtg $29,000,) June 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway.....$100
113TH ST, 216 and 218 East, s s, 30x100.10; 113th St, 220 and 222 East, s s, 30x100.11; Minnie Rubinstein to Selara Holding Co, 5 Beekman St, (mtg $63,000,) May 29; attorney, A. L. Gellich, 5 Beekman St.....$100
113TH ST, 104 West, s s, 25x80.5; William Naddelman to Anna Naddelman, (mtg $18,900,) May 15; attorney, Louis Spiro, 60 East 125th St.....$1
121ST ST, 234 West, s s, 18x100.11; Annie Lemler to Norbert Heinsheimer, 112 West 47th St, June 6; address 56 Beaver St.....$150
123D ST, s s, 160 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Fanny E. D., wife, and William C. Story, to Jno. G. Agar, 10 East 66th St, (mtg $14,000,) June 7; address, 31 Nassau St.....$1
181ST ST, 35 and 37 West, n s, 50x99.11; D. A. Cushman Realty Co. to Hy. Martinson and Martin Milbur, 2,100 8th Av, (mtg. $55,000.) May 15; attorneys, Goldstein & G., 885 Broadway.....Exchange
172D ST, n s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 62.6x95; 173d St, s s, 100 ft n of Audubon Av, 62.6x95; Paterno & Son Contracting Co. to Hannah T. Hicks, 240 West 103d St, (mtg $130,000.) June 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co, 160 Broadway.....$100
178TH ST, 659 West, n s, 12.6x100; Emma F. Dovale to Mary J. Mullis, 296 Carroll St, Brooklyn, June 6; attorney, John C. Meyers, 107 10th St.....$100
214TH ST, centre line of, its intersection with Samuel Thompson, rune n e — x n w 40x n e — to centre line 214th St x w — to centre line 214th St x e — to beginning, containing 4 7/10-1,000 acres, except part included in deed made by Samuel Thompson to Isaac Dyckman and dated Nov. 1, 1841; Isidor Straus to 14th Street Realty Company, B. & S., Dec. 30, 1909; attorneys, Wise & S., 15 William St.....$1

Bronx.

BOSTON or COLES RD, w corner Williamsbridge rd, contains 24 68-100 acres, Westchester; Isidor Straus to 14th St. Realty Co., Dec. 30, 1909; attorneys, Wise & S., 15 William St.$1
BRIGGS AV, e s a, 403.3 ft n s of Trevors St, 50x100; Harry A. Gross, subject to Catherine Clark, at Bedford Hills, N. Y., May 29; attorney, Gilbert W. Miner, 25 Park Row.....$1
BRYANT ST, e s, 100 ft n of Lafayette Av, 50x100; Nathan Hart and another, trustees, to Joseph Levy, 961 Tiffany St, June 6; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,500
BRYANT ST, e s, 175 ft n of Lafayette Av, 25x100; same to Morris Flasterstein, 1,076 Southern Boulevard, June 6; attorney same...$725
BRYANT ST, e s, 200 ft n of Lafayette Av, 25x100; same to Bessie Feldman, 806 Tremont Av, June 6; attorney, same.....$750
BRYANT ST, e s, 275 ft n of Lafayette Av, 25x100; same to Louis K. Zits, 306 West 49th St, June 6; attorney, same.....$700
BRYANT ST, e s, 300 ft n of Lafayette Av, 25x100; same to William G. Gehringer, 306 West 49th St, June 6; attorney, same.....$700
BRYANT ST, e s, 325 ft n of Lafayette Av, 25x100; same to Patrick McLaughlin, 624 East 148th St, June 6; attorney, same.....$700
BRYANT ST, e s, 350 ft n of Lafayette Av, 25x100; Bryant St, s s, 225 ft n of Lafayette Av, 50x100; Longfellow St, w s, 100 ft n of Lafayette Av, 150x100; same to John V. Casey, 428 East 80th St, June 6; attorney, same.$6,600
BRYANT ST, w s, 275 ft n of Lafayette Av, 50x100; same to Samuel L. Morris, 645 Whitlock Av, June 6; attorney same.....$2,600
BRYANT ST, w s, 325 ft n of Lafayette Av, 25x100; same to Isidell & Constant Co., corporation, 126th St and East River, June 6; attorney same.....$6,750
BRYANT ST, w s, 336 ft n of Lafayette Av, 50x100; Longfellow St, w s, 325 ft n of Lafayette Av, 50x100; same to Hyman Sodeksun, 522 West 157th St, June 6; attorney, same.
CROTONA AV, w s, 215½ ft n of Pelham Av, to a five-story brick hospital, 205x40; City of New York, owner; Raymond F. A. Almirall, 105 Madison Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

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47TH ST, 309 East, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av; Henry Schraeder to Hy. Keim, 122 East 65th St, (mtg $15,000,) June 7; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance Co, 160 Broadway.....$100
KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, e s, 741 ft n of 187th St, 24.2x111.4x73.4x100.1; Timothy J. and Margaret G. O'Connell, 1,815 Crotona Av, (mtg $7,000,) June 6; C'Grady Brothers, 277 Broadway.....$100
LEXINGTON AV, 122, e s, 21.10x80; Samuel L. Schwab, Jr., to Doris, his wife, 124 East 74th St., C. A. G., all liens, June 7; attorneys, Neuman & Newgass, 45 Cedar St.....$1,000
LUDLOW ST, 14, e s, 32.4x87.6; Bertram Realty Co to Ruth Rosenberg, 53 Henry St, (mtg $55,000 and all liens,) April 22.....$100
LUDLOW ST, 16, e s, 33.4x87.6; Ruth Rosenberg to Yorktown Holding Co, 501 5th Av, (mtg $55,000 and all liens,) April 22.....$100
MADISON AV, w s, 25.10 ft n of 119th St, 25x100; Emma Goldberg to George W. Goldberg, 707 5th Av, (mtg $20,000,) June 5; attorney, Mark Goldberg, 302 Broadway.....$1,000
MARBLE HILL AV, e s, 362.1 ft n of 225th St, 30x100; L. Brandt to Henrietta E. Brandt, his wife, 88 Marble Hill Av, (mtg $18,000,) April 18; attorney, O. R. Brandt, 41 Park Row..$100
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 1441, e s, 52x100; Bessie C. Esmado to Ethel G. Graham, 70 West 130th St, June 7; attorney, H. G. Stirp, 220 Broadway.....$1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, w corner of 125th St, 100.11x118; J. Allen Townsend and others to Gustavus L. Lawrence, 2,226 Broadway, June 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
WARREN ST, 46, n s, 25x100; Edmond E. Wise to Fourteenth Street Realty Co, B. & S., all liens, May 24, 1910; attorneys, Wise & S., 15 William St.....$1
WEST END AV, 882 and 884, s e corner of 101st St, 116.10x100; Julius Fishman to Julius Fishman & Sons, 200 Broadway, (mtg $202,500,) May 20; attorney, D. Fishman, 200 Broadway.....$1
WOOSTER ST, 203 and 205, w s, 36.7x100; Martinson and others to D. A. Cushman Realty Corporation, 172 9th Av, (mtg $70,000,) May 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....Exchange
187TH ST, 849, w s, 25.11x100; Julius Post to Joseph Halpern, 849 1st Av, ½ part, all liens, Nov. 29, 1911; attorney, H. Plateau, 61 Park Row.....$100
2D AV, 557, w s, 19.8x77; Helen M. O'Brien to Leon Pizer, 1,535 Madison Av, (mtg $7,000) and all liens, June 6; attorney, Edward Herrmann.....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Leon Fiser to Salo Leichtentritt, 557 2d Av, (mtg $7,000) and all liens, June 6; attorney same.....$100
2D AV, 2,047, n w corner of 105th St, 24.5x94; Mathilde Schiemann to Paul Gross, 146 East 92d St, (mtg $36,000.) June 6; address, 302 Broadway.....$100
2D AV, 1,981, n w corner of 97th St, 24.11x100; Minnie Rubinstein to Selara Holding Co, 5 Beekman St, (mtg $26,000 and all liens,) May 15; attorney, A. L. Gellich, 5 Beekman St.$100
2D AV, w s, 98.7 ft s of 45th St, 24.4x100x irregular; Clara Levin to Selara Holding Co., 5 Beekman St, (mtg $25,000,) all liens, May 15; attorney, A. L. Gellich, 5 Beekman St.$100
47TH ST, 309 East, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av; Henry Schraeder to Hy. Keim, 122 East 65th St, (mtg $15,000,) June 7; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance Co, 160 Broadway.....$100
KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, e s, 741 ft n of 187th St, 24.2x111.4x73.4x100.1; Timothy J. and Margaret G. O'Connell, 1,815 Crotona Av, (mtg $7,000,) June 6; C'Grady Brothers, 277 Broadway.....$100
LEXINGTON AV, 122, e s, 21.10x80; Samuel L. Schwab, Jr., to Doris, his wife, 124 East 74th St., C. A. G., all liens, June 7; attorneys, Neuman & Newgass, 45 Cedar St.....$1,000
LUDLOW ST, 14, e s, 32.4x87.6; Bertram Realty Co to Ruth Rosenberg, 53 Henry St, (mtg $55,000 and all liens,) April 22.....$100
LUDLOW ST, 16, e s, 33.4x87.6; Ruth Rosenberg to Yorktown Holding Co, 501 5th Av, (mtg $55,000 and all liens,) April 22.....$100
MADISON AV, w s, 25.10 ft n of 119th St, 25x100; Emma Goldberg to George W. Goldberg, 707 5th Av, (mtg $20,000,) June 5; attorney, Mark Goldberg, 302 Broadway.....$1,000
MARBLE HILL AV, e s, 362.1 ft n of 225th St, 30x100; L. Brandt to Henrietta E. Brandt, his wife, 88 Marble Hill Av, (mtg $18,000,) April 18; attorney, O. R. Brandt, 41 Park Row..$100
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 1441, e s, 52x100; Bessie C. Esmado to Ethel G. Graham, 70 West 130th St, June 7; attorney, H. G. Stirp, 220 Broadway.....$1
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187TH ST, 849, w s, 25.11x100; Julius

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$500 cash, balance like rent, will buy this charming house in select Bergen County suburb, high up in the hills, short distance from city; 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing, large attic, concrete cellar, steam heat, gas and electric fixtures, stationary tubs, combination gas and coal range, beam ceiling in dining room, built-in bookcases and sideboard. Builder, 185 Times Downtown.

MUST SELL AT ONCE handsome one-family dwelling in select location on Palisades; contains seven rooms and bath; porcelain tub and washstands, open plumbing, furnace heat, kitchen range, good cellar; close to car line; reached by 42d St. or 130th St. Ferries within 25 minutes; will be sold for a liberal cash discount or on monthly payments to responsible purchaser. Address D 19 Times.

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128-130 East 34th St.
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One seven-room apartment;
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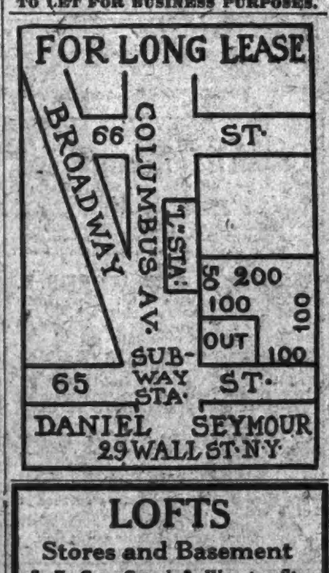

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Four vacant lots; also several two-story brick buildings; also 2 lofts, 46x85, between Ave. A and B, 19th and 20th Sts. Apply JOHN U. BROOKMAN, 56 Wall St.

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Large loft, 25x100, 12 feet high; good light. 2,162-64 Av., northwest corner 119th St. Apply to M. Bruckner, 103 Gold St.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

McFEAT, ANNIE.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent, to Edith Webbe, Florence G. Bassford, Willie Bassford, Abraham Bassford, Charlie Bassford, Theodore Bassford, and to all persons interested in the estate of Annie McFeat, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 23rd day of July, 1912, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Annie Webbe, as Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County, at the [L. S.] County of New York, the 31st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
B. W. B. BROWN, Atty. for Executrix, 32 Wall Street, New York City.

MURRAY, MARY ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends to apply to the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York under the provisions of the final clauses of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the issuance to him of letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of Mary Ellen Murray, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, and all persons who are or claim to be creditors of said Mary Ellen Murray, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims to one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, at the office of the Clerk of the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, in the Hall of Records, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 16th day of June, 1912.

Dated New York, May 14th, 1912.

NORMAN J. MURRAT,
OLIVER W. BEALS, Attorney for Norman J. Murray, 287 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, the undersigned, the duly appointed Receiver of Arthur K. Hill, doing business under the name of The Kent Press, will sell at public auction, at the place of business of said Kent Press, Nos. 141-145 West 38th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 10th day of June, 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, eight job printing presses, paper cutter, composing room, wire stitcher, proof press, office furniture, and all miscellaneous paper stock on hand, subject to the chattel mortgages now liens upon said property.

Dated New York, May 31, 1912.

ARTHUR K. HILL, Receiver.
CHARLES HARRIS LUSCOMB, Attorney for Receiver, No. 41 Park Row, New York City.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY

Baptist.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 632 St. and Amsterdam Av. Dr. GOODCHILD, Pastor. 11, Children's Day Exercises; 8, "Hot Weather Religion." Everybody welcome.

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, West 23d St., between 5th and 6th Aves., Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor.—Services 10:45 A. M.; 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 West 46th Street.

Public Worship: Sermon by Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D., Pastor Mount Morris Baptist Church, at 11 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR J. M. HALDEMAN. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. REV. GEO. DOUGLAS of Flushing will preach.

HOPE BAPTIST, Broadway, 104th St., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "The Children's Friend." 8, "Dark Cloud and Silver Lining."

ZENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. THE HEART OF GREEK THOUGHT. Rev. Maria St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 126th St. J. HERMAN RANDALL, Pastor. Morning, 11 A. M., Sermon by Rev. Addison Moore, D. D. Evening, 8 P. M., "Lost Souls."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH 165th St. and Convent Ave., HAROLD PATTISON, Minister.—11 A. M., "Rules for the Race." 7:30 P. M. Annual Bible School Exercises.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West and 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West and 68th St. Third Church, 125th Street and Madison Ave. Fourth Church, 600 West 181st Street. Fifth Church, Madison Avenue and 58th Street. Sixth Church, Park Avenue and 61st Street.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Dr. ALBERT P. FITCH preaches at 11 and 8. Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, Madison Ave., 154 St., Dr. Rosenmyller, Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M.

Brooklyn.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street, Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor.—Service at 10:45 A. M. Dr. Hillis will preach on "Are the Fine Old American Ideals Decaying? A Study of the Signs of the Times." There will be no evening service until September.

Disciples of Christ, (Christian.)

CENTRAL CHURCH, 143 West 81st St. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D. Welcome to oldest church. Disciples of Christ.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Central Park West, at 65th St., the Rev. Charles J. Smith, Pastor.—Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Chief Service at 11 o'clock. Vespers at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St. Wm. M. Horn, Pastor. Services, 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

BEDFORD STREET, Corner Morton, Rev. George W. Downs, Pastor.—Services morning, 10:45; evening, 7:45.

MADISON AVE. M. E. CHURCH, Corner 60th Street. Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., Preaching by Dr. MacMullen. 8 P. M., Short address by Dr. MacMullen. Wed. Eve., Prayer Meeting led by Dr. MacMullen.

7th Av. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. STANFORD CULVER HEARN, Minister. DU BOIS H. LOUX, Associate. EDWARD KINNEY, Organist. Vested Choir. 11—Children's Day Exercises. Dr. Loux speaks. 8—Dr. Loux, "The Lord Working With Them."

SAINT ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, Seventy-sixth Street, west of Columbus Av. GEORGE CLARKE PECK, D. D., Minister. Preaching at 11. No Evening Service.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Avenue and 86th St. Preaching at 11 and 8 by Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 46th St., west of Broadway, J. LEWIS HARTSOCK, Minister. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers welcome.

New Church.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs.—Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor; Rev. J. PAUL DRESSER, Associate Minister. Service 11 A. M., with sermon by Rev. J. Paul Dresser. Subject: "REAL FOR THE NEW LIFE."

New Thought.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 5 West 58th St. Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. ELLIS WILLIAMS. Public invited

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Formerly the Fourth Avenue,) EARL HALL, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, (entrance 117th St. and Broadway.) Rev. WALTER D. BUCHANAN, D. D., MINISTER, administers the Lord's Supper at 11 A. M., and preaches at 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. (No Evening Service.) Sabbath School and Devotional Meeting discontinued for the Summer.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th Street. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. REV. J. H. JOWETT, M. A., D. D., Pastor. Rev. D. S. CAIRNS, D. D., of Aberdeen, will preach at both services.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Evening service on Church Steps. Stereoptican.

LABOR TEMPLE, 14th St. and 2d Av. Rev. JONATHAN C. DAY, Superintendent. Address, Mr. Day, 8 P. M. Recital, 5; illustrated lecture, 4; pictures, 5.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor. Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister. Service 11 A. M. Mr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125th St. bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Rev. JOHN S. MACKAY, D. D., Minister. Rev. LOWRIE D. CORY, Assistant Minister. 11 A. M.—Communion Service and Welcome to New Members. 8 P. M.—"The Call of The Kingdom."

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av., 11th to 12th St. Rev. Dr. HOWARD DUFFIELD, Pastor. Dr. Duffield will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL. { FRANK TALBOT KINNEWAY. Dr. Merrill will preach at eleven o'clock and at afternoon service at four.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 10th St., (One Block West from Broadway), GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor.—Service tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., corner 106th St. Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., Pastor. 11A. M.—Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., the Pastor, will preach.

8 P. M.—Elaborate Children's Day programme. Stephen Hendrickson plays on Musical Glasses; Arthur Reihl, Boy Soprano, sings; also other attractions.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. ANSON P. ATTERBURY, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., } Dr. ATTERBURY will preach at 11 A. M. and Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. SUNDAY, JUNE 9TH.

8 A. M. ..... Holy Communion
10 A. M. ..... Holy Communion
11 A. M. ..... Preacher, Rev. A. H. Judge
8 P. M. ..... Preacher, Rev. G. V. Chalmers

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 145 West 46th St. Low Masses, 7:30, 8. High Mass and Sermon, 10:45. Evensong, 4.

Protestant Episcopal.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon (Rector.) Subject: "The Holy Spirit." 8 P. M.—People's Forum. Speaker, Mr. Charles Frederick Adams. Subject: "The People and the Courts." 9 P. M.—Discussion. Parish House, 12 West 11th St.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, Sixth Avenue and 20th St. Rev. HENRY MOTTET, D. D. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Service and Sermon. 12 M.—Holy Communion. 3:15 P. M.—French Service. 8:30 P. M.—Children's Service. 9:00 P. M.—Service and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St., Rev H. C. ROBBINS, Rector.—8 A. M., 11 A. M., (Rector.) 4 P. M., (Rector.)

CHURCH of the TRANSFIGURATION, 1 St. 29. Communions 7, 8 and 9. GARRETT'S MASS and SERMON, 10:30. CHORAL EVENSONG and PROCESSION, 4 o'clock.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 and 47a sts. Services: 10½ a. m.; at 8 p.

All Welcome.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. CHARLES LEWIS SLATTERY, Rector. 8, 11, (Rector;) 8, (Rev. A. Coburn).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Frank Heartfield. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Holy Communion, 8; Children's Service, 9:45; Morning Service, 11.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, Amsterdam Ave., and 99th St. Rector, Rev. JOHN P. PETERS, D. D. Holy Communion ..... 7:30, 9 A. M. Morning & Evening Prayer ... 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Preacher at 11 ..... The Rector Children's Evensong ..... 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector, 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rev. W. L. Caswell.)

TRINITY CHURCH.

Sunday Services: 7:00 A. M., Holy Communion; 10:15 A. M., Litany; 11:00 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion; 3:30 P. M., Evensong.

Week-day Services: 7:30, 9:00 A. M.; 3 P. M.

CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY. The public is cordially invited to the services, both on Sundays and on week-days.

Reformed.

FORT WASHINGTON REFORMED CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.—11 A. M., Children's Day Service; 8 P. M., Musical Service.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, 57th St. and Madison Av. Rev. WM. GARTNER, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Preaching by the Pastor. No Evening Service.

SOUTH CHURCH, Park Av. and 38th St., Rev. THOMAS REED BRIDGES, D. D., Minister. MANOR CHURCH, 848 West 168th St., Rev. JAMES PALMER, Ph. D., Minister. Divine service at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. at both churches.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "Peter's Short Creed." Evening: "Wanted—Ten Good Men."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Arthur Frederick Mahon at 8 P. M.

The WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 105th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Edward G. W. Maury will preach at 11 A. M.

Reformed Episcopal.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 65th St. and Madison Av. Rev. W. D. STEVENS, D. D., Rector.—Service 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—(Orthodox.)—Meetings for worship, 144 East 20th St., New York; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn, 11 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meeting for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 East 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (Unitarian,) 4th Av., 20th St.—Rev. THOMAS R. SLICER, Pastor, will preach. "DIFFERED RETRIBUTION" will be the subject of his discourse. Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

Universalist.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th Street. Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor. FREDERICK A. WILMOT will preach at 11 A. M.—" PERSONALITY."

Other Services.

CHAPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th Street and 8th Avenue., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor.—Sunday, June 9, 10:30 A. M., Rev. A. B. Simpson. 8:00 P. M., Rev. W. T. McArthur.

MARY ETHERIDGE CHAPIN, Berkeley Theat. West 44th St., near 5th Av. Sunday Mornings 11 A. M. "THE LAW OF HEARING."

SPANISH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, 24th St. and Madison Av., 24th St. entrance. Rev. Samuel F. Gordiano, M. A., Pastor. Sundays, 3; Thursdays, 8 P. M. Spanish students welcome.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Best Line to Montreal. Through Pullmans from Grand Central Day and Night. Delaware & Hudson R. R.

NEW YORK—Catskill Mountains.

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noted for picturesque and romantic scenery. The glorious air, the magnificent views and comfortable accommodations are a great attraction in this mountain region, which is a paradise for children and a sanitarium for everybody.

THE ULSTER & DELAWARE R. R. in connection with West Shore Railroad form the only all rail through car line between New York and all points in this famous mountain region.

Also Direct Connection with DAY LINE STEAMERS at KINGSTON POINT.

THE RIP VAN WINKLE FLYER leaves New York via West Shore R. R., Cortlandt St. Ferry, 12:40 P. M. daily except Sunday.

The summer time schedule for season of 1912 will go in effect Sunday, June 23rd.

An illustrated Book with map of the Catskills and list of hotels and boarding houses will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.

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Elevation 1,200 feet. Cool, dry climate. Pure mountain water. Magnificent scenery. Fishing, golf and baseball grounds; all amusements, all city improvements. Booklets and information of Hotels, Cottages, Rented, etc., at 1180 Broadway, New York. L. E. PRIDM, Rep. Phone 4748 Mad.

Catskill Mountains.

GRAND HOTEL

Will open for season of 1912, on Thursday, June 27th. Elevation over 2,000 feet. Booklet. For terms apply to Mr. Frank DeWolf, Town and Country Bureau, 389 Fifth Avenue, New York. Telephone 3628 Madison.

NEW YORK—Thousand Islands.

THE COLUMBIAN

1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N.Y.—The best located and most attractive hotel among the Thousand Islands; excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amusements. Open June 15. Booklet. L. A. JOHNSON & CO., Props.

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Port Jervis and vicinity as a Summer resort; write for pamphlet to Summer Resort Committee, Port Jervis, N. Y.

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ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE, No. 45 WILLIAM ST.,
Wednesday, June 12th, 1912,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET, BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.

4 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

1,000 shs. Cuban & Pan-American Express Co. Pref'd.
2,450 shs. Cuban & Pan-American Express Co. common.
4,000 shs. Liberty-Nassau Building Co. common.
2,200 shs. Liberty-Nassau Building Co. 7 p. c. Cumulative Pref'd.
Agreement of C. L. Gray to take and pay for at par 575 shs. of the Preferred stock of the Liberty-Nassau Building Co.
Agreement of Charles Fasche, do do 500 shs. do, do.
Agreement of H. L. Christie, do do 25 shs. do do.
Agreement of B. J. Kirschner, do do 100 shs. do do.
Agreement of Herbert T. Jennings, do do 100 shs. do do.
Agreement of Herbert T. Jennings, do do 100 shs. do do.
Agreement of George J. Wells, do do 50 shs. do do.
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Agreement of Snelson Chesney, do do 100 shs. do do.
Agreement of Albert M. Meints, do do 250 shs. do do.
Agreement of H. A. Berkemeyer, do do 50 shs. do do.
Agreement of W. L. Wimmer, do do 50 shs. do do.
$200,000 Toledo, Port Clinton & Lakeside Rway Co. 1st Mtge. 6s, due Nov. 1, 1928, Nov., 1911, Coupons attached.
$100,000 Mexican National Packing Co., Ltd., Tem. 6 p. c. 1st & Special Mtge. Bds., 1931.
64 shs. Union Waxed & Parchment Paper Co. of N. Y. Pref'd.
46 shs. Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co.
25 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Hudson Trust Co.
10 shs. Tear-Off Bottle Seal Co. Pref.
10 shs. Spiral Weld Tube Co.
1 share International Automobile League Tire & Rubber Co.
5 shs. United States Electric Co.
2 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
2,500 shs. Naica Mining Co.
5,000 shs. Naica Mining Co.
$100 Indian Harbor Club 2d Mtge. 6 p. a. Regstd. 20, due Jany., 1926.
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ANDREW S. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12TH, 1912, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON at the Exchange Salesroom
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
20 shs. Dreamland.
$3,000 Dreamland Mtge. & Imp. Regstd. Gold Bonds, due Jany., 1914.
80 shs. People's Surety Co.
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40 shs. Remsen Realty Co. Pref'd.
100 shs. Nevada-Utah Miners & Smelters' Corpn.
80 shs. Empire China Works.
40 shs. M. Zimmerman Company.
2 shs. Crematory Co. of New York.
15½ shs. People's Surety Co.
50 shs. Home Bank of Brooklyn.
268 shs. Remsen Realty Co. common.
10 shs. Home Bank of Brooklyn.
13½ shs. People's Surety Co.
10 shs. Remsen Bond & Mtge. Co.
115 shs. People's Surety Co.
20 shs. Remsen Bond & Mtge. Co.
5 shs. People's Surety Co.
60 shs. Remsen Bond & Mtge. Co.
110 shs. Remsen Realty Co.
25 shs. Italian-American Trust Co.
200 shs. Home Bank of Brooklyn.
50 shs. Builders' Mortgage Co.
$3,500 Participation Certf. in Bond & Mortgage made to the Crematory Co. of N. Y. by Joseph Benson Steward, No. 29, at 6 p. c. interest.

High Grade Up-to the Minute
CLOTHING
Consisting of
3,500 Men's Suits,
such as serges, worsteds, &c., all hand-tailored.
J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer, will sell Tuesday, June 11th, at 10:30 A. M., at 28 Walker St.
The above large high-grade stock. Telephone 2436 Franklin.

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Belle Terre

Has sixty miles macadamized roads, shaded drives and bridle paths, surrounded by five miles of sandy beaches.

Golf, Tennis, Livery, Garage, Bathing, Fishing, Yachting.

Hotel accommodations and service unsurpassed. Orchestra. A few cottages available.

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MUNCIE ISLAND HOTEL

ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AND GREAT SOUTH BAY, Opposite Babylon, L. I.

OPEN JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.

Rooms singly or en suite, all facing water. Lighted by gas. Running water and large closets in every room. Moderate rates. Particulars furnished by TOWN & COUNTRY ESTATES, 527 5th Av., N. Y. 4797 Bryant.

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Few feet from lake; five minutes' walk to Great South Bay; express and Post Office; still water and ocean bathing, boating, and fishing; coolest place on L. I.; table first-class; good train service. GEO. W. TUTHILL, Prop.

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Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 27. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing. Garage. Delightful Climate. Pure Water. Booklet. N. Y. Off., 1123 B'way.

THE ALWIN COTTAGE,
Atlantic Av., Edgemere, L. I.
Boarders wanted. Can accommodate few select families, private cottage; 8 rooms; furnished (ocean) rooms; running water, electric light; finest table and service; 3 blocks Edgemere station. Mrs. D. Sifer.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.
THE MAIDSTONE INN
OPEN JUNE 15 TO OCT. 1.
Ocean bathing. Good golf links. Fine roads.

NEW YORK—Lake Mahopac.

Dean House
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
OPENS MAY 30TH.
Old-established Summer Resort, pleasantly located, commodious lawns, running to lake; fine shade trees; perfectly healthy. Booklet.
T. W. DEAN, Proprietor.

FOREST HOUSE AT INTERLAKEN
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
Delightfully located in private park fronting two lakes; acres of lawns and shade trees; two miles private walks; beautiful mountain scenery and high altitude; fifty miles from New York; select patronage; rates, single, $15 to $25 week; double, $25 to $35; booklet; opens May 29.

NEW YORK—Staten Island.

MIDLAND BEACH
STATEN ISLAND
Refined Amusement Amid Refined Surroundings

Reached via Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., terminus of Subway, elevated roads and surface lines; 20 minutes' invigorating sail through the lower bay and a short trolley ride through the most picturesque part of Staten Island. Cleanest and safest bathing on the Atlantic Coast;

NEW YORK—New York City.

In the Country—in New York City.

It's an ideal spot 200 feet above the Hudson; eight-acre park; attractive, rambling hotel, accommodating 60 guests; modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; accessible by train or Subway 30 to 45 minutes. Address for booklet, THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale-on-Hudson. (In New York City.) Tel. Kingsbridge 138.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE REAL COUNTRY
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.

7th season. Now open, in our new building within 45 minutes of 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; capacity, 100; 70 acres; 500 feet elevation; 10 minutes from station. Rates, June, $7 and up; July and August, $8 and up. 'Phone, 2148 White Plains. Booklet.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Adirondacks.

SARANAC INN
HARRINGTON MILLS, Manager, UPPER SARANAC, NEW YORK.

Upper Saranac Lake, Adirondacks, NOW OPEN

A select summer home. Excellent Fishing, Golf, etc.

THE WATCH ROCK HOTEL

Opens June 25th under new management; most beautifully located on eastern shore of Schroon Lake. A mountain paradise with modern improvements and reasonable rates. Address Adirondack P. O., N. Y.

HIAWATHA LODGE
On Spectacle Lakes, Adirondacks, near Upper Saranac Lake. Entirely rebuilt; modern hotel; boating, bathing, fishing, golf. Moderate rates. Booklet.
W. L. BECKMAN, Prop., Corona, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK INN,
SARANAC PARK, N. Y.
8 hours from New York. Golf. Booklet. C. T. CHAMBERLAIN, Manager.

MORLEYS Elevation, 2,000 feet; hotels, cottages; heart of Adirondacks; overlooking 200,000 acres of forest; 100 Mi. peaks; 2 most beautiful lakes in world; booklet. JOHN A. COLE, Lake Pleasant, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—Montclair.

"On the mountain top"

Hotel MONTCLAIR

A true home, affording EVERY recreation advantage—and only 45 minutes from Broadway!

AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.
T. EDMOND KRUMBHOLZ, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Also: "The Sagamore" on Lake George.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

"Social Centre of the Jersey Coast."

COLEMAN HOUSE
Whole square on the ocean.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN.
Now open. Beautifully remodelled.
Special accommodations for automobilists.
Also,
THE MARLBOROUGH
Leading all-year hotel.
Central location; private suites with bath. Capacity 150. Booklets.
A. M. SEXTON, Prop.

METROPOLITAN.

Everything new; running water in all rooms; elevator; auto-bus meets all trains; booklet and rates upon request. Francis Yarnall, Mgr.

Select Family Hotel on the Beach.
THE WELLINGTON NORTH ASBURY PARK.
Rooms with bath. Phone 253. E. B. Smith.

NEW JERSEY—West End.

WEST END COTTAGES
AND HOTEL,
West End, N. J.
Third season under management of
ERNEST FRIBOURG,
which insures to its patrons a continuation of unexcelled cuisine and hotel service.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Telephone 1020 West End, Long Branch.

NEW JERSEY—Spring Lake.

The NEWMONMOUTH
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Will open for the Season June 15.
Automobiling, riding, driving, tennis, golf, canoeing, sea bathing, sailing, fishing.
275 ROOMS. 200 BATHS.
Booking representative now in attendance.
FRANK P. SHUTE, Manager.

THE SHOREHAM
SPRING LAKE BEACH, NEW JERSEY.
Notable for its quiet air of domesticity and a homelike atmosphere.
E. E. SPANGENBERG, Prop.

THE BREAKERS,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Directly on the Ocean. Now open. I. N. MOSS.

THE COLONIAL,
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Opens June 20.
Misses Vanderhoof & Reynolds.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Best Moderate Rate Hotel
ELBERON
And fireproof Annex. Tenn. Ave., near Beach; central, new throughout; cap. 400; opposite Protestant and Catholic churches; running water in rooms; private baths; excellent table; fresh vegetables from our own farm; windows screened; white service; booklet special rates.
R. B. LUDY, M. D.

HOTEL OSTEND
WHOLE BLOCK ON BOARDWALK.
Capacity 500. Atlantic City.
Ideal location. Hot and cold sea water baths. 150 rooms with private baths, number rooms hot and cold running water. All windows screened. Table and service noteworthy. Auto coaches at trains. Moderate rates. Photo booklet.
D. S. RARTER.

GRAND ATLANTIC
Virginia Av., near Beach, Atlantic City. Rooms en suite, with hot and cold sea-water baths. Elevator from street level. $2.50 day and up. Special family rates. Auto coach meets trains. Capacity, 300. Write for booklet.
COOPER & LEEDS, Owners and Props.

HOTEL
RUDOLF
Ocean front; every appointment for comfort and luxury; sea water in all baths; no charge for use of baths; American and European. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.; JOEL HILLMAN, Pres.

FRONTENAC Kentucky Ave., 100 feet from Beach. As good as the best. Cap. 250; new; homelike, elevator; large, cool, ocean view rooms; baths, phones; excellent table; white service; motel beds. Special rates, $2 up weekly, $1.50 up daily. Sun to Mon. $3. Booklet. W. F. WATTS.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. Ocean view. Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 250. Refitted; baths, running water in rooms; elevator; fan. Music. Special, $12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL H. ELLIS.

THE CALVERT Virginia Ave., near Beach. All outside rooms. Private baths. $2 up daily. $10 up weekly.
H. H. LUNDY.

HOTEL DE VILLE
Kentucky Ave. and Beach. Headquarters for New Yorkers. All outside rooms. Elevator. Booklet. AUSTIN & AUSTIN.

BERKSHIRE INN Open all year. Virginia Av., 40; hotel from Boardwalk; $9 to $17.50 weekly; $2 up daily. Cap. 200. Elev. Sea to Mon., $3.50. Rooms with running water; private bath. J. E. DICKINSON.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND
South Carolina Av. and Beach. Private baths, running water in rooms, sun parlor, etc. Capacity 250. Booklet. BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

MILLER COTTAGE 9 to 15 N. Georgia Ave. Capacity 250; noted for its table; $1 daily, $6 up weekly till July 1. Established 25 years. Emerson Croushamel.

NEW JERSEY—Bradley Beach.

HOTEL LA REINE,
Bradley Beach, N. J. Direct ocean front
Will Open the Middle of June.
Ocean view from every room. Beautiful suites with bath. Running water and telephone in rooms. Hot and cold sea water baths. Orchestra. M. SPARK, Prop. N. Y. Office, 151 St. Nicholas Place. 'Phone 7535 Audubon.

NEW JERSEY—Allenhurst.

ALLENHURST, N. J.
THE NORWOOD
and Cottages.
Corlis Av. and Ocean Road.
Now open for season.

BERMUDA.

Hamilton HOTEL Bermuda

The largest and finest. Accommodating 600. Special Summer tariff. Temperature 76-85. Hamilton Hotel Co., Ltd., Bermuda, or 489 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND.

The Land of Unforgettable Vacations

Get out your atlas and look at the coast of Maine. Did you ever see such a lace-work of bays, capes and islands?

Now look inland. Did you ever see so many lakes? In that fresh and

Wonderful Maine

country you can find a vacation you will never forget.

It's a land of rocky headlands and superb beaches, of perfect sailing, cruising, and bathing, of every outdoor sport, of sea air that makes over mind and body.

It is also a land of deep woods and forest lakes, where fishes are jumping and deer are browsing, of a thousand camps in wonderful places, where for a few weeks the tired city worker can get into the *real* outdoors.

It is a land of palatial hotels teeming with gay life, but also of jolly little hotels, of delightful but inexpensive boarding houses and camps.

Send for Free Booklets

They tell where to go, with lists and rates of hotels and boarding places. Address

VACATION BUREAU
THE NEW ENGLAND LINES
Room 776, So. Station, Boston, Mass., or write, or call City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, N.Y.

THE NEW ENGLAND LINES — Boston & Maine R.R. — Maine Central R.R.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND.

PENNSYLVANIA—Delaware Water Gap.

The Hotel With The Coolest Location
THE KITTATINNY
Leading Hotel at Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Capacity 500. Every convenience, large airy rooms en suite with private baths and running water. Own farm and dairies. Bell 'Phone 93. Telegraph Office. Orchestra. Social diversions. golf, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing, canoeing on hotel grounds. Livery, garage, saddle horses. Hotel half mile from station, coaches meet trains. Write for booklet of views and auto maps over new macadam road. Special June and season rates. American Plan. Cafe and Grill.
G. FRANK COPE.

The Hotel of Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
WATER GAP HOUSE
THE MOUNTAIN PARADISE.
Now open, extensively improved. The most modern and finest located hotel in this region. Cuisine of the highest standard; white service. Orchestra, social diversions; every outdoor entertainment. New, beautiful Palm Court and Cafe. Special early season rates. Booklet and auto maps mailed. 9th season. JOHN PURDY COPE.

CATARACT HOUSE
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
QUEEN OF MONROE COUNTY'S MOUNTAIN RESORT.

The Bellevue Up-to-date in every respect. Excellent table; the popular house for young people; capacity 150; 3 minutes to station; $5 to $15. Booklet. Dancing, golf, and tennis. CONWAY & BLAIR.

THE CENTRAL
Select location; all amusements; special spring rates; garage; booklet. GEORGE I. LA RUE.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pike County.

Opens June 15th.
Elevation 1,400 feet. Capacity 350.
FOREST PARK HOTEL
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
ON FOREST LAKE
"The Adirondacks of Pennsa."
2½ hours from New York. Auto service to hotel. Bathing—Boating—Fishing — Tennis—Baseball—Music—Cafe.
Rooms with bath—Bachelors' rates.
Owner's Management. Booklet. Auto Map.
ARTHUR LEDERER
37 BROADWAY. Tel. Rector 2160.

SAWKILL PINE HOTEL MILFORD, Pike Co., Pa.
An ideal country, among the pines; entirely new; all improvements; electric lights, running water; private lake; own dairy and farm; auto service; camping and roughing it. Particulars of S. Phillips, 56 W. 31 St., N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mt. Pocono.

Mt. Pleasant House Finest location on Pocono Mountains; steam heat, baths. Special early season rates $10 and up. Write for handsomely illustrated booklet. W. T. & H. M. LEECH.

DEVONSHIRE PINES New modern house, on Knob Park; Cap., 150; Special Spring rates; bklt. S. T. CORNIAM.

PENNSYLVANIA—South Sterling.

MOUNTAIN VIEW COTTAGE, new; most beautiful scenery; farm attached; $7 per week and up; fishing; booklet. W. H. Osborn, South Sterling, Penn.

VIRGINIA.

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
Old Point Comfort

DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLETS AT Chamberlin Office, No. 1182 Broadway, Phone 1373 Madison. ASK Mr. Foster. Thalien Hilde; Raymond & Whitcomb Co., No. 225 5th Av. All Cook's Tourist Offices. World Tourists Bureau. Nagel Rose & Frankfort St. (Frank Fowles Company.) 199 Broadway, or address Gen. P. Agent, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

NEW ENGLAND—Vermont.

WE CAN SHOW YOU— BUR

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 7. — The disturbance over the Gulf of Mexico Thursday is now off the West Florida Coast and moving eastward. During the last 24 hours it caused general and heavy rains in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, while over other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

Temperature has fallen considerably over much of the country east of the Mississippi River. It will not change decidedly in any part of the country, but will rise gradually during Saturday and Sunday over the Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate north and northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to brisk northeast, except variable on the South Florida Coast.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have moderate north and northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday; moderate temperature; light north winds.

New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday; gentle temperature; northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
8 A. M.	58	58	4 P. M.	62	66
6 A. M.	60	53	6 P. M.	63	64
10 A. M.	64	59	10 P. M.	61	61
12 M.	64	62	12 P. M.	61	59

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 61; for the corresponding date last year it was 63; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 66.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58; at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature, 67 degrees at 1:30 P. M.; minimum, 55 degrees at 4:30 A. M. Humidity, 56 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 37 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.

12:40—Foot of East 120th St.; Pennsylvania R. R. ..... Trifling

1:28—223 East 204th St.; Mrs. Robertson. $200

3:50—384 Cherry St.; D. Rabinowits $200

9:15—193 West 100th St.; Mrs. Kavanagh ..... Trifling

9:15—1,486 Park Av.; J. Cohen ..... Trifling

10:15—284 Mott St.; Fatima Lascochia...Slight

11:40—2,190 8th Av.; C. Cronks $200

2:30—Prospect Hill Road, near Nicobelle Road; William Wendell..$5,000

3:45—662 Columbia St.; H. Josephine..Trifling

3:55—251 East 116th St.; Rose Herman...$300

4:05—344 East 78th St.; J. Findler....Trifling

4:07—1,636 Washington Av.; Max Kiton... Trifling

5:15—2,121 8th Av.; Mary O'Sullivan..Trifling

5:26—225 East 11th St.; J. Havermeyer...$25

8:00—172 Brook Av.; A. Kronalwits.....$25

8:05—501 West 30th St.; N. Y. R. R. Co.$10

8:05—544 East 136th St.; I. Oslander..Trifling

8:15—129 Clinton St.; S. Wenderman..Trifling

8:55—261 8th Av.; May & Co. $500

9:10—142 Stanton St.; American Skirt Co...$10

9:15—3,190 5th Av.; M. Kaufman..... $20

9:45—14 Wall St.; Bankers' Trust Co.....None

9:50—1,062-2d Av.; Samuel Kaufman..Trifling

10:00—119 West 71st St.; not given....Trifling

10:00—91 Canal St.; Abraham Slunsky..Trifling

10:25—308 Mott St.; not given.....Trifling

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

GEORGE N. OLCOTT, (died March 2;) left $,500 personalty; to Rita L. Olcott, wife, $,500; Trustees of Columbia University, $2,000.

JOSEPH FORD SUTTON, (died May 30;) left more than $5,000 personalty to Johanna Sutton, wife.

ABRAHAM SOLOMON, (died May 19;) left $500 personalty to eight children.

HENRY PHILIP PIKE, (died May 30;) left more than $5,000 personalty; to Congregation Emanu-El, $1,000; George Grieve, $10,000; Archie Grieve, $5,000; Sophie Grieve, sister, residue; Roy Grieve, $5,000.

SARAH KELLER, (died April 5;) left $4,000 personalty; to John Keller, son, $50; Edward Keller, son, $500; Henry Keller, son, $300; Augustus Keller, son, $300; Frank Keller, son, residue.

ARTHUR S. LEVY, (died June 4;) left $5,000 personalty; to Sophie R. H. Levy, wife; Arthur S. Levy, Jr., and Herbert R. Levy, sons, legacies of unestimated value.

ELIZA ORCHARD CONNER, (died June 4;) left $4,000 personalty; to Halsted Conner, son, $200; Evangeline McKeon, $100; Laura Flanagan, $300.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals under the inheritance tax law yesterday to Anthony J. Barrett, Chief Clerk of the Transfer Tax Office of the Surrogates' Court:

Estate of MARY E. VON ZEDTWITZ, (died Dec. 16, 1910;) net personalty, $1,239,693.58; including bonds of N. Y. Ry. Co., $20,000; S. & R., $10,475; C., R. I. & P., $10,450; Penn. ..., $10,300; W. S., $13,130; H. & T. C., $13,..00; Taylor L. & S. Co., $9,800; C., B. & Q., 4,887; N. P. and G. N., $65,981; L. T. Co., 19,800; U. U. Co., $29,100; N. Y. C. & H. R. ..., $12,018; L. P. Co., $2,085; P. L. C. Co., $4,040; G. & ..., $16,170; N. C. & St. L., $16,..443; C. W. Co., $19,600; A. C. L., $16,450; M. & St. L., $13,780; Wabash, $21,700; B. U. Gas Co., $21,250; U. S. Steel Corp., $41,350; G. E. Co., $4,600; R. R. Sec. Co., $18,000; B. & O., $45,625; M. & T., $25,000; B. My. Co., $25,..800; W., N. Y. & P., $13,950; Eastern Steel Co., $27,600; C., R. I. & P., $58,350; W. S., $11,000; mortgages on 1,220 to 1,226 Broadway, $75,000; 715 Second Avenue, $22,000; 713 Second Avenue, $22,000; 112 to 116 West Eighteenth Street, $200,000; 30 West Washington Square, $27,000; 39 West Seventy-sixth Street, $35,000; 59 East Seventy-fourth Street, $30,000; 56 West Fourteenth Street, $40,000; 59 and 61 Maiden Lane, $51,000; 1,230 shares W. U. Telegraph Co., $98,230; 434 shares General Electric Co., $37,370; 276 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co., $36,912; 93 shares D. & H. Co., $15,066; 200 shares H. & L., $39,000; 14 shares N. Y. C. & H. ..., R. R. R., $1,564; 100 shares R. & S., $14,300.

Estate of ANNIE TIFFANY CUTTING, (died March 7, 1911;) net personalty, $58,874.65; 200 shares American Cotton Oil Company preferred, $20,800; 500 shares Southern Pacific common, $5,750; 25 shares Southern Railway, $1,600; 50 shares National Lead Company preferred, $5,300; 307 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $12,470.

Estate of ELLEN CALLAN, (died Oct. 10, 1911;) net personalty, $531.26.

Estate of GRAHAME POLLEY, (died March 12, 1902;) no estate.

Estate of ELIZABETH J. SCOTT, (died Nov. 27, 1910;) net personalty, $1,830.35.

Estate of EMIL SEITZ, (died Jan. 31, 1911;) net personalty, $1,480.66.

Estate of HELEN TRACY, (died Oct. 3, 1910;) realty, 47 and 49 East Sixty-second Street, $80,400; 111 East Sixty-second Street, $21,100; net realty and personalty, $100,486.24.

Estate of MALI BACH, (died Aug. 2, 1911;) realty, 1,668 Lexington Avenue, $8,500; 1,667 Lexington Avenue, $14,500; net realty and personalty, $22,414.60.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Notice from the President of the Borough of Brooklyn of the leave of absence for six months, without pay, granted Peter Brennan, foreman.

Notice from the Department of Docks and Ferries of the reassignment to duty of Bernard Bauer, foreman machinist, who has been on leave of absence since April 22, 1912. Certificate furnished.

Request of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity for approval of the employment of Chester Braham and Sidney Straus as Inspectors, pending the promulgation of an eligible list for that position.

Notice from the President of the Borough of Queens of the extended leave of absence to July 14, 1912, granted John Helmes, section foreman, on account of illness.

Request of the Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, for approval of the employment of Jessie L. Jarvis as stenographer and typewriter for one month longer. She was appointed from the list on April 1.

Request of the Secretary to the Commissioner of Public Work, Manhattan, for approval of the employment of George Klingler as topographical draughtsman at a salary of $1,200 per annum.

Request of the Controller for approval of the employment of the operators furnished by the Remington Typewriter Company for typewriting city warrants during the month of May at a total expense of $200.

Request of the Presidents of the Borough of Brooklyn for approval of the employment of Peter Rapelje as topographical draughtsman with compensation at the rate of $1,200 per annum.

Request of the Commissioner of Accounts for authority to employ the following-named persons, who are physicians or surgeons, for expert services in connection with an investigation of the Board of Police Surgeons of the Police Department, and stating that the remuneration will not exceed $300 in any case. The services to be rendered are to examine physically over 125 patrolmen who were retired during 1911 and 1912 for physical disability: Drs. Alexander Lambert, Edward E. Cornwall, James Cole Hancock, Paul M. Pilcher, Clarence C. Coryell, Lefferts McClennahan, Walter A. Sherwood, Max Lederer and William Browne.

Request of the Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, for approval of the employment of James P. Harvey and James H. Wallace as gymnasium attendants.

Request of the Board of Water Supply for authority to employ Joseph Churchill as rodman at $960 per annum.

Request of the Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, that the names of Beatrice Kreisen and Alice A. Kurlander be recertified to him for temporary employment as playground attendants.

Request of the Commissioner of Correction that the name of Mrs. Rebecca Wandell be restored to the list of attendant, (preferred,) as he is unable to put her temporary appointment into effect for the reason that the matron whose place she was to fill for three months died and there is no vacancy in a temporary position at $75 a month.

Request of the Board of Water Supply for approval of the emergency appointment of Alford J. Williams as Inspector for a period of fifteen days to take effect upon assignment to duty.

Notice from the Assistant Secretary of the Public Recreation Commission of the emergency appointment of Frank P. Delafy as laborer at the Carmine Street gymnasium for a period of five days.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on June 26 to fill a vacancy in the position of assistant in Farm Management Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, at a salary of $1,800 a year. The person appointed to this position will be placed in charge of investigations concerning the relation of farm industries to geographic factors. It is desired to obtain the service of a man experienced in field investigations, in collecting data, and in classifying and in filing the material collected. An appointee, who proves competent to perform the work, may expect reasonable promotion. Men only will be admitted to this examination, competitors will not be required to appear at any place for examination. The subjects will be as follows, weighted as indicated: Education, experience, and fitness for conducting studies in farm management in its relation to geographic factors, including climate, soil, seasons, phenological data, &c., 50; publications along agricultural lines, 20; thesis of not less than 2,500 words covering results of some original investigation on the part of the applicant on some agricultural or related subject, 30. An educational training, equivalent to that required for a bachelor's degree from an institution of recognized standing, is a prerequisite for consideration for this position. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth, but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Forms, &c., may be obtained from H. C. Coles, Secretary of the commission, at the New York Custom House.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police News.

Special Order.—Dr. Philip F. O'Hanlon, having been appointed surgeon in this department, is assigned to the 23d Surgical District.

Transfers: Patrolmen—T. F. Dugan, 24 Precinct to Traffic B; E. M. Sutting, 30th Precinct to C. O. Squad; D. J. Melsaac, Traffic A to 40th, and assignment as mail wagon driver discontinued, and P. Wertheimer, to 20th Precinct, and J. C. White, to C. O. Squad, from Detective Bureau, and designations as Acting Sergeants revoked. Precincts indicated to C. O. Squad—W. P. Ward, 16th, and H. Schwartz, 17th. C. O. Squad to precincts indicated—J. O'Donnell, 16th; T. Leddy, 17th; and W. J. Shearer, 40th.

Mutual Transfers: Patrolmen—J. J. Grady, 16th to 43d Precinct, and F. J. Smith, 43d to 16th.

Assignment: Patrolman—E. Dunne, 276th Precinct, as acting doorman.

Temporary Assignments: Patrolmen (to Harbor Squad from precincts indicated for thirty days)—L. Major, 29th; J. Hodur, 36th; W. D. L. Waters, 36th, and J. Bannon, 159th.

Assignment discontinued: Patrolmen—H. Winters, 276th Precinct, as acting doorman.

Suspended without pay: Lieutenant—Charles Grabe, 150th Precinct.

Fire Department.

Appointment for an emergency period of fifteen days—George H. Dorsey, examiner in the Bureau of Prevention.

To report to Capt. Henry, supervising engineer, at repair shops, Manhattan, for instruction in motor apparatus—Firemen: W. Roberts, H. & L. 6; M. J. Stephens, H. & L. 16; M. McPartland, H. & L. 16; P. Hayes, H. & L. 39; S. Siams, Engine 20; W. Klenast, H. & L. 14.

Transfers—Firemen: G. H. O'Donoghue, Engine 77 to Engine 55; J. A. Shearer, Engine 77 to Engine 55; N. F. George, Engine 55 to H. & L. 24.

Emergency appointment extended—Denis J. Buckley as examiner in the Bureau of Prevention, for an additional fifteen days.

EDUCATION NOTES.

It was the intention of the Washington Irving High School pupils to have had as one of the features of the Flag Day celebration on next Friday a division which would have displayed the flags of all nations, each foreign flag accompanied by the American flag and the motto "The public school makes them all American." The High Schools Committee of the Board of Education has informed the pupils, however, that only the American flag may be used in the celebration.

Public School 122, Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, has a savings bank, which was started on June 11, 1911. Deposits of 5 cents or more are accepted. When an account amounts to $5 the pupil draws out the money. The bank is said to have proved a success, the number of depositors averaging 250.

The vacation schools will open on July 8. Registration of pupils will be held on July 1, 2, and 3.

The May checks for teachers in the evening recreation centres are in the hands of the City Paymaster, and can be had upon application to him.

The next meeting of the Board of Education will be held on June 12. It is expected that a number of matters of importance will be acted upon by it.

The By-Laws Committee at the board's next meeting will offer an amendment to the by-laws changing the limit of an unused license for teacher from five to three years. The anti-merging law limits the life of eligible lists to three years.

It is purposed to open two or more Summer high schools for high school pupils who were backward in their studies during the term just ending.

The Eastman-Gaines School, 123d Street and Lenox Avenue, will hold its commencement exercises in Carnegie Hall on the evening of June 20.

The Board of Education has granted additional leaves of absence without pay, to the following-named persons, for the time specified: William S. Mackenzie, janitor, three months from May 1; Mary C. Pinkerton, clerk, for the months of May and June.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The following First Lieutenants were granted leave for ten days: T. W. Burnett, Medical Reserves; J. W. Meehan, F. B. Connolly, Medical Reserves; H. B. McMurdo, Medical Reserves; W. B. Meister, Medical Reserves; C. R. Castlen, Medical Reserves; G. L. Qualls, Medical Reserves; C. M. Walson, Medical Reserves; S. J. Turnbull, Medical Reserves; J. F. Hammond, Medical Reserves; O. H. Quade, Medical Reserves; D. W. McEnery, Medical Reserves; A. C. Miller, Medical Reserves, and H. H. Van Kirk, Medical Reserves.

Leave for forty-five days granted Capt. N. Stayton.

Leave for two months granted First Lieut. G. R. Allin, Fourth Field Artillery.

Leave granted First Lieut. C. C. Herman, Jr., Third Infantry, extended one month.

Leave for fifty days granted Major R. L. Bush, Twenty-sixth Infantry.

Capt. P. W. Davidson, Sixth Infantry, placed on the list of detached officers.

Leave for forty-five days granted Capt. H. G. Bishop, Third Field Artillery.

First Lieut. R. E. Barnes, Fifth Infantry, relieved from station at Burlington, Vt., and will proceed to St. Albans, Vt.

Leave for ten days granted First Lieuts. J. E. Baylis, H. L. Hull, J. H. Trinder, and A. P. Upshur of Medical Reserves.

The name of Capt. W. A. Burnside, Fourteenth Infantry, is placed on the list of detached officers.

Major G. H. MacDonald, Thirteenth Cavalry, detailed as a member of the Examining Board at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Leave for ten days granted First Lieuts. H. R. McKellar, A. G. Wilde, F. C. A. Keliam, Jr., J. W. Sherwood, M. H. Boerner, H. H. Blodgett, M. A. Dailey, B. M. Hardaway, 2d, E. Harwood, Jr., and R. Skelton, Medical Reserves.

Leave for forty-five days granted First Lieut. W. P. Boatwright, Coast Artillery.

Leave for three months granted Col. O. I. Straub, Coast Artillery.

Leave for ten days each granted First Lieuts. L. O. Tarleton, N. N. Wood, and J. G. Ingold, Medical Reserves.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. G. Briggs, detached the Ohio, to the Ohio as executive officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Florida, Delaware, North Dakota, and Utah at Annapolis; Stringham at Washington, Osceola, Nebraska, Patapsco, Patuxent, Mars and Lebanon at Key West, Potomac at Boston, Potomac at Provincetown, and Rainbow at Tsingtau.

Sailed—Lebanon from Key West for Guantanamo, Petrel from New Orleans for Key West, Prairie from Guantanamo for Manzanillo, Potomac from Boston for Newport via Provincetown, and Saratoga from Olongapo for Shanghai.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

14TH ST., 322 WEST, (between 8th and 9th Aves.)—Rare chance for boarding or furnished (24) room house, long established, now decorating; can be seen any time. Apply HUGH KING, owner, 18 William St.

Brooklyn.

49 Wellington Court.—Flatbush, Brighton Beach Line, Avenue H, detached house, 11 rooms and 2 baths; hot water heat; electric light. McEwen, 13 West 36th. 'Phone 1168 Greeley.

Pianos and Organs

Player piano, 88-note; standard make; beach music; sell at sacrifice. 315 West 42d.

Purchase and Exchange

Furniture, carpets, pianos, books, antiques bought for cash. Dawson, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant—1879.

Lost and Found

LOST.—VIRGINIA DEBT CERTIFICATES, principal of 1871, Brown Brothers & Company's receipts; No. 2084 for $5,000, No. 2506 for $10,000, No. 1337 for $1,000, No. 2405 for $1,000, No. 472 for $1,000, No. 2403 for $1,150, No. 2292 for $182.63, No. 2293 for $699.09. Application to issue duplicates of same has been made to the American Bonding Company of Baltimore, and finder of the same will kindly communicate with said company.

LOST—Large rough baroque pearl, set with small diamonds; used as a drop; Amsterdam Av., 52d to 53d Sts.; liberal reward return to Casino Jewelry Shop, 1,404 Broadway.

LOST.—A small diamond buckle, about 66th St. and Madison Av., or 5th Av., between 40th and 50th Sts.; suitable reward given. Bamberger Brothers, 100 Broadway.

LOST—On Tuesday afternoon, between Rector's and Broadway and 47th Sts., a gold locquette and chain; $25 reward and no questions asked. Address R. Galetz, 1,562 Broadway.

LOST.—Thursday afternoon on Manhattan Av., about 106, a black handbag containing money, &c.; reward. Brennan, 164 Manhattan Av.

LOST—Near Bowling Green, Thursday, gold watch fob, engraved "C. C. C." reward. Room 403, 1,367 Broadway.

LOST.—White embroidered baby carriage cover, Broadway-100th; reward. Benedict, 518 West 100th.

LOST.—Suitable reward paid for return of two ivory-handled razors. Debenture Corporation, 334 5th Av.

LOST.—Circle pin, diamonds set in platinum scroll work; liberal reward. W, 96 Times.

LOST.—Wallet containing $25; liberal reward. Mrs. Kramer, care of Crocker, 402 5th Av.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch; reward. 58 West 57th St. Mielziner.

$5 REWARD for used check book, Union Trust Company, numbered from 100 to 152. Return to Room 200, 82 Wall St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST.—A Pomeranian; tan color. Finder will be rewarded by returning or communicating with William J. Spain, 338 West 86th St.

LOST—Collie, male, sable and white; lost near 65th St. and Broadway. Finder please return to 335 West 57th St. Reward.

LOST.—A small, white, long-haired dog. 58 East 75d St.

Found

FOUND.—On Tuesday evening, on 44th St., opposite Lambs Club, bunch of keys. H. E. Waffle, 140 East 34th St.

FOUND—Small purse; owner can have same by giving full description of contents. W 116 Times.

FOUND, June 6.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. Co. Hudson Tubes. Apply Concourse, 30 Church Street: Railroad ticket, portfolio, shoes, plans, veil, bag, envelope, 5 umbrellas, 2 packages.

Business Opportunities

YOUR BOY'S FUTURE.

Our business is Real Estate and Insurance. If you have a son for whom you are desirous of obtaining a good start, this opportunity will interest you.

You can start him with us and he will get a good business training with a substantial return. But he must be able to influence certain business.

References exchanged.

SOMMER & HARRIS,
General Agents,
Equitable Life Assurance Society,
Flatiron Bldg., 23d St. and 5th Ave.

GREAT MONEY-MAKING OPPORTUNITY for wide-awake business men. $1,000 TO $5,000 CASH. Exclusive State rights (or sections) now selling for CARNEGIE ALASKA-SIBERIAN MOTION PICTURES now being exhibited at the Broadway Theatre, N. Y. Six reels of thrilling adventure pictures. We furnish set of films, copy of lecture, press matter, &c. BEST OFFER OF YEAR; DON'T DELAY. Call 145 West 45th St., Room 813.

Wanted.—Partner, as financial head and manager for firm to manufacture a daily wanted profitable specialty, without competition; fully protected by trade mark; it covers a field from modest beginning to limitless extent; by an investment of $2,500 a definite partnership would be accorded a qualified party; said partnership to expire in three months and investment withdrawn if conditions do not prove mutually satisfactory. For full particulars address or call on "Business," between 12 and 2 P. M., Room 38, 49 Liberty St., New York City.

Firm of financial standing, headquarters in Boston, wishes to get into communication with manufacturers of special machinery or apparatus in regard to exclusive selling rights of their product for New England. Address S. R. W., 107 Times.

Want party with few hundred dollars; investment guaranteed; established dividend-paying proposition; particulars sent. Apply letter only, Parley, 249 West 42d St.

WANTED—Business or professional man to run a small farm on shares; suitable for fruit and poultry; near large city. R 7 Times.

WANTED—Some one to rent or purchase our machine shop. For further particulars address Greenfield Engine Works, Harrison, N. J.

CONNECTING in our old established food importing business; success is assured for proper party. M 216 Times Downtown.

Candy, cigars, stationery store, for sale cheap; account of illness. Louis Levine, 3,706 Broadway, Woodhaven, L. I.

Hotel to rent, 15 rooms, bar. Thos. Scanlen, 375 Central Av., Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Business Notices

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN OLD MEXICO'S TRADE?

For fifty cents we will furnish you with the names and addresses of fifty of the leading dealers in any goods and in any city of that country. Write to-day to Latin American Trading Co., 1 Madison Av., New York.

EXPERT SPANISH TRANSLATOR.

Have your correspondence written in good commercial Spanish to suit the style of your export trade; commercial correspondence our specialty; 15 years' experience. A. Miranda, 1 Madison Av. New York.

Country Houses to Let, Furnished

LONG BEACH FURNISHED COTTAGES. Reduced Rentals.

New and modern. Cool and convenient. Eight rooms, $850. Nine rooms, $900. Eleven rooms, $1,200. Twelve rooms, $2,100. Fifteen rooms, $2,500. One to three baths. 'Phone 4320 Madison Sq. for appointment. Frederick P. Jones, 234 Fifth Ave.

Blue Point, L. I.—One of the most attractive cottages on the south shore overlooking bay; convenient to station; beautiful grounds and gardens; well furnished; modern improvements; short front; bathing, boating, &c.; rent, $550 for season. Hugh R. Monro, owner, 209 West 38th St.

In Berkshire Hills, Mt. Washington, Mass., 7-room cottage, completely furnished; 2-room lawn house, stable, shed for auto; 1,800 feet elevation; 800 acres, 2 miles best trout brook in State; $200; 4 Summer cottages adjacent. Apply Hosford, 93 Lexington Av.

Attractive, new Summer home, completely furnished; six bedrooms, three baths; high elevation, wooded surroundings, garden; six minutes from station; moderate rental to desirable family for Summer. Postoffice box 65, telephone 189, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Eight-room furnished cottage to rent until Oct. 1; modern, roomy, comfortable; 39 minutes' out from New York; 10 minutes walk from station. Address M. 4 Mountain Av., Maplewood, N. J. Telephone 365-R, South Orange.

Mt. Pocono, Pa.—For rent, furnished, cottage, 12 rooms and 2 baths; fireplace, furnace, laundry; icehouse, garage, stabling; 50 acres natural park; 1-mile trout stream; elevation 1,500 feet; $600 for the season. H. A. Chase.

"The Lodge," Mt. Pocono, Pa.—For rent, furnished, 6 rooms and bath; icehouse; 10 acres of grove; high elevation; trout stream; $250 for the season. Address The Wiscasset Farms.

Nicely furnished apartment to rent for the Summer in fine location, near the water, at the Governor's mansion. 149 Kearny Av., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Bronxville, N. Y.—Nine-room Colonial cottage; half acre; barn; near station and country club. Box 191, or Telephone Bronxville 286—W.

Englewood, N. J.—Furnished houses to rent for Summer; villas and cottages for sale. Englewood Real Estate Co., 48 Dean St. Phone 630.

Gentleman's home; twelve rooms; three baths; garage. 315 Pelham Road, New Rochelle. Tel. 6170 Cort.

For Sale

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neostyles, addressograph, wardrobes. Nathan's 102 Worth, near Broadway.

TWO portable houses, one 3-room and kitchen; one 6 rooms; must vacate Monday; sacrifice. Elmwood, 176th St. and Webster Av.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

57TH AV., 46.—Comfortable large, small rooms, with board; cool, refined surroundings; South; diners accommodated.

127TH ST., 23 WEST.—Rooms with board for gentlemen or married couples.

16TH, 20-22-24 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People."; single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 796, Bryant.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Three desirable rooms; closets, telephone; quiet; good, wholesome cooking; reasonable.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; baths, telephone; half rate Summer.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Rooms, one private bath; superior table; table guests; Summer rates.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

269 WEST 70TH ST.

Attractive rooms; 'phone; Subway; board optional.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; private bathroom; hot water; room telephone.

126 WEST 71ST ST.

Two large rooms; parlor floor; other rooms.

72D ST., 305 WEST.—Pleasant home; few paying guests; front and back rooms; every convenience; southern exposure; very homelike; cars, Subway, elevated; excellent home cooking; very reasonable.

72D ST., 124 WEST.—Attractive, large, medium, single rooms; private baths; cuisine excellent; table guests.

73D, 102 WEST.—Attractive rooms; exceptional meals; Summer rates; table guests; Subway, "L."; Jewish.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.

Seventeenth year; Summer rates; large, small rooms; private baths; parlor dining; excellent table; references.

76TH, 227 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Large, small, clean, cool rooms, bath; excellent table; table guests; telephone; Summer rates; Southerners desired.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, medium, well-furnished, airy rooms; excellent table; table guests.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Superior accommodations; one block from Park; transients accommodated; table guests.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Second floor, front; excellent table; transients; 'Phone 7725 Schuyler; table guests.

76TH ST., 262-234 WEST.—Large and small rooms; Summer rates; table guests; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; table board; references.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, airy, single rooms newly decorated; large closets; phone; references.

79TH ST., 114 WEST.

Unusual; different.

Superior accommodations.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cool, cheerful rooms; single or en suite; excellent table; refined surroundings.

50-52 WEST 82D ST.

Attractive rooms for business people. Schuyler 8397.

82D, 55 WEST.—Hall room with hot, cold water; closet, bath adjoining; private family.

84TH, 52 WEST.—Beautiful, cool, large, small rooms; private bath; Summer prices; excellent table.

84TH, 57 WEST, Near Central Park.—Desirable, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; Jewish family.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two gentlemen in exclusive refined Jewish home; easy access; Subway and surface lines; references.

91ST ST., 49 WEST.—Airy, cool rooms; home surroundings; excellent table; moderate. Telephone 2971 Riverside.

92D, 54 WEST.—Rooms, large, small; private bath; excellent table; moderate. Telephone 9059 Riverside.

92D ST., 60 WEST.—Southern suite rooms; hot, cold water; Summer rates; transients; table board.

93D, 25 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly decorated; excellent table; parlor dining; Summer rates; table guests.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable, large room; also single; southern exposure; good board; references.

93D ST., 304 WEST.—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished double and single rooms, table a specialty.

93D, 252 WEST.

Desirable rooms; excellent meals; table guests; references.

93D ST., 31 WEST.—Large and small newly decorated rooms; board optional; 'phone.

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large room with all conveniences; excellent board; family; telephone.

96TH ST., 54 West.—Large room; desirable Summer neighborhood; near Central Park.

96TH ST., 61 WEST.—Rooms with board or rooms with breakfast; reasonable.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; exceptionally good table; tourists or permanent guests; reasonable; Southerners.

625 WEST 113TH ST.

Adjoining Riverside Drive; large front rooms; southern exposure; lavatory; board optional; telephone Morningside 8136.

118TH ST., 611, (near Riverside Drive.)—Private family; handsomely furnished room; excellent table; $14 for one. Apartment 61. Telephone 7144 Morningside.

113TH ST., 544 WEST.—Double, single rooms, parlor dining; table guests; home cooking. Summer rates.

113TH ST., 560 WEST.—Handsome large rooms, single or en suite; also small rooms; excellent table.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated large and small rooms, overlooking Columbia; table guests.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; southern exposure; southern cooking, daintily served.

121ST ST., 509 WEST.—Finest Summer location in city; close to Broadway, parks, and Drive; beautiful front room with kitchenette; single room also; meals deliciously cooked and served in elegant, modern restaurant; low weekly rates.

520 WEST 122D, KERKER.

Attractive room; elevator; excellent board; table guests.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Delightful location for Summer; large rooms; electricity; unexcelled cuisine; homelike; references.

142D ST., 512 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Pleasant front room; telephone; excellent table board; moderate.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptionally clean; desirable accommodations; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

LA PORTE HOTEL, (117th St. and Amsterdam Av.)—First-class apartment hotel; elegant rooms, single, en suite, newly decorated; terms moderate; highest elevation in Manhattan; home cooking.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 655, (Woodbury.)—An ideal Summer home; two blocks north 157th St. Subway; rooms; veranda; grounds command uninterrupted view of Hudson.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Attractive, large, small rooms; unexceptionable table; tables guests.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Opposite Stuyvesant Park.)—Double and single rooms; private bath; excellent table; table guests; references; telephone.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Splendid inducements; Summer rates; unexcelled residential block; cuisine; service; references.

54TH ST., 15 EAST.—Splendid inducements; Summer rates; unexcelled residential block; cuisine and service; references.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large parlor floor, bath; family or gentlemen; board optional; other rooms.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 5 and 9.—Overlooking river; delightful Summer home; Subway five minutes Wall St., seaside, bridge, ferry; apartments, baths, large, cool rooms, furnished, unfurnished; neighborhood, house, table high class; Summer rates. 905 Main.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

8TH AV., 25, (9th)—Refined surroundings; beautiful large rooms, running water; bath; breakfast optional.

9TH ST., 11 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, suitable for either one or two persons.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; delightfully cool rooms; bachelors; electricity, telephone; home comforts; references.

9TH, 69 WEST.—Elegant, furnished parlor, adjoining bath; telephone; all other improvements; price moderate.

11TH, 33 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; running water; clean; 'phone; reference.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large, cool room, adjoining bath; large closet; telephone; also single room; $3.

21ST ST., 362 WEST.—A specially desirable chance for a young business man or woman to secure accommodations in a strictly private family; references essential.

38TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large, medium rooms, $3.50 up; continuous hot water; piano; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Bright rooms; clean; suitable one or two men; bath, telephone. Hughes.

47TH ST., 52 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; private bath; exclusive.

48TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large, small room; water; married couple; gentlemen; strictly first-class house.

55TH, 826 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, well-furnished, large room, bath adjoining; also small room.

59TH ST., 208 WEST, (Facing Central Park.)—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; electric light; telephone; $4 up; room suitable for studio or two or three gentlemen; Summer rates.

61ST ST., 26 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large room, connecting bath; also small rooms; $3 to $4 weekly; Subway, "L"; telephone.

128 WEST 64TH ST.

"JUST A LITTLE BIT DIFFERENT."

One reason, because this house is 4 feet wider than the usual New York dwelling—of course our rooms must be cooler; very attractive Summer rates.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Pleasant, large or small, cool room near bath; Summer rates.

64TH ST., 120 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; also smaller; Summer rates; telephone.

65TH ST., 74 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; private bath; Summer rates; board optional; telephone; references.

69TH ST., 129 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; smaller rooms; running water; Summer rates.

70TH ST., 347 WEST.—Desirable rooms with dressing rooms; clean; electricity, telephone; board optional.

70TH, 118 WEST.—Two desirable rooms, with hot and cold running water; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; steam heat; gentleman only.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Well-furnished large room, suitable for 2; all conveniences; Summer rates.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Cool, elegantly furnished one, two rooms; bachelors' apartment; private bath; reasonable.

72D ST., 131 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; private bath; southern exposure; meals optional; references.

72D ST., 155 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and single rooms; every convenience; Summer rates; telephone.

73D, 228 WEST (opposite Hotel Ansonia.)—Bachelor accommodations, private bath; references. Telephone 7338 Columbus.

73D ST., 101 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, shower bath; telephone; references. Doherty.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; suitable couple or two bachelors; bath floor.

74TH ST., 57 WEST.—Large, desirable room, attractive neighborhood. 'Phone 8124 Schuyler.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool, airy room in first-class neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished rooms, bath adjoining; breakfast optional; refined surroundings; reasonable.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large, attractive room; electric light, telephone; excellent location;

Situations Wanted

Female

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent; wide awake; refined; hard work, long hours no objection. 1,751 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone E. N. Y. 660.

COMPANION.—Elderly woman of means (semi-invalid) can secure respectable companion, age 35, neat appearance, and pleasant personality, experienced traveler, for visit in Colorado. W 121 Times.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, makes ladies', children's dresses reasonable. Mme. Juliet, 129 East 19th St. 406 Stuyvesant.

DRESSMAKER wishes customers out by day or home; good fitter. Address Dressmaker, 246 West 125th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Permanent position in country house as housekeeper, or general home manager, where there are children; highest references. W., 105 Times.

INFANT'S NURSE.—English; many years' experience; good references. Nurse, 139 West 16th St.

NURSES.—Two trained nurses would like position together; mental case preferred; city or country references. Address Nurse, 564 Columbus Av.

POSITION in physician's family as general assistant in office and home; references exchanged. W 104 Times.

RESPECTABLE, responsible, good-appearing and well-dressed woman, 35, with taste and judgment, going West, time unlimited, wishes to interview legitimate and reliable firm which can furnish interesting proposition for her services in cities or towns west of Chicago. W 120 Times.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER desires position with writer going to country; literary experience, well read, willing to make herself useful; moderate remuneration. Z 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; operates any machine; bright, capable, punctual, industrious, ambitious; small salary. X 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Intelligent, energetic young lady; best references; terms moderate. Typist, 91 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' commercial and law experience; references; salary moderate. M 207 Times Downtown.

TO LADY traveling abroad, competent girl desires position as maid; reference; disengaged June 22. Apply Miss A. O., 187 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.

TYPIST.—Circular letters, envelopes, &c., at home; rapid; reasonable; references. Z 23 Times.

YOUNG GIRL, Irish, lately landed, wishes position in private family. Meany, 1,049 Park Av.

YOUNG LADY, one year student at Normal kindergarten, with knowledge of German and music, wishes position with exclusive family. L. Heck, 158 Albion Av., Paterson, N. J.

Situations Wanted, Male

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematised, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, adjusts, writes up books, $5 monthly up; financial statements, systems; reasonable. Mitchell, 25 East 14th St. Telephone 1907 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly up; trial balances, financial statements furnished. Friedlander, 378 Broadway. 4374 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Long, varied experience all lines, desires additional work. P. O. Box 225 Madison Square.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systematized, audited, kept part time, $5 up monthly. D 107 Times.

AMERICAN YOUNG MAN desires position as beginner with a conservative bond house. W 113 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of typewriting; 22; 8 years' varied experience; common sense; excellent references. Industrious. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone East N. Y. 660.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, (27,) thoroughly competent office man; executive ability; highest credentials; $28. D 110 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, educated, accurate, energetic, desires position. W 124 Times.

BUILDERS.—A young man, 26, carpenter by trade, having knowledge general building construction, wishes position as assistant Superintendent or anything in building line. William Pisl, 264 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

CARETAKER.—Man and wife, care private house; middle-aged; no children; Americans. W 117 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—A young man of refinement, with five years' experience, wishes position as chauffeur with private family; doesn't object to traveling; thoroughly acquainted with all makes of cars, but prefers a Packard. Address A. C. B., care Travers, 961 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single, six years' experience in city and touring in many States on high-powered cars; own repairs, overhauling; absolutely reliable, honest, go anywhere; Chalmers, Thomas, or Winton preferred. Hansen, 41 Park Place, Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR-ENGINEER, A. M. I. A. E., (Eng.,) would drive gentleman's car for touring season; highest qualifications; strictly temperate; single. D 116 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Age 26; six years' experience; sober, steady; make own repairs; Pierce preferred; have letter from Pierce agent. Address D 206 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert mechanic; any car; seven years' experience; temperate; reference. Koerlin, 621 East 170th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, willing, experienced American cars, Lozier, Jackson, Oldsmobile; reference. Fox, 40 West 128th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Seven years' experience; good mechanic; careful driver; first-class reference. W 62 Times.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic; All 8 years' experience; good references. Charles, 3 Wells Av., Yonkers.

CHEF desires steady or season position, hotel or restaurant, city or country. Anthony S. Condrelli, 10 Hamilton St., New York.

COACHMAN-CHAUFFEUR; country preferred; married; no children; 15 years with last family; written personal references. J. Mooney, 16 East 37th St.

ELECTRICIAN.—Young man, aged 22, mechanically inclined, wants work. L. F. Coleman, 1,153 Forest Av.

FIREMAN, 25, licensed; best references; able to assist engineer at dynamos, high speed, and Corliss engines; handy with tools. Rayholes, 316 East 71st St.

GARDENER and USEFUL MAN.—Reliable Englishman, married, wants all-year country place; strictly honest, sober, and industrious; wages, $30 per month and cottage; reference from present employer. Address Utility, Z 38 Times.

SALESMAN.—Chicago resident man wishes popular-priced lines of waists and dresses for Middle West territory from representative house. D 121 Times.

SALESMAN, well acquainted with waist, dress, underwear trade, like connect with lace or white goods house. M 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—22 years, 5 years' experience; competent, rapid, accurate; best credentials. L 205 Times Downtown.

TRAINED NURSE; speaks English, French, and Spanish; good recommendation. Write to Joseph Lopez, 825 West 35th St.

UPHOLSTERER, first-class, looks for work, city or country. Braun, 211 East 40th St.

VALET OR ATTENDANT, proficient in all duties; best references. S. C., 500 Madison Av.

YOUNG MAN, 18, graduate of P. S. 147, one year at Cooper Union, desires position during Summer months; would also be able to work nights, beginning in September. H. R. Shetman, 960 Madison St., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 21, English, university training, take charge of education of 2-3 children; highest references. L. H. F., 208 East 44th St.

YOUNG MAN, 24, seven years' office and outside experience, desires position where there is room for advancement. D 128 Times.

Situations Wanted
Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS. High-Grade Office Helpers. BOOKKEEPERS. Office Service Co. (Agency.) STENOGRAPHERS. 149 B'way. Tel. 2468 Cort.

Domestic.

AT MISS CURRY'S AGENCY, 28 West 42d, are registered excellent servants for private families.

BROADWAY EXCHANGE AGENCY supply first-class help; all nationalities; references investigated. 601 West 111th St.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, (thoroughly investigated.) want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency.) 314 West 40th St. Phone 4780 Columbus. Established 1898.

COLORED HELP.—Thoroughly investigated; supplied shortest notice. 6870 Harlem. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,220 5th Av.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Employment Agency, 12 West 99th St. Riverside 1538.

COUPLES, cooks, general workers, colored; city, country. Instant Relief Employment Agency. Phone 7268 Morning.

HOUSEWORKER.—Neat, experienced girl; $25; best references. Fisher's Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Schuyler 4296.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied, day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 125th St. 6916 Morningside.

Other Classified Advertisements on preceding page.

WAR NOW AGAINST, NOT AMONG, GANGS

Lieut. Becker and His Strong-Arm Squad Clean Out One of Their Downtown Resorts.

POLICE HUNTING SIROCCO

Gun Man Torti Held in $25,000 Bail, While Gun Toter Hall Gets a Five-Year Sentence.

Lieut. Becker and ten men of his Strong-Arm Squad went through the lower east side last night on a search for gangsters who were carrying weapons. They invaded the saloon of Fred Lucas, at 2½ James Street, and found there two revolvers, a Chinese dirk, a blackjack, and a sandbag. Five inmates of the place had cocaine in their possession.

Becker and his men stopped long enough to escort the crowd to the Oak Street Station, where they charged Lucas with having concealed weapons in his possession. They say he is a ward heeler and strong-arm man for east side politicians. He was shot and was thought to have been mortally wounded in a primary fight several years ago.

From the Oak Street Station the detectives went to the neighborhood of Houston Street and Avenue A, where they entered many coffee houses and cafés, searching every man who looked like a gangster, but finding none with weapons. They had gone pretty thoroughly through the district and were about to start for Chinatown when they and others in Houston Street were startled by the reports of two revolver shots. Persons ran from Little Hungary and other restaurants in the neighborhood and a large crowd gathered quickly.

Becker and his men as well as nearly fifty uniformed policemen searched the neighborhood, arousing persons from sleep to inquire if there had been a shooting in their flats, but after half an hour they had found no one who had seen the shots fired, and no one who had been hurt. They believe that the shots were fired by some gangster who sought to amuse himself at their expense, for some one also telephoned to Bellevue Hospital and brought Dr. Lee hurrying southward on a needless run.

Whitman Threatens Zelig.

For more than half an hour yesterday "Big Jack" Zelig, gangster, was interrogated by District Attorney Whitman and Police Inspector Hughes in Mr. Whitman's office, in the Criminal Court Building. Zelig was taken down from Bellevue Hospital under a strong guard of detectives. There was nothing except a patch of adhesive plaster behind his ear to show that the gang leader had been shot at close range on Monday while leaving the Criminal Court Building. The bullet is still in his head. Louis Spelgel was with him a part of the time.

While Zelig was in the District Attorney's office Charles Torti, who is charged with having attempted to murder Zelig, was being arraigned before Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions. After he had been held for trial in the sum of $25,000, he, too, was taken before Mr. Whitman and questioned. The District Attorney and the police did not learn much from the rival gangsters.

Zelig declared apologetically to Mr. Whitman that he had not the slightest idea who shot him. He assured the District Attorney that he was a man of peace, and almost tearfully said: "I don't know what any one would want to kill me for."

Mr. Whitman told Zelig that he would have to remain in the hospital until Tuesday. The gangster demurred. He was well, he said, and he was out on bail and he had business which required his personal attention. What was this business? It was commercial business, he gravely assured his questioner.

Then Zelig was warned that if he persisted in leaving Bellevue before Tuesday he would be arrested upon a charge which was not bailable, namely, that he had something to do with the murder of Julio Morello, a member of the Sirocco gang, who was shot to death in front of a café in the Bowery over a year ago. Zelig appeared much surprised to hear that the police have been working to obtain evidence to connect him with that killing, and he consented to go back to the hospital and remain there until Tuesday.

Torti Held in $25,000 Bail.

The District Attorney went downstairs to the Court of General Sessions to make a personal request that Torti be held in $25,000 bail. The prisoner, through Francis J. Greco, his lawyer, pleaded not guilty, and asked Judge Rosalsky for a week in which to withdraw the plea if deemed expedient. He asked that bail be fixed at $2,000. The District Attorney was on his feet in an instant. He said that it was his intention to bring the man to trial in a week.

Judge Rosalsky told the gangster's lawyer that he would give him only one day, until Monday, to prepare for trial. In the matter of fixing bail, Judge Rosalsky said that the case would have to be treated differently from any other. When gangs, he said, grew bold enough to invade the threshold of the courts of justice it was time to treat them with the utmost severity. He fixed bail at $25,000. The bail was not offered, and Mr. Whitman served notice that if it was he would take forty-eight hours to investigate the sureties.

Torti was then taken upstairs to the District Attorney's office. He told the District Attorney that he had not shot Zelig. He had seen him, he said, but only at a distance, and, besides, there was no reason why he should shoot "Jack." "The police had to get somebody," he said, "and so they arrested me."

Before going back to the hospital Zelig was taken before Magistrate Kernochan in the Tombs Court to answer to charges of assault and carrying concealed weapons, upon which he had been freed on Monday in $5,000 bail. The hearing was put over until next Tuesday, at the District Attorney's request.

At present the police and the District Attorney are bending all their efforts to finding witnesses to Monday's shooting. Though there were many persons in the street when the attack was made on Zelig, no one is volunteering to come forward and tell about it. There are said to have been three witnesses who saw the gun passed just before fire was opened on the gangster. Whether these persons will testify to the fact is a question which is giving the officials much concern.

Antonio Argenzio of 433 West Thirty-fifth Street limped into the Essex Market Court yesterday morning, and beside him walked Charles Lewis of 160 Manhattan Street, with his right hand in a sling. They were wounded on Tuesday morning in a gang battle on the east side. Both were discharged from Bellevue Hospital yesterday, and they were taken to court to be subpoenaed to appear as witnesses when the three men arrested at the time are brought into court. Both men assured Magistrate Appleton they had no evidence to give, as they had no idea who had shot them.

Gun Toter Gets Five Years.

There was a further discouragement against the exchange of leaden pleasantries when Charles Hall of 240 West 105th Street was sent to Sing Sing for five years by Judge Rosalsky for carrying a revolver. Hall was arrested on May 27 on a Ninth Avenue train at the Ninety-third Street and Columbus Avenue station for disorderly conduct. A revolver was found in his pocket. In sentencing him Judge Rosalsky said:

"The investigation of your case has resulted in the conclusion that you are a gangster, and the community will be better off by having you in prison rather than at liberty."

The only gang outbreak reported yesterday was the beating up of Harry Falk as he was passing 30 Orchard Street. He was set upon by five Italians, his jaw broken, and he was being kicked about the street when the comic of a policeman scattered the gang. Falk is in Gouverneur Hospital. He is a driver and lives at 348 Grand Street.

The police are now concentrating their efforts to arrest Jack Sirocco, leader of the gang which has declared war upon Zelig and his followers. Sirocco is wanted by the police and the District Attorney, with a view of getting some light on recent events in the underworld. He is to be arrested on sight. The police have gone over his record, and are prepared to charge him with any one of a dozen offenses.

Another thing that is occupying the attention of the police is the matter of suspended sentences. They are going over the records, and if it is possible will bring in gangsters who are out on a promise to "be good" and have them arraigned for sentence.

The police are prepared to prevent another outbreak of hostilities, and fifty detectives are assigned to the districts where the gangs usually hold forth. The police say the Sirocco gang is waiting for the release of Zelig and has promised that he will "get his." On the other hand, Zelig's followers are preparing to defend their chief.

DELEGATES FILL FOUR SHIPS.

285,000 Sunday Schools to be Represented at Zurich Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Representing 285,000 Sunday schools with more than 25,000,000 members, the World's Central Committee met here to-day and arranged plans for the world's seventh Sunday school convention to be held in Zurich, Switzerland, July 8 to 15, 1913.

Four ocean liners have been chartered to convey the delegates from the United States and Canada to the convention. These vessels will sail from New York, Boston, and Montreal. It was also decided that a group of fifty Sunday school specialists, headed by H. J. Heinz, Pittsburgh, and Frank L. Brown, Brooklyn, will make a pre-convention tour of the Orient. Preliminary conventions will be held in the Philippines, Japan, China, and Korea. Other delegations will visit the Holy Land.

August J. Bucher of Cincinnati was chosen musical director of the convention, and it was decided to apportion 500 delegates to Continental Europe.

E. K. Warren of Three Oaks, Mich., presided at to-day's committee meeting. Others present included Dr. George W. Bailey, Philadelphia, President of the World's Association; W. M. Hartshorn, Boston, Vice President; Marion Lawrence, Chicago, General Secretary; Hugh Cook, Chicago; Frank L. Brown, Brooklyn; H. J. Heinz, Pittsburgh; T. W. Binnott, Wenonah; the Rev. S. O. Price, Camden, N. J.; A. B. McCrillis, Providence.

Dr. S. Rhea of Seoul, Korea, a teacher of one of the largest Bible classes in that country, was present as a guest of the committee.

TEACHER MUST EXPLAIN.

Defender of Emma Goldman Must Appear Before School Board.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 7.—Superintendent of Schools Francis, acting at the request of the Board of Education, will investigate the recent action of C. E. Locke, professor at Polytechnic High School, in sending a letter to the Mayor of San Diego advocating free speech, and asking protection for Emma Goldman. Mr. Francis will ask Mr. Locke either to withdraw the letter, or will instruct him to resign.

The first action of this kind on the part of Prof. Locke was taken a week or two ago, when a petition signed by boys from the Polytechnic School asking for the right of free speech was sent to Mayor Alexander. Following this the following letter was sent to James R. Wadham, Mayor of San Diego:

"I just learn Miss Emma Goldman is to visit San Diego this week. I think you should see to it that she have police protection while there. Your city has enough notoriety now of an unfavorable sort from the lawless vigilantes. Although a Republican and no friend of Miss Goldman's, I am in favor of free speech, free press, free assembly, &c. Let San Diego show she can preserve a city's dignity by protecting free speech by Miss Goldman.

The Federal Grand Jury resumed its investigation of the Industrial Workers of the World to-day, but no indictments were returned.

SHOPMEN SEEK CONFERENCE.

Not to Strike in Aid of Harriman Employes Until Efforts Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 7.—As soon as the returns on the referendum vote taken by the nine craft unions of shop employes on the question of calling a strike in sympathy with the men on the Illinois Central and Harriman lines are counted by the International Presidents of the unions involved they will be sent to A. O. Wharton of St. Louis, President of the Federation of Federations. A conference of the international officers will be held within the next two weeks to decide on a plan of action.

Although the returns show a large majority in favor of a strike, before it is ordered another effort will be made to confer with the general managers. The management of the Illinois Central and the Harriman lines have long since regarded the strike of shop employes as a closed incident, and it is understood the general managers will refuse to discuss that situation.

James W. Kline, President of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, said to-day every precaution had been taken to guard against the result of the vote becoming known until the proper time, and that he had not disclosed the result of the blacksmiths' vote to any one

'JEWEL' COOK BINDS AND GAGS MISTRESS

Lies in Wait, Beats Her with Rolling Pin, Robs Her, and Ties Her Under Bed.

HAD SPLENDID REFERENCES

Servant's Accomplice Rains Blows on Mrs. Bernheimer's Head with Ice Pick—Strip Off Her Jewels.

Mrs. Sidney G. Bernheimer, wife of a manufacturer of women's suits, returned to her home on the second floor of the apartment house at 77 West Eighty-fifth Street about 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, to be beaten by her new cook, whom she had often called a "jewel," and the woman's accomplice, dragged to the servants' room of the apartment, gagged, and bound to a bed. The women stripped off the jewelry she wore, robbed the house, and escaped before their victim could free herself and give the alarm.

After breakfast and the departure of her husband for his place of business, 14 East Thirty-second Street, Mrs. Bernheimer sent the maid out with her four-year-old son Hilson for a walk in Central Park. She dressed and went out, leaving the cook and Elizabeth, a seamstress, alone in the house.

When she returned she walked up the one flight of stairs instead of taking the elevator, and rang the bell of her apartment.

The door was promptly opened, and just inside stood the cook. She noticed another woman, a stranger, whom she can only describe as being short, dark, and rather stout, standing in the private vestibule. She heard the door slam behind her, and then the cook struck her over the head with a rolling pin. She staggered, and before she could recover the other woman also struck her over the head. Her weapon was a heavy-handled icepick. Then blows rained upon her and she fell forward.

In a dazed way she remembers being dragged across the hall, through the kitchen and into the cook's room. The women went to work in a manner which leads the police to think that they were professionals. The cook took off her apron and, stuffing an end of it into Mrs. Bernheimer's mouth, tied the strings around her head, making an effective gag. Then the pair took from about her neck, inside the waist, a pearl and diamond necklace valued at $1,800; a diamond ring worth $1,000, a marquise ring worth $75, her gold mesh purse, worth $75, and containing $15 in cash; a brooch and other small pieces of jewelry.

This done the pair pulled Mrs. Bernheimer across the floor to the bed. Taking a piece of awning cord they bound her feet to the legs of the bed, at its head, and her arms to the foot legs and roughly shoved her under the bed as far as the cords would permit and threw a quilt over her.

The women, either after the assault or before, had ransacked some of the rooms of the house. Just what they have taken will not be learned until Mrs. Bernheimer recovers enough to be able to make a search. Some of the small articles of silverware are missing.

Frees Herself From the Cords.

It was twenty minutes after the closing of the door told her the women had departed that Mrs. Bernheimer succeeded in getting first her feet and then her hands free of the cords. She staggered to the window of the room, which looks out upon Columbus Avenue, and screamed for help. A man heard her and ran into the store of Philip J. Friedman, in the building, to tell him.

"Come up, and for Heaven's sake be quick!" cried Mrs. Bernheimer.

Friedman rushed upstairs, calling to George Geets, the Superintendent of the building, as he ran. Mrs. Bernheimer opened the door for them. She was bleeding and as the men entered she fell back in a faint. Her husband and his brother, Clarence Bernheimer, a lawyer of 10 Wall Street, were notified, and Dr. A. L. Dryfoos of 42 West Eighty-fifth Street was summoned.

It was not until the coming of help that the seamstress at work in another part of the apartments knew that her employer had been attacked and robbed. She is slightly deaf, and whatever noise was made in the hall was drowned in the roar of passing elevated trains.

Dr. Dryfoos found Mrs. Bernheimer suffering from a long cut at the back of her head, one along the top and side of her head, a cut across her forehead, and another over her left eye. Her eyes were discolored and one was closed. The physician also found marks on her body showing that her assailants had jumped on her and kicked her. It is probable that her hat saved her life.

Policeman Green was called to the apartment and Detectives Bresnan, Haley, and McCahill were sent out. They are led to believe that the robbery was carefully planned. Vincent Barrow, the hallboy, remembers seeing at least three women go up to the flat after Mrs. Bernheimer left. Two of them he did not see leave, but the cook and the stout, dark woman he saw going out. The police believe the women were watching in the neighborhood.

The detectives found the rolling pin and the icepick on the floor of the hall, and the only thing belonging to the cook was a Swedish-American dictionary. From this book the fly leaf had been torn. They also found some finger prints which may lead to the arrests of the women. There is also a belief that the pair got away in an automobile after the robbery, but this is not certain.

"I noticed two strange women near the door as I went in," Mrs. Bernheimer told the detectives. "I only saw the two when I came in the house. I think one of them was a man dressed in woman's clothes. When I was gripped by the throat the fingers were strong, and I think the strange person must have been a man."

Assailant Was a Fine Cook.

Annie Sundisli, as she gave her name, was the best cook the Bernheimers ever had. She came to them about ten days ago in answer to an advertisement. She had such a good reference from a former employer in Newark that she was engaged at once, and the family neglected to look up her references. She was a Swede, tall, with an angular face, not pretty, blonde, and of pleasing manners.

She gave her former employers' address as 27 Shanley Avenue, Newark, N. J. This was not an invention, for Mr. and Mrs. Leo Baum of that address said that a girl who called herself Annie S. Smaudski, 22 years old, had worked for them for about three years. They said she had a good reputation and was satisfactory in every way; so that if the Bernheimers had looked up the reference they would have learned nothing but good things about the girl from the Baums. She left them about a month ago, saying she was going to live with a sister in this city.

When she came to the Bernheimers she brought her effects in a valise which went when she departed.

The new cook was a "treasure," the Bernheimers had believed. Mrs. Bernheimer intended to give a dinner to some friends on Tuesday, and when she got out some of her good plates a few days ago she noticed that some of them were missing. She asked the girl about this, but she indignantly denied that she had taken them. Looking back upon that incident yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Bernheimer was inclined to believe that it had hastened the commission of the crime.

The police have started a search of the pawnshops, believing that the first thing the women did was to try to get rid of the stolen articles. They are also inclined to the belief that Annie's picture will be found in the collection at Police Headquarters.

INDICTED FOR AUTO KILLING.

Chauffeur to be Tried for Manslaughter in the Second Degree.

The Kings County Grand Jury returned an indictment against Charles Burton, a chauffeur yesterday for manslaughter in the second degree. He is accused of causing the death of Mrs. Margaret Hawthorne of 499 State Street in Flatbush Avenue, near Livingston Street, on the night of Feb. 7.

Mrs. Hawthorne was returning home from prayer meeting and was crossing Flatbush Avenue when the automobile struck her. She died several hours later.

BUY E&W MARK or RED-MAN Collars
They outwear the ordinary collar.
EARL & WILSON
Peakwood—2 for 25 cents.

ACCUSES WINANS ATTORNEYS

New York Lawyer Says They Ambushed His Client, Prince de Bearn.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 7.—Contending that he had been frustrated in his legal efforts by the big array of Baltimore lawyers who represent the estates of the late Ross R. Winans and his deceased daughter, Beatrice Winans de Bearn, Maurice Leon, an attorney from New York, representing the Prince de Bearn, arraigned the local attorneys before Judge Gorter in the Circuit Court, to-day, declaring he had not had an opportunity to represent his French client as the Prince should be represented.

Mr. Leon said they had been able to get through many ex parte proceedings, while the Prince de Bearn should have been entitled to proper hearings.

"Yes, we have been ambushed," he declared. "When we make our further fight for the absolute possession of these bonds we will fight in the open with due notice to everybody.

"When the great story of this case is written it will supply startling information in the records of American jurisprudence."

"DIAMOND JIM" WELL AGAIN.

Brady and G. B. Stevens Leave a Baltimore Hospital To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—"Diamond Jim" Brady and his friend, George B. Stevens, Vice President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, who have been at Johns Hopkins Hospital some time, are so much improved that they will leave Sunday for Atlantic City.

Mr. Brady has been taking the rest cure about three months, and looks a hundred per cent. better than he did when he entered the hospital. With three friends from Chicago, "Diamond Jim," who was wearing a new suit with the customary diamond embellishments, discussed plans for his trip to the seaside.

"Yes," he said, "Mr. Stevens and myself are in pretty good shape now. Don't make any big story out of it. Just say we're all right again."

A new Style Straw out to day

SEE MY WINDOWS, MR. GOODRESSER!
I am introducing a new style Straw.
OF COURSE IT'S SUN BLEACHED
It's Also $2
14 Stores in Greater New York. (See Phone Book for Addresses)
Truly Warner Hatter to Mr. Goodresser.

New Jersey Central
POPULAR ONE-DAY OUTINGS
Lake Hopatcong
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Leave West 23rd St. 8.50 a.m.
Leave Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.

The Yorke Shirt Shop

Yorke Shirts For Physicians, Dentists, and the Man at the Desk.
Shirts with separate cuffs, plaited or plain negligees. All neck sizes, all sleeve lengths.
$1.50 and $2.00.
If our shirts fade, don't blame the laundry—blame us.
THE YORKE SHIRT SHOP
1372 BROADWAY, BET. 53d AND 53d STREETS, NEW YORK.
Factories, Glens Falls, N. Y. Wholesale Salesroom, 29 Union Square, N. Y.

Clothes from Maker to Wearer
$35 to $50 Suits $19.50
A high class importing concern sold me their sample piece goods comprising 310 different fabrics. They are without doubt the finest in the World and I have tailored and styled them up to the quality of the cloth. This is indeed a real opportunity for the man who wants a high class garment.
Evenings Until 9 o'Clock
Moe Levy
Saturdays Until 11 P. M.
My Only Store 119-125 Walker St., 3 Blocks East of Broadway N. Y.

Don't take my word—don't take any hatter's word for the quality of his hats.
My windows will prove the worth of my straws at a glance. Nothing at $2 will compare with them—you have to go to $3 to find their mates.
Genuine Bangkoks worth $5.00 $3.25
Kaufman STRAWS
Genuine Panamas worth $5.00 $3.50
30 stores and the biggest hat business in America enable me to give you value you can't get anywhere else.
My values have had the others guessing for years, and this season I have them beaten to a standstill. Just the smart, snappy styles the young fellows want, and plenty to choose from.
Wide brim Sennets have the call—only my stores have them.
MANHATTAN. Nassau, near Fulton. B'way and Park Place. B'way and Bleecker St. 14th St., near B'way. 14th St., west of 6th Ave. 23d St., E. of B'way. Broadway and 30th St. 8th Ave. and 42d St. 42d St., E. of B'way. 34 Ave., near 34th St.
MANHATTAN. 86th St. and 2d Ave. 125th St., near 8th Ave. 2d Ave., near 116th St.
BROOKLYN. Fulton St., nr. Old Hall. B'way, near Fulton St. Ave. B'way, near Grand Ave.
NEW YORK. Martin and Washington Sts.
Also Stores in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Providence.
$1.50

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Tel. 411 Columbus. MAT. TO-DAY 50c, 75c & Best Seats $1.00. New Summer Edition of WHIRL OF SOCIETY TO-MORROW NIGHT—BIG CONCERT.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. 4 Weeks Only. Star Revival of THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE
LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. JAS. T. POWERS "TWO LITTLE BRIDES."
PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:10. BOUGHT AND PAID FOR
89TH ST. Thea., 89th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL
William Collier COMEDY 41st St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS
Manhattan Opera House. MANHATTAN STOCK CO. THE WOLF. Next Week.....The Lion and The Mouse
34th & 8th Ave. Matinee Daily. 10c, 20c, 30c.
GLEN ISLAND NEW ATTRACTIONS CLAM BAKES AND SHORE DINNERS a Specialty. Automobile Accommodations on Island Boats Leave Battery and East 24th St.
Steeplechase Fun CONEY'S HIGH-CLASS AMUSEMENT PLACE
LUNA NOTHING LIKE IT UNDER THE SUN
NEW—Daily Matinee 25c. OLGA PETROVA, Jos. E. Howard & Mabel McCane, 3 English Rocks, 4 Huntings, Raymond & Caverly, Carl McCullough, others.
Brighton Brighton Beach.
PALISADES PARK AMUSEMENT Opposite W. 130th St. Afternoon Ascensions Daily. Fireworks Thursday.
Columbia B'way & 47th. Burlesque BOWERY BURLESQUERS. TEXAS TOMMY DANCERS. Smoking To-day 2:15. To-night 8:15. Rec. to 51.
HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF Daily Mats. in Theatre. Fanny Brice, Nella Bianche, Tuesto, Ben Welch, 13 others.
NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES
New Amsterdam 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. The DE KOVEN OPERA COMPANY in THE NATION'S LIGHT OPERA. Robin Hood GREAT CAST OF GRAND OPERA STARS.
LIBERTY 42d St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee To-day 2:15.
LAST 2 TIMES HENRY MILLER in THE RAINBOW by A. E. THOMAS.
ZIEGFELD MOULIN ROUGE formerly ROY THEATRE—SMOKING. MATINEE TO-DAY 450 SEATS $1.00. A WINSOME WIDOW
GAIETY Broadway and 46th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:30. Another Cohan & Harris Success. "A POLICE MYSTERY." OFFICER 666 With George Nash & Wallace Eddinger
LYCEUM 45th St., Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. $1.00.
PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
THE ROSE MAID Most talked about musical show in town. "The First Lady."
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN BIGGEST IN WORLD BIG 3 RING CABARET OPEN AIR PAVILION FOR DANCING RESTAURANT-CAFE AT HALF BROADWAY PRICES. OPENING MONDAY. 5,000 Seats, 25c. and 50c.
B. F. KEITH'S UNION SQ. Theatre, B'way & 14 St. Tel. 1926 Stuy. Daily Mats. 25c. Back to the Old Policy of High-Class Vaudeville. Gus Edwards and his Song Revue. Isabel D'Armond & Frank Carter. Edmund Hayes & Co. Lyons & Yosco and 6 other Big Acts.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. MABEL HITE and Her Clowns. Mme. Rasch & Co. Harris & Crawford, others.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. SAM MANN, WILLA HOLT, Gabriel & Co., "A Son of Solomon," La Tricosta, &c.
Academy of Music. Mat. Daily. Pop. Prices. THE FATAL CARD.

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BUSINESS GOING ON AS USUAL AT THE

Hofbräu-Haus
THE FAMOUS GERMAN RESTAURANT
Quaintest Place in America
Broadway & 30th St. Tel. Madison Sq.—3207-3208
CHARMING MUSIC—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
BEEFSTEAK PARTIES IN OUR QUAINT BANQUET ROOMS.
Our rosy-hued Steaks and Chops, Rice-fed Squabs, Milk-fed Chickens—hot and juicy—from the charcoal broiler to the table. Simply wonderful.

NORTH BEACH
RESTAURANTS AT CITY PRICES
Boats from East 99th and 134th Sts. Queensboro Bridge Trolley Also Direct.
FREE FIREWORKS Thursdays
A. J. PURSSELL'S LUNCH COUNTER & RESTAURANT IS NOW OPEN AT BROADWAY AND 21ST ST.

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110 to 112 East 14th St. Tel. 1454—Stuyvesant.
FAMOUS GERMAN RESTAURANT
Music by THE VIENNA ARTIST ORCHESTRA.
WURZBURGER HOFBRAU
Pilsner Genossenschafts-Brau
GRAND PRIX—Brussels Exposition, 1910
There is work for all. To secure a position read the Help Wanted advertisements in The New York Times to-day. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Adv.

Picture Section, Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday, June 9, 1912

Regnault's "SALOME" May Come Here.

Bought for $105,600 by Knoedler & Co. of New York, but Because of French Protests Against Its Going Out of the Country Mr. Knoedler Has Offered to Sell It to the Louvre at the Same Price Without Commission, the Offer to Remain Open for Two Months.

Memorial Military Mass at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Sunday, May 26

(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)

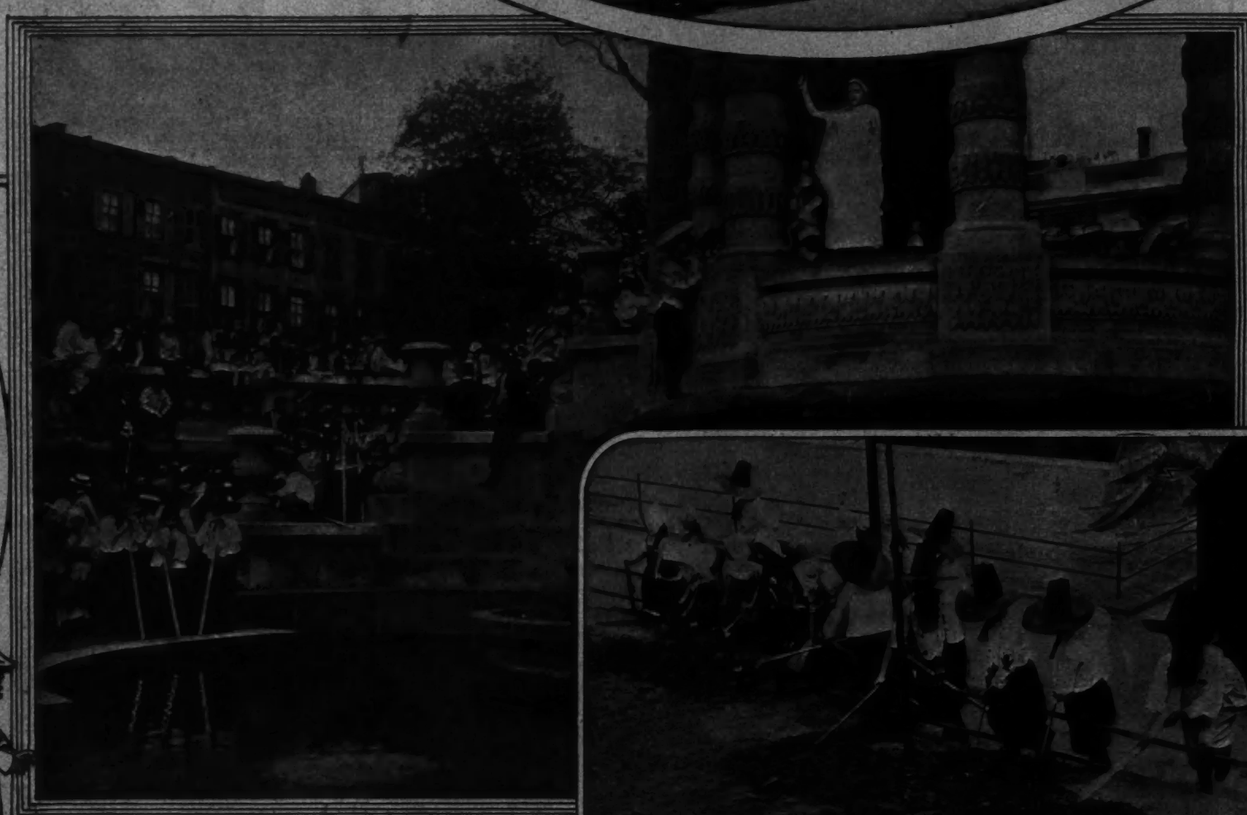
Historical Pageant in Hudson Park Given by Greenwich Boys and Girls

Small-Sized Imitation of the Boston Tea Party

A Group of Little Dutch Girls.

(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

Dutch and Indian Meeting.



THE FINAL TABLEAU, Immigration Period. May Fagan as the Statue of Liberty.

(Photos by the Pictorial News Co.)

Dutch Settlers Working Their Gardens.

Tenth Annual Regatta of the American Rowing Association on the Schuylkill River, May 25.

Finish of the Junior Eight-Oared Shells for the New England Cup. 1st, Harvard University Club; 2d, Columbia; 3d, Princeton; 4th, University of Pennsylvania; 5th, Yale Boat Club (Second Crew).

Funeral of King Frederick of Denmark

The Widowed Queen and the New King, Christian.

The King Lying in State in the Private Chapel of the Palace in Copenhagen.

Remains of the Late King Being Taken to the Royal Chapel at Copenhagen.

ARRIVAL OF THE DEAD KING AT COPENHAGEN.
Royal Yacht with Coffin on Board.

The Body of King Frederick of Denmark Lying in a Bedroom of the Hamburger Hof Hotel at Hamburg the Day After His Sudden Death.

The Funeral Procession Starting from the Royal Yacht for the Chapel.

Carrying Body of the King of Denmark Out of the Hotel at Hamburg.

Funeral Procession Passing Through Hamburg.
(Photos by Paul Thompson.)

The Queen of Denmark with Princess Harold and Gustav Leaving Hamburg.

Ladies' Coaching Trip to New Piping Rock Club

In the Rolling Country Near Piping Rock—Miss Alexander Driving the Last Stage.

Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Alonzo W. Page, Robert Grier Cooke.

Miss Vera A. H. Cravath and Miss Dennis.

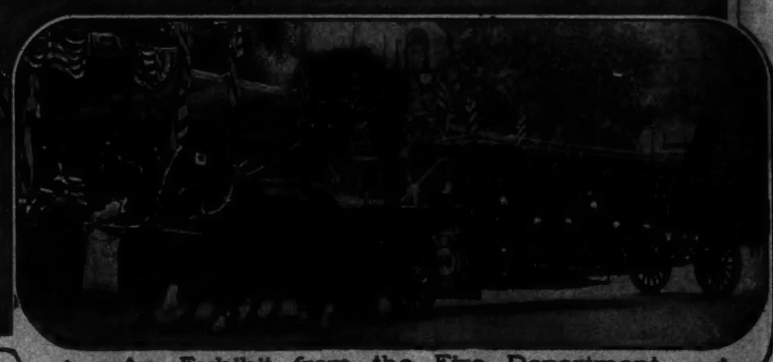
Misses W. Goadby Loew, Harriet Alexander, Josephine Osborn and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman. *(Photos by the Pictorial News Co.)*

Work Horse Parade on Decoration Day

On the Reviewing Stand. Left to Right—Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. J. O. Prince, Commissioner William Edwards, Police Commissioner Waldo, Mrs. James Speyer.

CLASS 15, HAY AND GRAIN DEALERS
Oldest Three-Horse Team—Kate, 15 Years; Mollie and Susie, 14 Years.

THE REVIEWING STAND AT MADISON SQUARE.
The Ambulances Passing.
(Photo (C) by Powers Engraving Co.)



An Exhibit from the Fire Department.
(Photos by American Press Assn.)

Horse Show of the Turf and Field Club at Belmont Park, May 29

Master Robert Pinkerton, Son of Allan Pinkerton, on "Pop Corn."
(Photos (C) by Powers Engraving Co.)

General View, in Front of the Grandstand.

The Seventh Regiment.

Memorial Services and Parade on Decoration Day

ON THE REVIEWING STAND.
Left to Right—Col. Joseph A. Goulden, Gen. G. B. Loud, Borough President McAneny, Gen. N. Day, Henry Clews, James R. Stillman, Sheriff Julius Harburger.
(Photos by American Press Assn.)

Exempt Firemen.
(Photos by Pictorial News Co.)

HONORING GEN. GRANT.
View of the Throng That Gathered at Grant's Tomb to Participate in the Memorial Services of the Famous Union Commander and President. U. S. Grant Post, No. 397, G. A. R., Is Shown Standing in the Centre, After Leaving the Tomb, Where Memorial Services Were Conducted by Rev. R. W. McLaughlin.

First Battalion Naval Militia.

MAJOR GEN. JOHN F. O'RYAN.
New Head of the National Guard.

Zouaves in Line Passing Up Riverside Drive.

VETERANS OF JOHN A. DIX POST.
The Grizzled Members of John A. Dix Post, G. A. R., Were Given a Hearty Greeting in New York's 1912 Memorial Day Parade. (Photos by International News Service.)

Peter Pan Statue by Sir George Crampton, Unveiled at Night Recently at Kensington Gardens, London.
(Photo by G. G. Bain.)

The King at Aldershot, on His Way to the Manœuvres, Salutes the Coming Army. Note the Boy Scouts at the Royal Salute.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

Launch of Japanese battle Cruiser Kongo, Largest and Greatest Battleship in the World. Displacement 27,500 Tons. Speed Will Exceed 28 Knots. Armed with 14-Inch Guns. Cost $9,500,000. Pigeons Were Released from Balloonette Moored to Her Bows, Considered by the Japanese an Emblem of Good Luck and Peace.

Games at Celtic Park on Sunday, May 26, for Olympic Try-Outs, Where Three World's Records Were Broken.
J. H. Duncan Breaking World's Record for Discus Throwing. (Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

Funeral Procession of the Titanic's Bandmaster, W. Hartley, at Colne, Lancashire, England, May 18.

Cardinal Farley Laying Cornerstone of College of New Rochelle, May 28. (Photo by American Press Assn.)

Carnegie Alaska-Siberia Expedition Pictures at Maxine Elliott Theatre

Capt. F. M. Kleinschmidt and Party Roping a Polar Bear in Alaska.

Polar Bear's Attempt to Escape from Hunter.
(Photos (C) by K. & L.)

The Hunting Party Preparing to Lasso Walrus in Alaska.

The Duel in "Coriolanus," as Performed in the Open by the Boys of the Riverdale Country School in the Amphitheatre on the School Grounds.
(Photo by Pach.)

22d Regiment's Fiftieth Anniversary of Going to War, May 28

GEN. GEORGE W. WINGATE,
Who Led the Regiment to War 50 Years Ago.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

The 22d Regiment in Fifth Avenue Passing the Public Library.

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"Onyx" Hosiery
Trade Mark

Is always found at the shop where you can "Get Good Things and Know They Are Right."

Ask for

No. 498—Women's "ONYX" Pure Thread Silk, in black and all colors. Extra length, with Silk Lisle Sole and Top.

$1.50 per pair.

No. 215—Men's "ONYX" Pure Thread Silk, in black and all colors. Double Extra Reenforced Heel, Sole and Toe.

50c per pair.

Two Most Excellent Values.

If you cannot find them at your shop, write to P. O. Box 336 Madison Square.

Blyn-Plan Nature Shoe

Relieve Tired Feet. Strengthen Weak Feet.

In the Blyn-Plan Nature Shoe for Children:
The naturally weak foot is protected.
Independent toe movement is permitted.
Instep and ankles are strengthened.
Prominent joints are restrained.
Sold at the prices of ordinary Shoes.

Blyn-Plan, Lace, Button and Oxford Shoes for Boys and Girls, gun metal, calf and patent colt. Built to rest and protect the feet of active, healthy children.
Sizes 5 to 8 ..... $1.75
Sizes 8½ to 11 ..... 2.00
Sizes 11½ to 2 ..... 2.50
Tan—sizes 5 to 8 ..... 2.00
Other sizes same prices as black leathers.

TEN BIG BLYN STORES—Shoes for men, women and children. Nearly half a century ago we began to build our reputation for reliability, and we are now more alert to keep our shoes up to the highest standard than when this reputation was being made.

Mail Order Dept., 2249 3d Ave., N. Y. City. Write for Catalog of Children's Shoes.

WEST SIDE STORES
224-226 W. 125th St.
9th Ave. and 27th St.
8th Ave., 30th & 40th Sts.

J. Blyn & Sons GUARANTEE SHOE CO.

EAST SIDE STORES
2d Ave. and 122d St.
3d Ave., 59th & 57th Sts.
3d Ave., 150th & 151st Sts.
Bowery, near Broome St.

Brooklyn Stores {485 Fulton St., opp. Abraham & Straus. {Broadway, bet. Park and Ellery Sts.
Broadway, near Greene Ave.
Factory, 511-519 East 72d St.

"REBUILDER OF GOWNS"
If your old suits are slightly worn and out of season, let me alter them for you. At a reasonable expense I can really do wonders with gowns you may consider worthless.
Also ARTISTIC GOWNS for all occasions made from your own material to suit your individuality.
HOMER
11½ W. 37th St., N. Y. Tel. 5295 Greeley.

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WE MAKE OVER 70 STYLES
CARRYING CHAIRS
Invalids' Lifts, Bedside Tables, Bed Trays, Back Rests, Commodes, &c. Catalog "B" illustrates, describes—(free).
SARGENT CO.
291 Fourth Avenue, near 23d St., New York

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

Chocolate is much alike in appearance. It's the taste that distinguishes one kind from another. You'll appreciate this after you've tasted

Lindt Chocolate
Rud. Lindt's Sohn

Its dainty flavor and its exquisite delicacy are difficult to describe. But they're at once apparent to the most fastidious taste. For thirty years Lindt has been known among the connoisseurs of Europe as

The Eating Chocolate de Luxe

Imported in cakes and croquettes.

$1.00 per pound

All sizes, from 5c upward.

AT ALL DEALERS IN HIGH-GRADE CONFECTIONS
You will know Lindt dealers by their prominent display of the Lindt Chocolate Girl shown in this advertisement
Acquaintance Packet Sent Free On Request.
CHAS. SPITZ, 18-20 W. 21st St., New York
Manager American Distribution

The Flat Bow Pump for Women

Is given the preference for this summer—because it's so extremely comfortable and modish. They go well, too, with the new summer frocks, especially the white buckskin. These pumps possess that much desired tailored appearance, made over lasts specially designed for pump-making. We also have Pumps for your brother, father, or husband.

in white buckskin, tan calf or patent leather.

660 Sixth Av., above 38th St.
Custom Bootmakers for 50 Years.
H. Jantzen Shoe Co. N. Y.

Maternity Apparel
for every occasion
Simple Dresses and House Gowns
Long & Short Coats & Three Piece Suits

Ours is the largest establishment devoted to garments for this purpose.
We are the originators of a unique method in the construction of dresses.
Every model is original and distinctly fashionable, especially designed to balance the figure.

Street and Afternoon dresses of charmeuse, taffetas, foulard, crepe de chine, challie, serge and silk. Natty Summer models of linen, voile and batiste. Morning and tub dresses of swiss, gingham and dimity.

MADE TO MEASURE, $10.75 and up.

QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP OF THE HIGHEST GRADE. OFFERED AT PRICES AT LEAST A THIRD LOWER THAN ASKED ELSEWHERE FOR GOODS OF EQUAL VALUE.
Catalogue "T" sent out of town upon request.

Lane Bryant, 19 West 38th St., near Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Branch at WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, Broadway and 163d St.

Dresses
($5.75 in linen, as shown)
Other Dresses at Greatly Reduced Prices
Underwear, Waists, Stockings, etc.
All articles bear a label guaranteeing that conditions were sanitary in the factories.
The Label Shop
4 West 28th Street

LA REINE (THE QUEEN)
Net Corsets at $5
Net Brassieres, $1.50
A timely opportunity if you appreciate the comfort of custom fitting combined with real economy.
Lady of Quality CORSET SHOP
509 Fifth Avenue
BETWEEN 42D AND 43D STREETS.

PEARLS
Frederics
New Scientific Indestructible Pearls, including an artificial pearl and diamond cluster clasp.
SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK.
Worth $25.00. SPECIAL $15
Mail Order Address: 5A West 37th St.
1912 Catalog Sent for 10c. postage.
Frederics CLASSIC JEWELER
Stores at 470 5th Ave. 1 W. 34th St.

At Last Spun Gold For Blonds

AN IDEAL SHAMPOO, refreshing and invigorating. A preparation that will actually keep the many shades of blond hair from growing darker, and give to unattractive drab or faded looking hair that lustrous golden sheen so admired and coveted by all women without dyeing or bleaching. If your druggist doesn't keep it, write me and I will deliver preparation to any address in New York City on receipt of one dollar.
Mme. Filmbelt, T. Gillo, Box 1, Hamilton Sta., N. Y. C.

$8.50 BAR HARBOR HAMMOCK

Sold direct by the makers and delivery charges prepaid within 50 miles. Size 6 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 6 in., made of 15 oz. Gov't duck; rigid, adjustable back-rest, and wind shield; maple frame, heavy, reversible mattress. Others ask $12.00 for similar hammocks. This splendid value hammock is entirely new. Can be seen at our store.
TRAVERS COMPANY
78 Warren St., New York.
Telephone: Barclay 6370.

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Amazing Profits
IN MUSHROOMS. $8 to $40 per week can be added to your income, in spare time entire year, growing mushrooms in cellars, sheds, barns, boxes, etc. Markets waiting. Free Illustrated Instruction Booklet.
HIRAM BARTON, Dept. 8, W. 45th St., New York.

Viville of Paris
24 Avenue de l'Opera
offers his
Bacchanale Perfume
to American Women of Fashion
At good shops

CARPET CLEANING
353 W. 54th Street
Established 1875
OUR ONLY PLACE. NO BRANCHES.
J. & J. W. WILLIAMS
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. M. HIRSCH
Sample Shoe Co.
SPECIAL OFFERING
Our new 1912
WHITE DUCK WALKING PUMP
Welted sole and Cuban heel.

SPECIAL PRICE, $2.35

ANNOUNCEMENT
We beg to advise our patrons that we carry on hand all the year round a very large high-grade selection of
SATIN SLIPPERS
in all staple colors.
Price $3.00

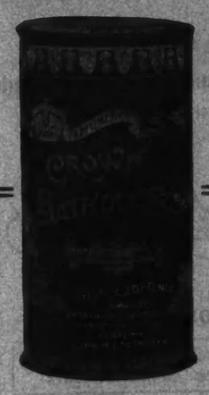
An extra charge of fifty cents for slippers made to order from a sample of the material to match your gown.

Silk Hosiery in all shades to match our satin slippers, 95c. and $1.35.

Mail orders on both the above models and our regular full line of sample shoes carefully and promptly filled.

Other wonderful Bargains in Sample Shoes at 25% to 40% less than regular prices.

404-406 Sixth Ave., N. Y.,
Between 24th and 25th Sts.
L. M. HIRSCH
Sample Shoe Co.



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The Fragrant Bath Powder.
HOT weather brings the desire for Everything Cooling.
Bathodora is just the thing in hot weather to make bathing a luxury.
It is indispensable in humid days.
Cooling, refreshing, delicately perfumed, perfectly delightful.
A little in the water makes you scrupulously clean.
At home or traveling, well-groomed men and women always have Bathodora at hand.
For Sale Everywhere.
2 sizes, 4 odors.
Send 10 cents for generous sample of Bathodora. A Bijou of IROMA Perfume and our Booklet, "The Development of Beauty and Personality."
THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.
OF LONDON
Dept. C, 30 E. 20th Street, New York.

THE PARKER METHOD of HAIR TREATMENT

is insurance against impoverished hair. The results cannot be secured by any other method. Baldness, itching, oily and scaly conditions which cause premature grayness, and the hair falling out, successfully treated. Send to-day for free booklet on "Care of the Hair." Personal consultation on individual cases without charge.
HERBEX MAKES HAIR HEALTHY
Eradicates dandruff; keeps the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, making the hair soft, fluffy, and dressy, resembling a wave (no grease). Per bottle.. 50c
Frank Parker Hair and Scalp SPECIALIST
60 West 37th Street, N. Y.

SEDUCTION

The very latest Parisian Perfume, will induce you to use no other perfume than the delightful one made at the famous French shop of
GELLÉ FRÈRES.
SPECIAL—Send 10 cents for 10 of our wonderful sachet cards—more popular than sachet powder.
GELLÉ FRÈRES,
Retail Dept., 102 W. 23d St., N. Y., near Sixth Ave.

PELLERIN
Linen Suits to your measure at Twenty-five Dollars 25
FIFTY WEST FORTY-SIXTH ST.

Samek Bros
13-15 EAST 22ND STREET
MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' FINE
UNDERMUSLINS

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES
Knickerbocker Combinations, Princess Slips.
The ideal Summer undergarments, beautifully made to fit, of fine soft sheer materials of nainsook, batiste, crepe de chine and tub silks—plain or elaborately trimmed.
OUR PRICES WILL SURPRISE YOU
COME DIRECT TO OUR FACTORY SALESROOM:
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(A few doors East of Broadway.)

Le Papillon Corset Company
(TRADE MARK)
31 West 38th St., New York.
Mme. Gardner, Mgr. Tel. 4383 Murray Hill.

Patent No. 746037

This very unique model shows a hip confiner, built high enough to protect the waist line. In this way the very fashionable effect of being uncorseted is obtained, while the flesh below the waist line is held in a firm but supple casement.

Our goods are universally admitted to be of superior style, fit, finish, and workmanship. Booklet T mailed on request.

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FACE SPECIALIST
22 West 22nd St.
Facial Treatment as Used in Most Exclusive Circles in France
Mme. HELENE
has returned from Paris and again demonstrates every day in the Alice Maynard Store, 22 West 22d Street, how wasted tissues are revived and contours of youth are restored by purely scientific methods.
References from families of the highest standing, proclaiming the work the most skillful of the day.

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GOWNS REMODELED
Also dresses of every style and fabric.
Experienced workers on Lingerie garments. Special department for darning and mending. Shop gowns and waists refitted.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
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LAST SUMMER'S SUIT REMODELED.
Do not discard last Summer's suit. A single alteration—at slight expense can change your costume to the prevailing styles.
Nineteen years' experience and exceptional facilities assure satisfaction.
Tailored Suits from $65 up.
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GOWNING MIDDLE-AGED AND ELDERLY WOMEN
The lack of interest generally shown in this field has induced Mrs. Lee, for many years fashion-writer and expert adviser to The Evening Telegram, to make a specialty of catering to those who wish to be fashionably yet comfortably gowned.
Every woman may be benefited by writing to Mrs. Lee before purchasing her Summer wardrobe. She solves dress problems and furnishes gowns to suit individual needs. Booklet.
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Fine Evening & Street Costumes,
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On hand for immediate wear, a great selection of Simple, Street, Afternoon and Evening Dresses, Gowns, Tea Gowns and Negligees, all at greatly reduced prices.
Everything made on the premises.
Leonard's self-adjustable Maternity Dress is a marvel of style and comfort.
Whether you go to the seashore, mountains or abroad, or whether you stay at home, you will find here just the sort of gowns for all occasions.
Dresses from $10.50 up.

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THE UPTOWN SHOP
GOWNS—LINGERIE
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Old gowns brought up to Fashion's latest requirements—Shop Gowns made to really fit.
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SHORT VAMP SHOES
Cuban and French Heels
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Solid Brass Writing Set

Letter Holder, 6 in.
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PRICE OF SET COMPLETE. $2.50
Sets or Desk Fittings made up to suit. White Coral Beads, Whitby Jet, and Novelty Gifts for every occasion.
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ask your physician about DIATUSSIN. Surprisingly prompt and effective. Easily taken. At Riker-Hegeman and other leading drug stores.

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Summer Comfort with Chic Style

Pinned on in a moment. No rearranging. At least five different style effects—assuring arrangements becoming to youth or the elderly.

"Fifty-two Years of Success" guarantees the perfect matching of your hair, requiring no visit to our establishment.

Expressly designed for style distinction and warm weather comfort.

An ideal coiffure, too, for scantiness of back hair.

Made in every known shade of Gray, White, Blonde, Titian, Brown and Black Hair. We specialize in Gray and White Hair.

Also Undulations, Pompadours, Transformations, Marie Antoinettes, Switches, Wigs, Coils, Chignons, Puffs, Curls—of natural wavy hair and matchless handiwork.

OUR EVERLASTING HAIR WAVE can be imparted to the straightest hair, and will be PERMANENT. Sea Air, Dampness—even Shampooing makes it only the more beautiful and fluffy!

WRITE NOW FOR "SUMMER HAIR MODES"

Toupees for Gentlemen.

Beauty Culture Chiropody Hair Coloring
Manicuring Shampooing Hair Dressing
Scalp Treatments Facial Massaging

BY EXPERT OPERATORS ONLY.

THE END OF DIRT AND DRUDGERY

USE A

Santo Vacuum Cleaner

Efficient—Durable—Light—Simple—Noiseless.

TWO SLOTS—TOOLS FOR DRAPERIES, WALLS, ETC.
Electric Models, $35, $50

Stationary Plants
$225, $350 and $500

Thousands of users of Santo machines during the past seven years can testify to the following results:

S atisfied servants.
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O nly way to clean without disturbing furniture.

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L onger life to rugs, carpets, bedding, etc.
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N othing but a "Santo" will eradicate the oily "street" dirt.
E lectric current consumed costs two cents per hour.
R educes your housework from hours to minutes.

KELLER MANUFACTURING CO., PHILA., PA.
Oldest and largest makers of portable vacuum cleaners in the world.

Electrical Models
$35, $50 and $125

Hand Operated, $18, $25 and $35

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Summer Dust Coats for Men and Women

The fine garments we show in tropical fabrics cannot be found elsewhere and the assortment affords you the widest variety.

Coats for Motoring for MEN and WOMEN
Also Coats for the Steamer, Mountains and the Seashore.
RAINCOATS of superior excellence for MEN and WOMEN
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MOTORING ACCESSORIES of every description.
CHAUFFEURS' SUITS and OVERCOATS ready for service and to order.
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OPPOSITE THE WALDORF ASTORIA.

Exclusively Hosiery

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Children's Sox and Stockings cannot be duplicated at the prices from 25c. a pair to our finest French and English qualities.

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230 FIFTH AVENUE 481 588
at 27th St. at 41st St. at 48th St.

Pure Linen, and Silk & Linen (60% Silk)

KNIT UNDERWEAR For Men and Women

Special June Sale

For hot weather buy a supply of cool pure linen garments at the price of cotton.

Trade Mark.

Gauze Weight for Summer. Mail Orders Filled.

Men's Athletic Gauze 2-piece Suits (see cut.) Pure linen, sleeveless, knee length; reg. $2.75, special per garment (wt. 2½ oz.)... White or blue $1.75

Men's Athletic Gauze Weight Unions Reg. $5.50 value; special (wt. 5 oz.) White or blue $3.50

Women's Umbrella Unions Reg. $5 quality; low neck, sleeveless, in white..... $3.50
In pink and blue only.... $1.98

Women's Low Neck Sleeveless Vests. Reg. $2 in white..... $1.25
In pink, blue and lavender..... .98

Women's Umbrella Drawers. Reg. $2 quality, in white only.. $1.25

Artistic Knit Goods Co. Mfrs.
Mme. Post, Manager
373 Fifth Ave., cor. 35th St.
Take Elevator to 1st Floor Salesroom.
GET OUR NEW CATALOGUE.

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"SPIRABONE" has the scientific spiral interlocking weave—note illustration. This wonderful weave cannot be duplicated. It is patented and we alone have the right to use it.

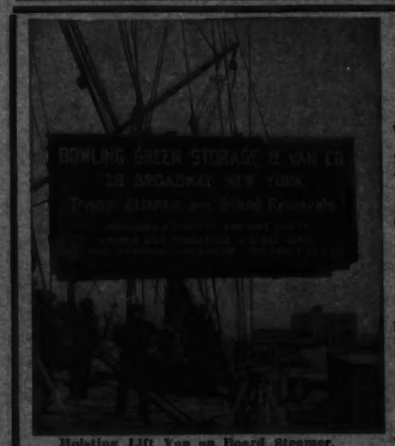
The imitations are simply "twisted wire" lacking resiliency and long-wearing qualities. The manufacturers of the imitations claim them to be "just as good" as "SPIRABONE."

"SPIRABONE" has no equal. It is the famous comfort-giving, flexible stay. It responds to every movement, yet always retains the shapely lines of the corset.

Do not accept the flimsy imitation. Demand and insist upon getting LA RESISTA—"SPIRABONED" Corsets.

Call at our shop. Let us show you "SPIRABONE." The fittings are free. Expert corsetieres will attend you.

LA RESISTA CORSET CO.,
21-23 West 34th St.,
Between 5th and 6th Aves., north side of street.



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Lift Van Service makes this easy. Your goods are taken from your present abode and delivered safe in your new home. No trouble. No boxing. Insurance effected against every risk, including theft and breakage.

Household Furniture stored in new clean Fire-Proof Warehouse.
250 West 65th Street
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Telephone Broad 3450.

Hoisting Lift Van on Board Steamer.

Your Family Silver and Valued Mementoes,

are they securely safeguarded during your summer absence? A small sum will guarantee their safety until you return.

Securities and Valuable Documents should be in a safe in a Burglar Proof and Fire Proof Vault. Convenience of location, readiness of access and security by day as well as night commend these vaults to your attention. Safes $5 per year. May be rented for a less period.

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